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MacCarwell — I — M'Caul

MACCARWELL or MACCERBHAILL, DAVID (*d.* 1289), archbishop of Cashel, was dean of Cashel previously to 1253, when on a vacancy to the see he was elected archbishop. A condition attached to the royal assent, which was not given till 19 Feb. 1255, was that David should come to the king to do fealty; this he did accordingly in April (SWEETMAN, ii. 432, 443). In 1261 David went on a journey to Rome (*ib.* ii. 695). In 1266 he confirmed the election of Florence, bishop of Emly, before the royal assent had been given, and was summoned to England next year to explain his conduct, but on 4 Nov. obtained grace for having acted in ignorance, and gave an undertaking not to repeat the offence (*ib.* ii. 792, 832). He remained in England till Whitsuntide 1268 (*ib.* ii. 830). In 1273 he was involved in a fresh quarrel with the royal officers for having seized the goods of a usurer, which were claimed by the king. In order to escape his consequent debt to the crown he is said to have taken the cross, though he never went on the crusade (*ib.* ii. 959, 1015–16). In 1276 a fresh quarrel arose through a royal proposal to repair the gaol at Cashel; this, David alleged, would be prejudicial to his church, and he therefore excommunicated the justices and laid an interdict on his diocese. In 1277 the dispute was arranged by the king removing the gaol and granting the site to the archbishop, who agreed to found on it a chantry to St. Nicholas (*ib.* ii. 1361–1362). David's troubles still continued, and it is said that in 1278 he was called to England, where he remained two years, and that afterwards he had to make yet another visit. He was certainly in England in May 1281, when his representatives in Ireland were granted letters of attorney during two years (*ib.* ii. 1822). In October 1281 he gave recognisances for his good behaviour (*ib.* ii. 1869–72). In 1286 he appears as paying an accumulation of debts and fines to the king, in all 100*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* (*ib.* iii. 215, pp. 100, 126, 225). He died in 1289, before 4 Sept. (*ib.* iii. 517). David founded Hore Abbey, or St. Mary's Abbey of the Rock of Cashel, for Cistercians, having expelled the Benedictines in consequence of a dream that the monks tried to kill him. This was between 1269 and 1272. He forcibly annexed to his house the hospital of St. Nicholas at Cashel (ARCHDALL, *Monasticon Hibernicum*, pp. 647, 648). David seems to have been a quarrelsome prelate: in addition to his other disputes he quarrelled with and expelled Keran, the dean of Cashel.

[Annals of Loch Cé, i. 407; Ware's Works on Ireland, i. 472–5, ed. Harris; Sweetman's Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, vols. ii. and iii.] C. L. K.

M'CAUL, ALEXANDER (1799–1863), divine, was born of protestant parents at Dublin, 16 May 1799. He was educated at a private school, and entering Trinity College, Dublin, 3 Oct. 1814, graduated B.A. 1819, and proceeded M.A. 1831; he was created D.D. in 1837. He was for some time tutor to the Earl of Rosse, but becoming interested in the Jews, was sent in 1821 to Poland as a missionary by the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. He studied Hebrew and German at Warsaw, and at the close of 1822 went to St. Petersburg, where he was received by the czar, who took some interest in his work. Returning to England, he was ordained and served the curacy of Huntley, near Gloucester, where he became intimate with Samuel

Roffey Maitland [q.v.] In 1823 he married and returned to Poland, living at Warsaw as head of the mission to the Jews and English chaplain until 1830. He was supported by the Grand Duke Constantine, but had disputes with the Lutheran congregations, and withdrew to Berlin, where he was befriended by Sir Henry Rose, the English ambassador, and by the crown prince of Prussia (afterwards Frederick William IV), who had known him at Warsaw. To recruit his health he visited Ireland, and returned for a short time to Poland in 1832. Deciding to settle in London, he took up his residence in Palestine Place, Cambridge Road; actively supported the London Society; assisted to found the Jews' Operatives Converts Institution, and in 1837 commenced the publication of 'Old Paths,' a weekly pamphlet on Jewish ritual, which continued for sixty weeks. In 1840 he was appointed principal of the Hebrew college founded by the London Society; and in the summer of 1841, through Frederick William IV of Prussia, he was offered the bishopric of Jerusalem, but declined it because he thought it would be better held by one who had been a Jew. His friend Michael Solomon Alexander [q.v.] was accordingly appointed, and M'Caul preached his consecration sermon. In the same year he succeeded Alexander as professor of Hebrew and rabbinical literature at King's College, London. In 1846 he was also elected to the chair of divinity. In 1843 he was appointed rector of St. James's, Duke's Place, London, in 1845 became prebendary of St. Paul's, and in 1847 declined Archbishop Howley's offer of any one of the four new colonial bishoprics then founded. In 1850 he became rector of St. Magnus, St. Margaret, and St. Michael, Fish Street Hill. When the sittings of convocation were revived in 1852, M'Caul was elected proctor for the London clergy, and represented them till his death. At first strongly opposed to the revival of the ancient powers of convocation, he modified his views and worked very harmoniously with the high churchmen, opposing the relaxation of the subscription to the articles, and seconding Archdeacon Denison's motion for the appointment of a committee (of which he was afterwards a member) for the consideration of Colenso's works on the Old Testament. He died at St. Magnus' Rectory, London Bridge, on 13 Nov. 1863, and was buried at Ilford, Essex. He left several sons.

M'Caul published many single sermons and pamphlets. His chief works are: 1. A Hebrew Primer, London, 1844, 8vo. 2. 'Warburtonian Lectures,' 1st ser. 1846, 8vo; 2nd ser. 1852, 8vo. 3. 'Rationalism, and the Divine Interpretation of Scripture,' 1850, 12mo. 4. 'Some Notes on the first Chapter of Genesis,' 1861, 8vo; a criticism of certain passages in 'Essays and Reviews.' 5. 'Testimonies to the Divine authority of the Holy Scriptures,' 1862, post 8vo. 6. 'An Examination of Bishop Colenso's Difficulties with regard to the Pentateuch,' 1863–4, London 2 vols. 8vo.

[Memoir by J. B. M'Caul; Guardian, 18 Nov. 1863; Crockford's Clerical Directory, 1860.]

W. A. J. A.

McCAUSLAND, DOMINICK (1806–1873), religious writer, born on 20 Aug. 1806, was third of four sons of Marcus Langford McCausland of Roe Park, co. Londonderry, by his wife, a daughter of John Kennedy of Cultra, co. Down, and aunt of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy [q.v.] The father died in his son's infancy. Dominick was educated successively at the school of the Rev. Dr. Moore of Parkhill, Gloucestershire, and for two years under Dr. Dowdale at the Royal School, Dungannon. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1822, and graduated B.A. in 1827, taking the highest distinction of the university, the gold medal for science, of his year. He proceeded LL.D. in 1859. He 'sat' for a fellowship, but his health failed, and he spent two years on a continental tour.

On his return McCausland studied law, and was called to the Irish bar in 1835. He selected the north-western circuit, and became Q.C. in 1860. In the second administration of Lord Derby (1858–9) McCausland was appointed crown prosecutor, and immediately afterwards was elected 'father,' or president of the circuit bar. He died 28 June 1873. In the midst of a busy practice he found time to write several religious works. Their titles are: 1. 'On the Latter Days of the Jewish Church and Nation, as revealed in the Apocalypse,' 8vo, Dublin, 1841. 2. 'The Times of the Gentiles as revealed in the Apocalypse,' 8vo, Dublin, 1852; reissued in 1857. These two were subsequently combined in a second edition, and published as 3. 'The Latter Days of Jerusalem and Rome as revealed in the Apocalypse.' 4. 'Sermons in Stones,' 8vo, London, 1856, which reached a thirteenth edition, just revised before his death, in 1873. 5. 'Adam and the Adamite,' 8vo, London, 1864; 2nd edit. 1868 [i.e. 1867]. 6. 'Shinar,' 8vo, London, 1867. 7. 'The Builders of Babel,' 8vo, London, 1871.

[Memoir by W. D. Ferguson; Sermons in Stones, 13th edit.; Athenæum, 5 July 1873; Dublin Univ. Cat. of Graduates.] B. B. W.

McCHEYNE, ROBERT MURRAY (1813–1843), Scottish divine, youngest son of Adam McCheyne, writer to the signet, was born in Edinburgh, 21 May 1813. At the age of four he knew the characters of the Greek alphabet, and was able to sing and recite fluently. He entered the high school in his eighth year, and matriculated in November 1827 at Edinburgh University, where he showed very versatile powers, and distinguished himself especially in poetical exercises, being awarded a special prize by Professor Wilson for a poem on 'The Covenanters.' In the winter of 1831 he commenced his studies in the Divinity Hall, under Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Welsh; and he was licensed as a preacher by the Annan presbytery on 1 July 1835. In the following November he was appointed assistant to the Rev. John Bonar of Larbert and Dunipace, Stirlingshire. His health, which had never been robust, broke down under the strain of his new office; but his fame as a preacher spread through Scotland, and on 24 Nov. 1836 he was ordained to the pastorate of St. Peter's Church, Dundee, which had been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in the preceding May. The congregation numbered eleven hundred hearers, and McCheyne addressed himself to the work of the ministry with so much ardour that his health again gave way, and in December 1838 he was compelled to desist from all public duty. At this time the general assembly of the church of Scotland decided to send a committee to Palestine to collect information respecting the Jews, and McCheyne was included in the number who set sail on 12 April 1839. The record of this journey was written jointly by McCheyne and his companion Andrew Bonar (*d.* 1892), and was published in 1842. After his return at the end of 1839 McCheyne resumed his ministerial duties in Dundee with renewed energy. In the autumn of 1842 he visited the north of England on an evangelical mission, and made similar journeys to London and Aberdeenshire. On his return from the latter place he was seized with sudden illness, and died on Saturday, 25 March 1843. He was buried beside St. Peter's Church, Dundee, where an imposing tombstone marks his grave.

McCheyne devoted all his energies to preaching; and although he was an accomplished Hebrew scholar, he left few permanent proofs of his erudition. He had refined musical taste, and was one of the first of the Scottish ministers to take an active part in the improvement of the congregational service of praise. Long after his death he was constantly referred to as 'the saintly McCheyne.' Several hymns by him—notably that entitled 'When this passing World is done'—are in constant use in the Scottish churches. His principal works are: 1. 'Narrative of a Mission of Inquiry to the Jews' (jointly with Dr. Andrew Bonar), Edinburgh, 1842. 2. 'Expositions of the Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia,' Dundee, 1843. 3. 'The Eternal Inheritance: the Believer's Portion, and Vessels of Wrath fitted to Destruction, two Discourses,' Dundee, 1843. 4. 'Memoirs and Remains' (published by Dr. Andrew Bonar), Edinburgh, 1843 (second edition, with additional matter, Edinburgh, 1892). 5. 'Additional Remains, Sermons, and Lectures,' Edinburgh, 1844. 6. 'Basket of Fragments, the substance of Sermons,' Aberdeen, 1849.

[Bonar's Memoirs; Jean L. Watson's Life of Robert Murray McCheyne; Dundee Celebrities; Scott's Fasti, iii. 700.] A. H. M.

MACCLESFIELD, EARLS OF. [See GERARD, CHARLES, *d.* 1694, first EARL of the Gerard family; GERARD, CHARLES, 1659?–1701, second EARL; PARKER, THOMAS, 1666–1732, first EARL of the Parker family; PARKER, GEORGE, 1701?–1764, second EARL.]

McCLUER, JOHN (*d.* 1794?), commander in the Bombay marine and hydrographer, obtained a high reputation as a surveyor while still a lieutenant in the marine. In 1785, in the intervals of his regular duty, he made a survey of the Persian Gulf. It was rough work, but by far the best then existing, and the results were incorporated by James Horsburgh [q. v.] in his 'East India Directory.' In 1787 he was ordered to survey the bank of soundings off Bombay, which he did so thoroughly that his charts remained practically as he left them for nearly seventy years. In 1790 he was appointed to command a small expedition to the Pelew Islands, with the double object of surveying and establishing friendly relations with the natives. He carried out the survey with his accustomed ability, and between January 1791 and January 1793 examined the Pelew Islands, the Sulu Archipelago, and a great part of the coast of New Guinea. On returning to the Pelew Islands from New Guinea in January 1793, McCluer suddenly announced to Wedgeborough, his first lieutenant, his intention of resigning the command and settling there. On 2 Feb. he formally wrote, desiring Wedgeborough to take the command. 'I will write,' he said, 'to the Bombay Presidency the cause I have for remaining at this place. It will be sufficient vindication for you and the rest of the

gentlemen belonging to the vessel for me here to acknowledge that you have used every argument in your power to persuade me from this uncommon and unprecedented step. . . . It is nothing but my zeal for my country that prompts me.' Wedgeborough finally supplied him with arms and other necessaries from the ship's stores, and left him. It would seem that the long and arduous work in New Guinea had weakened his mind, and that he was unable to resist the fascinations of the dusky beauties of the islands. It is only by a species of insanity that his extraordinary conduct and breach of all rules of naval discipline can be explained.

After fifteen months' residence on the island McCluer tired of his solitude, and resolved to go to Ternate 'to hear the news.' As bad weather came on he changed his mind and steered for China, reaching Macao after a perilous navigation in a native boat, without compass or other instruments, and with no provisions except cocoa-nuts and water. He had five men in the boat with him, who seem to have all arrived safe, though McCluer himself was afterwards laid up with a severe attack of fever and ague. On recovering he purchased a vessel, by means of a bill drawn on Bombay, and returned to the Pelew Islands, where he embarked his family and property, with men servants and women servants, after the manner of the patriarchs of old. He then sailed for Calcutta, and meeting on the way the Bombay frigate, bound to Bombay, he sent some of his family on by her. He himself, with the rest, went on to Calcutta, and sailing thence was never heard of again.

[Dawson's Memoirs of Hydrography, i. 15; Low's History of the Indian Navy, i. 188 et seq.; Hockin's Supplement to the Account of the Pelew Islands; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. i. 353, 442.] J. K. L.

McCLURE, Sir ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER (1807–1873), vice-admiral, son of Robert McClure (*d.* 1806), captain in the 89th regiment, and of Jane, daughter of Archdeacon Elgee, rector of Wexford, was born at Wexford, five months after his father's death, on 28 Jan. 1807. Captain (afterwards General) John Le Mesurier [q. v.] of Alderney, an old comrade of his father, was his godfather and guardian. McClure was educated at Eton and Sandhurst, and entered the navy in 1824. He passed his examination in 1830; and in 1836–7 was mate of the Terror in her Arctic voyage under Captain (afterwards Sir) George Back [q. v.] On the return of the Terror in September 1837 McClure was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1838–9 he was serving on board the Niagara, the flagship of Commodore Sandom on the Canadian lakes during the rebellion (O'Byrne, p. 1026 *b*); and from 1839 to 1842 in the Pilot in the West Indies. From 1842 to 1846 he had command of the Romney, receiving ship at Havana; and in December 1846 he was appointed to the coast-guard, which he left in 1848 to go as first lieutenant of the Investigator with Captain Bird in the Arctic expedition of Sir James Clark Ross [q. v.] On Ross's return in the autumn of 1849 it was at once determined to send out the same two ships to renew the search for Sir John Franklin [q. v.] by way of Behring Straits. Captain Richard Collinson [q. v.] was appointed to the Enterprise as senior officer of the expedition, and McClure, who had shown himself a man of energy and resource, was promoted, 4 Nov. 1849, to the command of the Investigator.

The ships sailed from Plymouth on 20 Jan. 1850. As they passed into the Pacific on 16 April they were separated in a gale, and did not again meet. When McClure arrived off Honolulu on 1 July, he found that the Enterprise had gone on at once ahead of him, fearful of losing the short remains of the summer. Sailing for the north on 4 July, the Investigator joined the Plover in Kotzebue Sound, 29 July. The Enterprise had then got into a streak of contrary winds, and was a fortnight behind. McClure had but faint hope of meeting her at the next rendezvous, off Cape Lisburne; and on departing from Kotzebue Sound he left a letter for the admiralty, explaining the course he proposed to follow in the event of not falling in with the Enterprise. 'After passing Cape Lisburne,' he wrote, 'it is my intention to keep in the open water which appears about this season of the year, to make between the American coast and the main pack, as far to the eastward as the 130th meridian, unless a favourable opening should earlier appear in the ice, which would lead me to infer that I might push more directly for Banks' Land, which I think it is of the utmost importance to thoroughly examine.' The rest of his letter is an accurate forecast of his proceedings for the next three years. The direction followed was of course mainly determined, not by the prospects of discovering the north-west passage, but by the hopes of finding the survivors of Franklin's party.

When some thirty miles past Cape Lisburne, the Investigator fell in with the Herald, but though Captain Kellett did not think that the Enterprise had passed, and suggested that the Investigator had better wait, he would not order her to do so.

McClure therefore proceeded alone. Following along the north coast of America as far as the 125th meridian, he turned to the north-east, and sailed through Prince of Wales' Strait between Banks' Land and Wollaston Land, till his progress was stayed by the firm ice of Melville Sound. He was compelled to turn southward, and by 10 Oct. had completed the arrangements for wintering in the strait. A journey along the coast of Banks' Land brought him to its north-eastern extremity on 26 Oct., and ascending a hill some six hundred feet high, he looked across the ice to Melville Island and to 'Parry's farthest' in 1820 [see PARRY, SIR WILLIAM EDWARD]. No land lay between. The north-west passage was discovered. It was not till several years afterwards that it was known that Franklin and his companions had discovered another passage more than four years before.

In the summer of 1851, McClure, finding it impossible to advance into Melville Sound, retraced his steps and, endeavouring to pass round Banks' Land, made a most arduous and dangerous navigation between the heavy pack and the shore. He had hoped to be able to cross Banks' Strait to 'Parry's farthest;' but Banks' Strait was then as impassable as it has always been found; and on 23 Sept. the Investigator was forced into a bay on the northern shore of Banks' Land, which, with a sense of immediate relief, McClure named the Bay of Mercy. There the ship remained.

In April 1852 McClure with a sledge party succeeded in crossing the strait and actually arriving at Winter Harbour in Melville Island. He found a notice of McClintock having been there the previous June, but no stores, nor news of probable relief. The summer of 1852 passed and the Investigator was still blocked up in the Bay of Mercy. Provisions were running short, the men were falling sick, and McClure had made his arrangements for abandoning the ship in April 1853, when on the 6th Lieutenant Bedford Pim [q.v.] of the Resolute reached them from Melville Island. McClure's first idea was to get what relief was possible from the Resolute, and remain, in the hopes of getting the Investigator free in the course of the summer. He crossed over to Melville Island to consult with Kellett; but after a medical survey of the Investigator's crew, it was resolved that further stay was unadvisable, and that the ship must be abandoned. The men were therefore conveyed across the ice to the Resolute. The season, however, proved very unfavourable. The Resolute was unable to get to the eastward, and the Investigator's men thus passed a fourth winter in the ice. In April 1854 they were transferred to the North Star, and arrived in England on 28 Sept. The news of their safety and of their great discovery had been brought home by Lieutenant Cresswell in the Phœnix with Captain Inglefield in the previous October.

McClure was, as a matter of form, tried by court-martial for the loss of his ship, and most honourably acquitted. He was afterwards knighted and promoted to the rank of captain, his commission being dated back to 18 Dec. 1850. It has been said that it was dated to the day on which he actually discovered the north-west passage (OSBORN, p. 267). The date was really two months later. In the session of 1855 parliament awarded a grant of 10,000*l.* to the officers and crew of the Investigator.

In 1856 McClure was appointed to the Esk for service on the Pacific station; in the following year he brought her to China to reinforce the squadron there, and in December commanded a battalion of the naval brigade at the capture of Canton. He was afterwards for some time senior officer in the Straits of Malacca; he was nominated a C.B. on 20 May 1859, and returned to England in 1861. He had no further service, but was promoted to be rear-admiral on 20 March 1867, and vice-admiral, on the retired list, on 29 May 1873. He died in Duke Street, St. James's, on 17 Oct. 1873, and was buried on the 25th in Kensal Green cemetery.

McClure, according to Osborn, who knew him well, 'was stern, cool and bold in all perils, severe as a disciplinarian, self-reliant, yet modest as became an officer. With a granite-like view of duty to his country and profession, he would in war have been a great leader; and it was his good fortune, during a period of profound peace, to find a field for all those valuable qualities.' He married in 1869 Constance Ada, daughter of Richard H. Tudor of Birkenhead. His portrait, by S. Pearce, is in the possession of Colonel Barrow, F.R.S.

[Dublin University Magazine, March 1854, p. 334; O'Byrne's Nav. Biog. Dict.; Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. xliv. p. cxxxix; Times, 21, 22, 27 Oct. 1873; Sherard Osborn's Discovery of a North-West Passage (the edition here referred to is the 4th, 1865); Armstrong's Discovery of the North-West Passage: five years' Travel and Adventure in the Arctic Regions; Cresswell's Eight Sketches of the Voyage of H.M.S. Investigator.] J. K. L.

MACCODRUM, JOHN (*fl.* 1750), Gaelic poet, the son of a peasant, was born in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, in

North Uist, and is known as the North Uist bard. His youth was spent on his father's farm, and he received no sort of education. When a youth a fancied insult at a wedding led him to compose his first verses. The song gave much offence, and the author did not declare himself, but his father, happening to have overheard MacCodrum recite the verses before they became known, exacted a promise from the boy to do nothing of the kind again. The promise appears to have been faithfully kept until the father's death, when he again began to compose satirical verses. One of his lampoons so irritated the tailors of the district that they refused to make clothes for him. Sir James MacDonald, the proprietor of the island, happening to meet the poet in rags, inquired the reason of his poverty, and having heard the objectionable verses recited, forthwith appointed MacCodrum his bard, with a grant of free land and an annual gratuity of meal and cheese. MacCodrum enjoyed this patronage under successive lairds until his death, about the close of the century. He is buried at Houghary, a hamlet in North Uist.

MacCodrum was the last bard of the MacDonalds. His verses are mostly satirical and political, and his work has never been collected. Two of his best poems ('Old Age' and 'Whisky') appear among the poems of his contemporary Alexander MacDonald [q. v.] He has been frequently referred to in connection with the Ossianic controversy. Sir James MacDonald, in a letter to Dr. Blair in 1763, mentioned the great number of legendary poems similar to those published by Macpherson which MacCodrum could recite, and in one of the declarations (Ewan Macpherson's) published in the Highland Society's 'Report on the Poems of Ossian' it is said that when Macpherson was travelling in North Uist he met MacCodrum and asked him if he knew any Fingalian poems. The request was couched in such bad Gaelic that the poet made fun of his questioner, who left him in a passion.

[The Celtic Magazine, vols. iii. vii., contains critical papers on MacCodrum and specimens of his verse in Gaelic. See also Mackenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry; Report of the Highland Society on Ossian's Poems.] J. R. M.

MACCOISSE, ERARD, or URARD (*d.* 1023), Irish chronicler, was brought up at the court of King Muircheartach, 'of the leather cloaks' (919–41), and became tutor to his son Domnall, afterwards king of Ireland. He was subsequently poet to Maelsechlainn or Malachy II (*d.* 1022). Five poems and one prose composition, all in the Irish language, are attributed to him. The first is a poem of twenty-seven stanzas in praise of Malachy II and the principal Irish chieftains of his time. It was written after the death of Brian Boroimhe [see BRIAN], who is mentioned in it. The second, of fifty-two stanzas, is in the form of a dialogue between himself and MacLiag, chief poet to King Brian, each praising the chieftains of his own side and enumerating the favours received from them. The third, of twenty-six stanzas, is addressed to a host and benefactor of his, Maelruanaidh, chief of Magh Luirg, in the present barony of Boyle, and second son of Tadg of the Tower, king of Connaught. The fourth piece, of twenty-two stanzas, presents considerable difficulties. It purports to relate to a Fergal O'Ruairc, assumed to have been killed at the battle of Clontarf. There are only two persons of the name mentioned in Irish history, one of whom, known as sen-Fergal, or the earlier Fergal, died in 964: the other, Fergalog, or the later, in 1157; but as the battle of Clontarf took place in 1014, the poem cannot apply to either of them. Dr. O'Donovan comes to the conclusion that this poem was originally composed as an elegy on Malachy, and at a later period was altered and interpolated, the name of Fergal being substituted throughout for that of Malachy by a partisan of the O'Ruaircs after they had purchased a tomb at Clonmacnois, and wished to represent their connection with that famous burial-place as of earlier date.

MacCoisse's prose tale relates to an attack on the poet's house at Clara in the King's County adjoining Westmeath, when the O'Neills carried off his furniture and cattle and destroyed his house. After the outrage the poet presented himself at the palace of Ailech, near Derry, and being graciously received by King Domnall, offered to recite a new tale entitled 'The Plunder of the Castle of Mael-milscothach,' or 'Mael of the honeyed words,' in which MacCoisse told the story of the plunder of his house in a Rabelaisian style and under assumed names. The poet finally informed the king that he himself was the person wronged, and that it was the king's followers who had done the deed. Flann, head of the school of Clonmacnois, was then called on by the king to assess the damages, and he ordered full restitution to be made, together with a fine of fourteen *cumals*, equivalent to forty-two cows, and also 'the breadth of his face in gold.' A strange legend of MacCoisse is told in the Irish 'Nennius.' He is there said to have restored to her friends a woman who while very ill was spirited away by demons and changed into a swan.

MacCoisse's date presents some difficul-

ties. According to the 'Four Masters' he died at Clonmacnois in 1023, but the 'Annals of Tigernach,' under 990, record that 'Urard MacCoisse, chief poet of the Irish, died (*mortuus est*) in penitence at Clonmacnois.' O'Reilly in his work on Irish writers regarded these entries as referring to different persons; but O'Curry and O'Donovan treat them as both relating to the poet of the eleventh century. On this assumption Dr. O'Donovan proposed to amend the entry in Tigernach by reading *moratus est*; but, apart from the fact that there are no examples of such an entry, the expression used in the 'Chronicon Scotorum,' another version of the 'Annals,' is *moritur*, to which the proposed amendment will not apply. O'Reilly's theory appears the worthier of adoption. Dr. O'Donovan and O'Curry seem not to have been aware that there was another poet of the name, the author of the extremely curious poem on the geography of the world preserved in the 'Book of Leinster.' He held the office of prelector in the school of Ross Ailither, now Ross Carbery in the county of Cork, and when the school was destroyed by the Danes, as recorded in the 'Annals of Inisfallen,' in 972, he was taken prisoner and carried off by them to Scattery Island in the Shannon, but was ransomed by Brian, afterwards king of Ireland. The 'Annals of Inisfallen' are considerably antedated, and these events must have occurred very near 990, when the earlier MacCoisse, on the ruin of the school of Ross, may have retired to Clonmacnois and died there. His christian name is not given, and it is quite possible he also may have been called Erard, as this name, meaning 'noble,' and also spelt Urard and Iorard, was of frequent occurrence.

[O'Curry's Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish, 1873, ii. 127–35; Journal Kilkenny Archæological Society, new ser. i. 341–56, Dublin, 1858; Annals of Four Masters, at A.D. 1023; Chronicon Scotorum, Rolls Ser., p. 233; Book of Leinster (facsimile), pp. 135–136; Irish Nennius, Irish Archæological Association, Dublin, 1848, pp. 210, 211; MS. 23. L. 34, Royal Irish Academy; Rawlinson B. 512, ff. 109–14.] T. O.

McCOMB, WILLIAM (1793–1873), poet, son of Thomas McComb, a draper, was born at Coleraine, county Londonderry, on 17 Aug. 1793. His mother's name was Foster. After receiving a fair education in his native town, he was apprenticed to Thomas O'Neill, a Belfast wholesale draper, but in a short time left him, and, after undergoing a course of training in connection with the Kildare Place Society, Dublin, became teacher of Brown Street daily school in Belfast. In 1828 he abandoned teaching and commenced business as a bookseller in High Street, Belfast, where he soon had a thriving trade. In 1840 he established 'McComb's Presbyterian Almanac,' which became a favourite annual in the north of Ireland. He took a deep interest in many of the charitable institutions of Belfast, and was one of the founders and the first treasurer of the Ulster Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. In 1864 he retired from business, and on 13 Sept. 1873 died at his residence, Colin View Terrace, Belfast. He was interred in Hillsborough churchyard.

Early in life McComb began to write poetry, his first effusions appearing in local newspapers. In 1817 his 'Dirge of O'Neill' was published, 'The School of the Sabbath' in 1822, 'The Voice of a Year, or Recollections of 1848, with other Poems,' in 1849, and a collected edition of his 'Poetical Works' in 1864. He was also author of many fugitive pieces which appeared in his 'Almanac,' in the newspapers, and elsewhere. He wrote gracefully and with taste and feeling.

He was twice married, first in 1816 to Sarah Johnson of Hillsborough, who died in 1827, and secondly in 1830 to Eliza Barkley, widow of Captain Robert Walkinshaw Campbell of Belfast, who survived him. He had several children.

[Sketch in McComb's Almanac for 1874; information supplied by Mr. James Cleeland of Belfast, McComb's successor in business; personal knowledge.] T. H.

McCOMBIE, WILLIAM (1809–1870), journalist, son of a small farmer, was born at Cairnballoch, in the parish of Alford, Aberdeen, on 8 May 1809. His only education was at parish schools, and at an early age he became a labourer on his father's farm. He soon showed a taste for literature, and local debating societies gave him an opportunity of cultivating his talents. His earlier essays were published in London in 1835, under the title of 'Hours of Thought,' and were recommended by Dr. Chalmers to his students. While still engaged in agricultural work, he began to contribute articles to newspapers and to the 'British Quarterly Review.' In 1849 he joined the staff of the 'North of Scotland Gazette,' and afterwards promoted the establishment of the 'Aberdeen Daily Free Press,' which first appeared in 1853 under his editorship. He held this position till his death in Aberdeen on 6 May 1870.

McCombie was for many years a mainstay of liberal politics in the north of Scotland, but his interests were very varied, as his works show. His 'Hours of Thought' reached

a third edition in 1856. His other publications were: 1. 'Unity and Schism,' 1838. 2. 'Moral Agency,' 1841. 3. 'Life and Remains of Alexander Bethune,' 1844. 4. 'Capital and Labour,' 1846. 5. 'Essays on Education,' 1857. 6. 'Modern Civilisation,' 1864; and 7. 'A Pamphlet on the Irish Land Question,' 1869. He had been accustomed to preach occasionally in baptist and other pulpits, and after his death his daughter edited a volume of his sermons, 1871.

[Aberdeen Daily Free Press, 13 May 1870; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. R. M.

McCOMBIE, WILLIAM (1805–1880), cattle-breeder, born at Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, in 1805, was younger son of Charles McCombie, a large farmer and cattle-dealer. He was educated at the parish school and Aberdeen University, but refused to follow any calling except that of his father. The beginning of railway traffic and the improvement of agricultural methods and stock convinced McCombie that the old method of cattle-dealing needed reform. In 1840 he began to breed black-polled cattle, and founded the herd with which his name is associated. He was the first Scottish exhibitor of fat cattle at Birmingham, and he won in all over five hundred great prizes, including the cup given by Prince Albert for the best animal of the French or foreign classes at Poissy in 1862, and a similar honour at the Paris Exhibition in 1878. In 1867 the queen visited Tillyfour to inspect the famous herd, when McCombie gathered together from his farms four hundred head of black cattle. Besides his cattle-breeding McCombie gave great attention to agriculture, and was one of the largest farmers in Aberdeenshire. In 1868 he was returned as a liberal without opposition to represent the western division of his native county in parliament, and was the first tenant farmer representative from Scotland. In 1874 he was re-elected by a large majority. Failing health compelled him to resign in 1876, and he spent the rest of his life at Tillyfour, which he had purchased in 1875, on the death of his eldest brother. He died unmarried on 1 Feb. 1880.

His work, 'Cattle and Cattle-breeders,' first published in 1867, reached a fourth edition in 1886.

[Aberdeen Daily Free Press, 3 Feb. 1880.] J. R. M.

MACCONMIDHE, GILLABRIGHDE (*fl.* 1260), historian and poet, was a member of a family which for more than three centuries acted as hereditary poets of the Cinel Eoghain, the O'Neills, and their kindred septs. He was born about 1200, and wrote a poem on Cathal Croibhdhearg O'Conor [q. v.] during the lifetime of that king, who died in 1224. Brian O'Neill, chief of the Cinel Eoghain, once gave him twenty horned cows (fiche bo bheannach) for a poem, and on another occasion, after the festivities of May day, gave him twenty cows, besides gold and clothing. When not attending O'Neill the poet travelled through Tyrone and Derry, and frequently visited the chief of the Clan O'Gairmleadhaigh, whose blue eyes he praises, and Amlaibh, chief of the O'Laithbheartaighs. He was with Brian O'Neill at the battle of Down in 1260, when that chief was slain by the Lord-justice Stephen Longespée. The king's head was gone when his body was found on the field, and the poet believed that it had been sent to Henry III of England. He attended the body to Armagh, where it was buried on the north side of the church, west of the tomb of Brian Boroimhe [q. v.] He also visited the disert at Derry, where the body of O'Gairmleadhaigh, who was also slain at Down, was buried. He then wrote a lament of 280 lines on the defeat and the death of Brian. In this he recalls the achievements of the Cinel Eoghain, how they defeated the Oirghialla and the Ulidians, and made the Danes of Dublin pay tribute; how in very old times they made chessmen of the bones of defeated Leinstermen, carried off Ceallachan [q. v.], king of Munster, and made Conchobhar, king of Connaught, a captive. Then he praises O'Neill and his allied chieftains, tells of the battle and the slain, and ends with an invocation of St. Bridget. Four copies of the poem were known to O'Donovan, who from the oldest, a vellum manuscript, belonging to John Nugent of Farranconnell, co. Cavan, printed the text with a translation in the 'Miscellany of the Celtic Society,' Dublin, 1849. The name is sometimes erroneously anglicised MacNamee.

Subsequent members of this literary family who are mentioned in the Irish chronicles are:

Eachmarcach MacConmidhe (*d.* 1420), poet.

Maelisa MacConmidhe (*d.* 1434), ollav (i.e. chronicler) of O'Neill.

Tadhg MacConmidhe (*d.* 1493), poet, son of Conchobhar Ruadh, and grandson of Eachmarcach, who was murdered by one of his own henchmen.

Solamh MacConmidhe (*d.* 1507), ollav of O'Neill, famous in general literature and poetry, son of John (*d.* 30 Oct. 1507).

Brian MacConmidhe (*d.* 1542), man of letters, cursed by MacRobhartaigh, keeper of the Cross of Columcille, for insulting the cross.

Brian MacConmidhe (*d.* 1583), poet, son of Donogh.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan; Original Poem on Battle of Down in Miscellany of Celtic Soc., ed. J. O'Donovan, 1849.] N. M.

McCONNELL, WILLIAM (1833–1867), illustrative artist, born in 1833, made his mark early in life as a draughtsman on wood of illustrations to books of a humorous nature. Among his earliest works were the illustrations to Oliver Oldfellow's 'Our School' (1857), G. F. Pardon's 'The Months' (1858), and G. A. Sala's 'Twice Round the Clock;' the last work attracted considerable attention. Subsequently, however, McConnell fell into ill-health, which impeded his progress in his profession, and after being generously supported in his last days by his brother artists, he died of consumption in London on 14 May 1867. A few weeks before his death he made a series of rough humorous sketches, which he did not live to place on the wood, but which were published after his death under the title of 'Upside Down, or Turnover Traits,' with illustrative verses by Thomas Hood the younger.

[Art Journal, 1867, p. 172; Brit. Mus. Cat.; books illustrated by McConnell.] L. C.

MACCORMAC, HENRY, M.D. (1800–1886), physician, born at Fairlawn, co. Armagh, in 1800, was son of Cornelius MacCormac, an officer in H.M. navy. Having studied at Dublin, Paris, and Edinburgh, he graduated M.D. in the last university in 1824, and in the same year became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. He then determined to travel and journeyed to Africa. After visiting the Cape of Good Hope, he went to Sierra Leone by land, and nearly succumbed to an attack of jungle fever on the way. He subsequently made two voyages to the United States. Soon afterwards he commenced practice as a physician in Belfast, where his abilities were recognised, and he was appointed physician to the Royal Hospital, then known as the Belfast Fever Hospital. In 1832 Asiatic cholera prevailed in Belfast, and MacCormac was appointed to take charge of the cholera hospital, and received a handsome testimonial and the thanks of the citizens for his exertions. He was subsequently chosen visiting physician to the Belfast District Lunatic Asylum, an office which he held until his death. He soon brought about a marked change in the condition of the inmates by his insistence upon more generous dietary, and during another epidemic of cholera there was not a single death in the asylum, which was ascribed to careful sanitation and the prophylactic administration of diluted mineral acids to the patients. MacCormac was also for a time professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Royal Belfast Institution. In 1857 he was a candidate for the chair of materia medica in the Queen's College, Belfast. For many years he enjoyed an extensive consultation practice, but he gradually became more devoted to literary and scientific study, and about 1866 he relinquished the active duties of his profession and devoted himself to writing books. He is said to have possessed a knowledge of at least twenty languages, and was specially devoted to the study of comparative philology. In his medical treatises the topics on which he most insisted were his method of prevention and treatment of consumption and the danger of inhaling pre-breathed air. He urged very strongly the necessity of maintaining the purity of the air. He was also an ardent advocate of active physical exercise in the preservation of health. MacCormac died on 26 May 1886 at Fisherwick Place, Belfast. By his wife Mary, daughter of William Newsam, he was the father of Sir William MacCormac, the eminent surgeon.

MacCormac's writings include: 1. 'A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of Hesitation of Speech or Stammering,' 8vo, Lond. 1828. 2. 'On the best means of Improving the Condition of the Working Classes,' 8vo, Lond. 1830. 3. 'An Exposition of the Nature, Treatment, and Prevention of Continued Fever,' 8vo, Lond. 1835. 4. 'The Philosophy of Human Nature in its Physical, Intellectual, and Moral Relations,' 8vo, Lond. 1837. 5. 'Methodus Medendi, or the Description and Treatment of the principal Diseases incident to the Human Frame,' 8vo, Lond. 1842. 6. 'On the Connection of Atmospheric Impurity with Disease,' 8vo, 1852, contributed to the Belfast Social Inquiry Society. 7. 'Moral Sanatory Economy,' 8vo, Belfast, 1853 (two editions). 8. 'On the Nature, Treatment, and Prevention of Pulmonary Consumption,' 8vo, Lond. 1855; 2nd edit. 1865. Translations appeared in German and in Dutch. 9. 'On Tubercle,' 8vo, Belfast, 1856, read before the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society. 10. 'Twenty Aphorisms in respect to Health,' 24mo, Lond. 1857. 11. 'Aspirations from the Inner, the Spiritual Life,' 8vo, Lond. 1860. 12. 'Metanoia, a Plea for the Insane,' 8vo, Lond. 1861. 13. 'The Painless Extinction of Life in Animals designed for Human Food,' 8vo, Lond. 1864. 14. 'On Synthesis as taking Precedence of Analysis in Education,' 8vo, Lond. 1867. 15. 'Consumption and the Air re-breathed . . . a Sequel to the

Treatise on Consumption,' 8vo, Lond. 1872. In the same year he published a reply to the reviewers of this book. 16. 'How to Preserve Health on the Gold Coast,' 8vo, Lond. 1874. 17. 'The Conversation of a Soul with God, a Theodicy,' 8vo, Lond. 1877. 18. 'Moral Secular Education for the Irish People versus Ultramontanist Instilment,' 8vo, Lond. 1879. 19. 'Etiology of Tubercle, with Comments on Dr. R. Koch's Bacilli,' 8vo. Lond. 1882. 20. 'The Air-Cure of Tubercular Consumption as conducted at Davos and the Engadine,' 8vo, Lond. 1883. He also wrote on 'Cholera and its Arrest by Dilute Acids' (two treatises), and on 'The Open-Air Treatment of Fever.' From the Greek he translated the 'Meditations' of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, together with the 'Manual' of Epictetus, 12mo, 1844. He left extensive manuscript works on philology and insanity.

[Belfast News Letter, 27 May 1886, p. 8; Lancet, 5 June 1886, p. 1098; British Medical Journal, 5 June 1886, p. 1089; Medical Directory for 1886; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

McCORMICK, CHARLES (1755?–1807), historian and biographer, born about 1755, was son of Charles McCormick of Rathkeal, near Limerick, gentleman. He kept his terms as a student of the Middle Temple, London. On 18 July 1783 he matriculated at Oxford as a member of St. Mary Hall, and on 18 June 1794 he graduated B.C.L. He abandoned law for literature, and died in London 29 July 1807, so poor that an appeal was made to the public on behalf of his widow.

His works are: 1. 'The History of England, from the Death of George the Second to the Peace of 1783. Designed as a Continuation to Hume and Smollett,' 3 vols. Lond. n. d. 12mo. 2. 'The Secret History of the Court and Reign of Charles the Second, by a Member of his Privy Council . . . with Notes and a Supplement by the Editor,' 2 vols. Lond. 1792, 8vo. 3. 'Memoirs of . . . Edmund Burke; or an impartial Review of his Private Life, his Public Conduct, &c., interspersed with . . . Extracts from his Secret Correspondence with some of the most distinguished characters in Europe,' Lond. 1797, 2nd edit. 1798, 4to, 'a disgraceful piece of party virulence' (Lowndes). 4. 'Light Reading at Leisure Hours' [anon.], Lond. 1805, 12mo. 5. A continuation of Rapin's History of England. He is said to have left collections in manuscript for a history of Ireland.

His portrait has been engraved by Ridley from a painting by Corbould.

[Gent. Mag. 1807, pp. 889, 973; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, *n.* 18634; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1434; Cat. of Oxford Graduates, 1851, p. 428; Foster's Alumni Oxon. iii. 890.] T. C.

MACCORMICK, JOSEPH (1733–1799), Scottish divine, son of John Maccormick, a minister at St. Andrews, was born in that town 22 Jan. 1733. He graduated M.A. at St. Andrews University in 1750 and was granted a bursary in theology from the university exchequer in the same year. After serving for some years as tutor in the Hepburn family he entered in 1756 upon trials before the presbytery of Dalkeith; this body found itself unable to overlook Maccormick's attendance at a theatre, but it gave him a testimonial to the presbytery of Edinburgh, by which he was licensed 30 March 1757, and ordained minister of Kilmany 17 April 1758. He was presented by Robert Hepburn of Baads to the living of Temple in 1760, and while there had the degree of D.D. conferred upon him by his university of St. Andrews. Transferred to Prestonpans, through the favour of Janet, countess of Hyndford, in 1771, he edited there 'The State Papers and Letters addressed to [his grand-uncle] William Carstares . . . to which is prefixed the Life of William Carstares,' 4to, Edinburgh, 1774. The valuable documents included in this collection had come into the hands of Charles Macky, professor of civil history in the university of Edinburgh, as trustee to Mrs. Carstares; by him they were entrusted to Maccormick, who also received from Macky some materials for the 'Life.' Prefixed to the 'Letters' are memoirs of the correspondents taken from the manuscript of 'The Characters of the Court of Great Britain,' in the Earl of Hyndford's library [see Macky, John]. In May 1782 Maccormick was elected moderator of the general assembly, and in the following July was presented by George III to the charge of St. Leonards in his native presbytery, in conjunction with the principality of the United College of St. Andrews. He was appointed one of the deans of the Chapel Royal on 19 July 1788, and died at Edinburgh on 17 June 1799. He married, on 7 May 1770, Mary (*d.* 1822), daughter of Joseph Simson, a Bristol merchant. The only son, Joseph, became an advocate, while of the three daughters, the youngest, Elizabeth, married the Rev. William Ferrie, professor at St. Andrews and author of a 'Life of Rev. John Carstaires.'

Maccormick's own 'Life' of his grand-uncle, which has been extensively used by Kippis and by subsequent biographers of the secre-

tary to William III, is ably constructed. The writer, who was a stranger to the severity which many thought proper to his profession, left many good sayings, though Alexander Carlyle [q. v.] says of him in his autobiography that he was 'rather a merry-andrew than a wit.'

[St. Andrews University Register; Hew Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, pt. i. pp. 308, 352, 396, pt. iv. pp. 400, 498; Scott's Journal, ii. 340; Gent. Mag. 1799, ii. 622; Scots Mag. vols. l. and lxi.] T. S.

McCORMICK, ROBERT (1800–1890), naval surgeon, explorer, and naturalist, born at Runham, near Great Yarmouth, on 22 July 1800, was the son of Robert McCormick, surgeon in the navy, son of Robert McCormick of Ballyreagh, co. Tyrone, where the family had been settled for several generations. He studied medicine in 1821, under Sir Astley Cooper, at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, in 1822 obtained his diploma, and in 1823 entered the navy as an assistant surgeon. He was sent out to the West Indies, where he remained for two years, seeing most of the islands and the coast of the Spanish main. In the summer of 1825 he invalided, and after a year in a cutter in the North Sea, volunteered for Arctic service with Captain William Edward Parry [q. v.], with whom he sailed in the Hecla, in the expedition to the north of Spitzbergen in the summer of 1827. On his return he was promoted to be surgeon, 27 Nov. 1827, and two years later was again sent out to the West Indies, very much against his will. Within three months he again succeeded in getting himself invalided. His next appointment was to a surveying brig on the coast of Brazil. That, too, he found uncomfortable, and got superseded after a few months. In 1828 he was appointed to a sloop employed for some time in the blockade of the coast of Holland. Early the next year she was sent out to the West Indies, and McCormick, with a rooted dislike to the station, and especially in a small craft, invalided for a third time. He was now on half-pay for upwards of four years, and in the intervals of study made many excursions on foot through England and Wales, travelling in all some 3,440 miles, and pursuing on his tours his favourite studies of geology and natural history. In 1839 he was appointed, as much in the capacity of naturalist as surgeon, to the Erebus, then going on a voyage to the Antarctic, under the command of Captain James Clark Ross [q. v.]

When the expedition returned to England, in the autumn of 1843, McCormick was disappointed of promotion. In September 1845 he was appointed to the William and Mary yacht at Woolwich. He understood that this appointment was for life, or till promotion, and was very angry at being, after two years, moved to the Fisgard, the flagship attached to Woolwich dockyard, from which he was superseded in December 1848. His next idea was to conduct a party in search of Sir John Franklin, and he laid before the board of admiralty a proposal to undertake such a search in an open boat. The admiralty scouted his plan as dangerous, but in 1852, while surgeon of the North Star, he was able to carry it out to some extent. He afterwards published 'Narrative of a Boat Expedition up the Wellington Channel in the year 1852,' 1854, 4to. He returned to England in the Phœnix in October 1853. He had never ceased to urge on the admiralty his claims for promotion, contending that his service with the Antarctic expedition was exceptional and ought to be exceptionally rewarded. The admiralty at last promoted him, on 20 May 1859, to be deputy-inspector of hospitals. He had, however, no employment, and in July 1865 he was put on the retired list, the admiralty refusing him the honorary rank of inspector of hospitals. His friends, as well as himself, thought that he was badly used. He was a man of considerable ability, but in his relations to the admiralty was sadly wanting in tact. He died 28 Oct. 1890. The accounts of his several voyages and expeditions, together with a very detailed autobiography and portraits at different ages, were published in 1884, in 2 vols. 8vo, under the title 'Voyages of Discovery in the Arctic and Antarctic Seas and round the World.'

[McCormick's autobiography.] J. K. L.

McCRACKEN, HENRY JOY (1767–1798), United Irishman, was born in Belfast on 31 Aug. 1767, and brought up to the linen business. At the age of twenty-two he was placed at the head of a cotton factory. Adopting nationalist sentiments, he in 1791 joined with Thomas Russell [q. v.] and others in the formation of the first society of United Irishmen in Belfast, and gave himself enthusiastically to the working out of their designs. In October 1796 he was arrested, along with his brother William, and imprisoned in Kilmainham gaol for thirteen months. Ultimately he was liberated on bail, and returning to Belfast threw himself with great ardour into plans for an insurrection. In the spring of 1798 he was appointed to the chief command of the rebels in co. Antrim, and on 6 June issued a manifesto calling the people to arms. On 7 June, along

with a large body of men, he attacked the king's troops at Antrim, but, notwithstanding the great bravery which he displayed, was defeated after a smart action, in which Lord O'Neill [q. v.] and others were killed. Along with some others he fled to Slemish mountain, near Ballymena, where he lay concealed for several weeks. When about to sail for America he was arrested by some Carrickfergus yeomen, tried by court-martial in Belfast, and hanged, amid general regret, at the market-house there on 17 July 1798. His body was buried in the old churchyard at the foot of High Street, the graves in which have all since been levelled. A striking portrait of him is given in Madden's 'United Irishmen,' vol. iv. 'He was,' says Mr. Lecky, 'a man of singularly amiable private character, and is said to have formerly taken a part in establishing the first Sunday school in Belfast' (*History*, viii. 129).

[Madden's United Irishmen, iv. 27; Teeling's Personal Narrative, pp. 230 et seq.; McSkimin's Annals of Ireland; Benn's Hist. of Belfast; Lecky's Hist. of England; Musgrave's Rebellions in Ireland, pp. 547, &c.] T. H.

MACCREERY, JOHN (1768–1832), printer and poet, son of John MacCreery, who died in Fleet Street, London, on 9 Aug. 1811, aged 66 (*Gent. Mag.* 1811, ii. 197), was born in Ireland in 1768. He set up a press in Houghton Street, Liverpool, where he wrote, and printed in 4to, in 1803, 'The Press; a Poem, published as a Specimen of Typography.' It is dedicated to William Roscoe, his earliest patron, for whom he had in 1795 printed the 'Life of Lorenzo de Medici,' in 2 vols. 4to. Though described by Timperley as characterised by 'a general chasteness of language, and a glowing love of freedom,' the poem, which commences with an address to the shade of 'Guttemberg,' and concludes by deploring the 'prostitution of the public journals' and the tyranny of Pitt and Napoleon, appears to the modern reader bombastic and absurd. This impression is not lessened by the 'Lines to an Infant Daughter, who requested some Verses on her Birthday,' and other short poems (including an ode to the memory of Robert Emmet) which fill up the volume. The work is, however, beautifully printed from Baskerville press type, contains some moderate woodcuts by Henry Hole, and a few well-written notes upon the origin and development of the art of printing.

MacCreery removed to London early in the century, made influential literary friends, and 'was considered one of the first practical printers of the metropolis.' There in 1809 he printed the 'Bibliomania' for Dibdin (eight hundred pages, printed almost entirely in nonpareil notes, at a cost, including L.P. copies, of 297*l.*), and, says the ingenuous author, 'partook of the general joy diffused around' ('MacCreeriana,' in *Lit. Reminisc.* pp. 323–4). Dibdin highly commends the typographical beauty of his productions (including Ottley's 'Ancient Engraving' and Lord Berners's 'Translation of Froissart'); 'the page,' he says, 'is well set up, the ink black and glossy, the paper mellow-tinted, the press work unexceptionable, the embellishments interesting and appropriate.' From Took's Court, Chancery Lane, MacCreery published in 1827 a second part of 'The Press.' The two parts were reprinted in one volume, London, 8vo, 1828, without the woodcuts.

He died at Paris on 18 April 1832, falling a victim to the cholera.

[Timperley's Encyclopædia, 1842, pp. 921–2; Gent. Mag. 1832, i. 649; Dibdin's Bibliogr. Decameron, ii. 410; Hone's Every-Day Book, pp. 1135, 1425; Brunet's Manual, iii. 1267; Traill's Memoir of William Roscoe, p. 23; Sutton's Lancashire Authors, p. 75; Allibone's Dict.; Brit. Mus. Cat.] T. S.

McCRIE, THOMAS, D.D. (1772–1835), Scottish seceding divine and ecclesiastical historian, eldest son of Thomas McCrie, a substantial linen-weaver, by his first wife Mary (Hood), was born at Duns, Berwickshire, in November 1772. After passing through the parish school, he became an elementary teacher in neighbouring schools. In 1788 he entered at the Edinburgh University, but did not graduate. He became in May 1791 teacher of an 'anti-burgher' school at Brechin, Forfarshire. To qualify himself for the ministry, he studied divinity under Archibald Bruce [q. v.] of Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, professor of theology to the 'general associate synod' (anti-burgher). He was licensed in September 1795 by the associate presbytery of Kelso, and ordained on 26 May 1796 as minister of the second associate congregation in Potterrow, Edinburgh. He early showed both literary and controversial ability.

Since 1747, when the 'general associate synod' seceded from the 'associate synod' on the ground of the unlawfulness of the civic oath [see ERSKINE, EBENEZER, and GIB, ADAM], changes had come over the minds of the 'anti-burghers' on the question of the mutual relations of civil and ecclesiastical authority. From the position that the civil power is to exercise itself in church matters under the guidance of ecclesiastical criticism, they had advanced to a view of the complete independence of church and state, and consequent denial of any place for civil authority

in church affairs. This change of front was signalised by a 'new testimony,' adopted by the synod in May 1804. Bruce, McCrie, and two other ministers made repeated protests against this 'new testimony' as at variance with the older standards. At length, on 28 Aug. 1806, they formed themselves into a 'constitutional associate presbytery.' The synod deposed them (McCrie on 2 Sept.) from the ministry. A lawsuit resulted (24 Feb. 1809) in McCrie's ejection from the Potterrow meeting-house, when his congregation built a new one in Davie Street, out of West Richmond Street. In 1827 the 'constitutional' body, joined by protesting members of the 'burgher' synod, took the name of 'original seceders.'

McCrie was drawn by this conflict about the first principles of ecclesiastical theory to a thorough and searching study of Scottish church history, in its organic connection with the national life, and with the general development of protestant civilisation. The first fruit of his labour was the life of Knox, finished in November 1811, which made its mark at once as a work of genius as well as of erudition, and has permanently placed its author in the front rank of British writers on church history. Its breadth of treatment was something new in ecclesiastical biography. It effected a revolution in the public estimate of its subject, akin to that achieved by Carlyle's 'Cromwell,' though by different means. McCrie is not a showman with a hero on view, but an historian of principles and policy. His biography of Melville (November 1819) pursues the theme of the Scottish national career under the influence of the Reformation. The post-Reformation church history of Scotland he did not treat with the same fulness; his life of Alexander Henderson (1583?–1646) [q. v.], in the 'Christian Instructor,' vol. x., is little more than a personal sketch. Later he broke new ground in his histories of the Italian (1827) and Spanish (1829) movements of evangelical and free opinion at the era of the Reformation; in which nothing is more admirable than the fairness of his dealing with schools of thought very different from his own. It is to be lamented that he did not live to execute a projected life of Calvin. 'His literary genius,' says Professor Lorimer, 'was neither wholly historical nor wholly biographical, but found its most congenial employment in biographical history or historical biography, having equal delight in the personal traits and minute facts appropriate to the one, and in the broad views and profound principles characteristic of the other. It is not often that biographers make good historians, or that good historians are equally great in biography, but he was equally great in both' (*Imperial Dict. of Biog.* pt. xiii. p. 265).

On 3 Feb. 1813 the Edinburgh University made him D.D., a degree often conferred on English nonconformists, but never before on a Scottish dissenter. After the death of Bruce (1816), McCrie acted till 1818 as his successor in the chair of divinity. Coincidently with his entrance on this office he published in the 'Christian Instructor' (January–March 1817) a powerful critique on Sir Walter Scott's representations of the covenanters (in 'Old Mortality'), in which he proved himself a better antiquary than the great novelist (Scott, *Journal*, ii. 404 *n.*) Subsequently he published, either separately or in magazines, a number of biographies and reviews of biographies, chiefly Scottish.

McCrie died at Edinburgh on 5 Aug. 1835, and was buried on 12 Aug. in Greyfriars' churchyard; a deputation from the general assembly of the church of Scotland attended his funeral. He married, firstly, in 1796, Janet, daughter of William Dickson of Swinton, Berwickshire, by whom he had issue: (1) Thomas [q. v.]; (2) William, merchant in Edinburgh; (3) Jessie, married to Archibald Meikle of Flemington; (4) John, *d.* October 1837; and (5) George, minister of Clola, Aberdeenshire. He married, secondly, in 1827, Mary, fourth daughter of Robert Chalmers, minister at Haddington, who survived him and received a pension from government on the ground of her husband's services to literature.

A portrait by Sir John Watson Gordon is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

He published, besides single sermons: 1. 'The Life of John Knox, containing Illustrations of the History of the Reformation in Scotland,' &c., Edinburgh, 1812, 8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd edit. revised and enlarged, Edinburgh, 1813, 8vo, 2 vols. Of the many subsequent editions, the most important are: Edinburgh, 1840, 8vo (reprinted London, 1854, 8vo), with corrections, notes, and memoir by Andrew Crichton, LL.D. [q. v.]; and Edinburgh, 1855, 8vo, with appended notes by Thomas McCrie, his son, being vol. i. of his 'Works.' 2. 'The Life of Andrew Melville, containing Illustrations of the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Scotland,' &c., Edinburgh, 1819, 8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd edit. revised, Edinburgh, 1823, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1856, 8vo, with appended notes by his son, being vol. ii. of his 'Works.' 3. 'Memoirs of . . . William Veitch and George Brysson, written by themselves, with other Narratives illustrative of the History of Scotland . . . to the Revolution,' &c., Edinburgh, 1825, 8vo. 4. 'His-

tory of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Italy,' &c., Edinburgh, 1827, 8vo; 2nd edit. enlarged, 1832, 8vo. 5. 'History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Spain,' &c., Edinburgh, 1829, 8vo. Posthumous was 6. 'Sermons,' &c., Edinburgh, 1836, 8vo. A volume of his 'Miscellaneous Writings,' collected and edited by his son, Edinburgh, 1841, 8vo, contains annotated reprints of his biographies of Henderson, Patrick Hamilton [q. v.], F. Lambert, A. Rivet, and J. Murray; his account of the 'Taborites,' his reviews of Milne on presbytery and episcopacy, Simeon on the Liturgy, Sismondi's 'Considerations' on Geneva, Scott's 'Tales of my Landlord,' Orme's Owen, and Turner's 'Life and Times,' also three pamphlets on church matters. In 1805 or 1806 he edited the 'Christian Magazine.' He was a contributor to 'Blackwood's Magazine' in its first year (1817). His last publication was an anonymous pamphlet (May 1833) advocating the abolition of church patronage.

[Life, by his son, 1840; Thomson's Historical Sketch of the Secession Church, 1848, pp. 173 sq.; Memoir by Crichton, 1854; Catalogue of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 251; Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scotland, 1862, iv. 153, 160 sq., 235; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1872, ii. 711 sq.]

A. G.

McCRIE, THOMAS, the younger (1797–1875), Scottish divine and author, born at Edinburgh 7 Nov. 1797, was eldest son of Thomas McCrie the elder [q. v.], by his first wife. He was educated at the high school and at the university of Edinburgh, but does not seem to have graduated. He afterwards entered the Theological Hall of the Original Secession Church, was ordained, and became secession minister of Crieff, 1820, and of Clola, Aberdeenshire, in 1828. In 1836 he succeeded his father as minister of the West Richmond Street meeting-house, Edinburgh. In the same year he became theological professor at the Original Secession Hall. At the disruption he favoured the non-intrusionist party. In 1852 the original seceders joined the free church of Scotland, and McCrie took a prominent part in the deliberations necessary for carrying out the arrangement; in 1856 he was moderator of the free assembly. In the autumn of the same year he was appointed professor of church history and systematic theology at the London college of the English presbyterian church. He retired in 1866 owing to failing eyesight. The rest of his life he passed at Gullane in East Lothian and at Edinburgh. He died 9 May 1875 at 39 Minto Street, Edinburgh. McCrie preached well when he could use notes; he was a kindly man and popular with students. Before 1850 he was made D.D. by the university of Aberdeen, and LL.D. by that of Glasgow. He married Walteria, daughter of Robert Chalmers, secession minister at Haddington, but left no children.

His chief works are: 1. 'Life of Thomas McCrie,' Edinb. 1840, 8vo. 2. 'Sketches of Scottish Church History,' Edinb. 1841, 8vo; other editions 1843, 1875; this was originally a reprint of lectures. 3. 'The Ancient History of the Waldensian Church,' 1845, 8vo. 4. 'Lectures on Christian Baptism,' 1850, 8vo. 5. 'Memoirs of Sir Andrew Agnew,' Lond. 1850, 8vo. 6. 'Thoughts on Union with the Free Church of Scotland,' Edinb. 1852, 8vo. 7. 'Annals of English Presbyterianism from the Earliest Period to the Present Time,' Lond. 1872, 8vo. He edited a collection of his father's works; for the Wodrow Society, 'Wodrow's Correspondence' in 1842, and 'The Life of Robert Blair' in 1848; and Barrow's 'Treatise of the Pope's Supremacy,' ed. 1862, 8vo. He translated 'Pascal's Provincial Letters,' ed. 1847, 16mo; 1851, 8vo; 1875, 16mo. As a young minister he contributed to 'The Witness,' when conducted by Hugh Miller, and for a short time edited the 'British and Foreign Evangelical Review.'

[Wylie's Disruption Worthies, ed. 1881, pp. 349 sq. (with portrait); Scotsman, 11 May 1875; Free Church of Scotland Monthly Record, 1 July 1875; information kindly furnished by the Rev. C. G. McCrie.]

W. A. J. A.

MACCUAIRT, JAMES (*fl.* 1712), Irish poet, often called Seamus dall, or Dall Mac Cuairt, was born at Creevin, co. Louth, became blind early in life, and was well known as a musician and poet. He was a friend of Carolan [q. v.] He wrote a poem of 210 stanzas on the battle of Aughrim and the death of Sorley MacDonnell, 'San Eachdhruim an air ataid na comhnaidh' ('In Aughrim of the slaughter there dwells'). His address to Carolan on his return to Meath from Connaught, 'Da milliuin deag failte dhibh, o arus Meadhbha ingean Eachach' ('Twelve million welcomes to you from the mansion of Meave, daughter of Eochaidh'), is of eighteen stanzas. He wrote five devotional poems, 'Iarraim do bheannacht gan fheirg' ('I beseech thy blessing without anger'), of fifty-two stanzas; 'A dhuine nach leir dhuit creachta croidhi on dall' ('Oh man, to whom from blindness the wounds of his heart are not clear'); 'A bhladh na bpatriarc sa naingeal' ('Oh flower of the patriarchs and angels'), of 176 stanzas; 'Is claoidhte chuir Adhamh re na clannuibh' ('Adam put destruc-

tion upon his children'); 'Gach uile peacach bhocht gan treoir' ('Every poor sinner without a guide'). Another of his poems is of value for its celebration of football as played in Ireland in his time, 'Ba haigeanta croidheamhuil mo mhacnaighsi anios' ('High spirited, stout were my friends above there'). The match described was played at Slane, on the banks of the Boyne, between the men of Meath and Louth. He wrote many songs, of which the best known are on Brian O'Byrne's horse Punch; on Rose O'Reilly, 'Si mo rois bhreifneach' ('She is my Rose of Brefny'), and 'A criamhthain sios ata mo mhian' ('In Creevin down by there is my desire'); and a panegyric of forty-eight stanzas on Anna, daughter of MacAnghabhan, 'Is mian leamsa tracht air sgeimh na mna' ('I desire to treat on the beauty of the woman'). Paul O'Brien (*d.* 1820), professor of Maynooth College, knew seventeen other poems of his, and repeated their first lines to Edward O'Reilly.

[Brit. Mus. MSS. Egerton 154, f. 37, and 175, f. 82; E. O'Reilly in Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, Dublin, 1820.] N. M.

McCULLAGH, JAMES (1809–1847), mathematician, son of a poor farmer, was born in 1809, at Glenellie, in the parish of Upper Badoney, co. Tyrone. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner, November 1824, became sizar June 1825, scholar 1827 (the examination being purely classical), and fellow in 1832. He was befriended in his college course by Provost Lloyd, to whom some of his geometrical discoveries were communicated during this period. In 1836 McCullagh was elected professor of mathematics and in 1843 professor of natural philosophy in the university of Dublin. He threw himself into his duties as a teacher with an ardour which communicated itself to his pupils, and gave a powerful stimulus to mathematical and physical studies in the university. He introduced the studies of electricity and galvanism, heat and terrestrial magnetism into the fellowship course.

As secretary of council to the Royal Irish Academy from 1840 to 1842, and as secretary to the Academy from 1842 to 1846, he rendered that institution valuable service. His liberality and influence secured for the museum some of its most precious archæological treasures. Shortly before his death he unsuccessfully contested Dublin University in the nationalist interest. He died by his own hand in October 1847, in a fit of temporary insanity. Dyspepsia and overwork appear to have intensified a mental disorder of which he had shown slight symptoms long before. He was unmarried.

Of the voluminous manuscript investigations, geometrical and physical, which he was known to have had by him ready for the press shortly before his death, no trace could afterwards be found, though careful search was made. Such of them as had already appeared in the transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, the 'Philosophical Magazine,' and elsewhere, have been collected in a volume by Drs. Jellett and Haughton (Dublin Univ. Press). To them are added notes of his lectures on the rotation of a solid body round a fixed point, and on the attraction of ellipsoids, and also two short papers on Egyptian chronology, which remain to attest his interest in archæological studies.

By far the most important of McCullagh's scanty remains is the memoir on surfaces of the second order, read to the Royal Irish Academy on 30 Nov. 1843. His geometrical work is characterised by an elegance and power which might have placed him beside Chasles and Poncelet had he lived to finish his work. His numerous papers on the wave theory of light contain ingenious attempts to construct a dynamical theory of the luminiferous ether. His geometrical work was in the first instance undertaken as subsidiary to his physical investigations; but, though the geometrical methods and results are of permanent value, his physical theory retains only an historical interest, being vitiated by erroneous fundamental assumptions. It was then a moot point whether the vibrations of plane polarised light are parallel or perpendicular to the plane of polarisation. Fresnel thought they were perpendicular, McCullagh differed from him, and assumed they were parallel. Subsequent researches have proved that Fresnel was right.

[Manchester Examiner, 6 Nov. 1847; Nation, 30 Oct. (p. 889) and 20 Nov. (p. 939) 1847; information supplied by Dr. Ingram, F.T.C.D.] C. P.

MACCULLOCH, HORATIO (1805–1867), landscape painter, son of a weaver, was born in Glasgow in November 1805, on the night on which the city was illuminated in honour of the victory of Trafalgar. After having been apprenticed to a house-painter, he became a pupil of John Knox, a local artist, under whom William Leighton Leitch [q. v.], the water-colour painter, and Daniel Macnee [q. v.] were also studying. About 1824 he and Macnee left Glasgow and went first to Cumnock, where they found employment in painting snuff-boxes, and afterwards to Edinburgh, where they entered the esta-

blishment of William Henry Lizars [q. v.] the engraver. There MacCulloch remained about two years, colouring plates for Dr. Lizars's 'Anatomy,' and Selby's 'Ornithology.' Returning to Glasgow, he commenced sketching out of doors at the Campsie Hills, on the banks of the Clyde, and in Cadzow Forest. In 1829 he began to exhibit at the Royal Scottish Academy, sending a 'View on the Clyde,' which was followed by other landscapes until 1834, when he was elected an associate. A large picture of 'Cadzow Forest,' which he exhibited in 1835, attracted much notice, and was highly praised by Professor Wilson. He became an academician in 1838, and then removed to Edinburgh, but many of his summers were spent in Skye, and he often lived for months at Oban. He was the first Scottish artist who carried his colours with him and worked his pictures into life and effect on the spot. He ranged over wide tracts of the highlands, penetrating into the wildest recesses of the mountains, but from time to time returning to the quieter inland lakes of Perthshire and Inverness-shire, or to the lowland rivers, fields, and woods. He became the most popular landscape painter of his day in Scotland, but his works are little known south of the Tweed, possibly because he exhibited once only, in 1844, at the Royal Academy in London. Among his larger works, some of the best are 'A Scottish Strath,' 'Loch an Eilan,' engraved by William Miller, 'Loch Katrine,' 'Loch Achray,' 'Loch Corrinsk,' 'Kilchurn Castle,' 'Edinburgh from Dalmeny,' 'A Dream of the Highlands,' 'Misty Corries,' 'Glencoe,' 'Lord Macdonald's Deer Forest in Skye,' and 'Loch Maree.' His 'Inverlochy Castle,' 'Evening,' and 'A Lowland River' are in the National Gallery of Scotland. The last named picture has been engraved by William Forrest.

MacCulloch died at St. Colm's, Trinity, Edinburgh, on 24 June 1867, and was buried in Warriston cemetery. Two portraits of him by Sir Daniel Macnee are in the National Gallery of Scotland.

[Scotsman, 25 June 1867; Art Journal, 1867, p. 187; Chambers's Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen, 1875, iii. 11–13; Exhibition Catalogues of the Royal Scottish Academy, 1829–1867.] R. E. G.

McCULLOCH, Sir JAMES (1819–1893), Australian politician, son of George McCulloch of Glasgow, was born there in 1819. He entered early the office of Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., who in 1853 sent him to Melbourne to open a branch of their business. The Adelaide, in which he sailed, took fire in the Bay of Biscay, and the passengers were exposed to great peril.

In 1854 McCulloch entered the then single chamber of Victoria as a nominee-member, and early in 1857 was elected for Wimmera to the first elective legislative assembly, where he took his seat at first on the cross benches. In April 1857 Sir John O'Shanassy's ministry fell, and McCulloch was invited to form a government—in which he did not take the position of premier, but the portfolio of trade and customs. In March 1858 he resigned. After a visit to England he was elected in the autumn of the same year for East Melbourne; and in October 1859 he accepted the post of treasurer in Sir W. Nicholson's administration, which held office for a year. He visited England again at the end of 1860, and was absent for most of the next two sessions. In 1862 he joined Mr. Sellar in founding, in succession to Dennistoun & Co., the business which bears their joint names, and the same year on his return to the colony he was again elected to the assembly for Mornington.

In June 1863 he formed a coalition with his old opponent Heales, and became for the first time premier of the colony, being chief secretary for a short time, and then for four sessions postmaster-general. This ministry was considered the strongest ever formed in Victoria up to that time; and it held office during times of peculiar excitement. It adopted the proposals of Mr. Treasurer Verdon for a moderate protective tariff, and came into collision with the free-trade legislative council, which threw out the supplies. In the next session the collision was repeated, and McCulloch appealed to the country. Coming back with a large majority in February 1866, he again came to a deadlock with the council and again resigned in May. The governor could get no one else to form a ministry, and on McCulloch's return to power a conference between the houses adjusted the difference for a time. The dispute was renewed owing to the intervention of the home government in the interest of the council. Sir Charles Darling was recalled on the ground of alleged partisanship with McCulloch's ministry, and McCulloch proposed to vote him 20,000*l.* as a compensation. The legislative council took the side of the crown, and a fierce struggle ensued. The dissolution of the house only sent back the government stronger than before; but the fresh intervention of the home government caused the resignation of McCulloch's ministry, and matters were only settled by the refusal of Sir C. Darling to accept the proffered grant.

In July 1868, after being for a few months out of power, McCulloch became premier for a second time, holding the posts of treasurer and chief secretary. He resigned in September 1869, after receiving the honour of knighthood on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit. In April 1870 he again became premier, holding the same posts as before; but in the following year he was defeated because he declined to increase the protective duties any further.

McCulloch acted as agent-general for the colony in London during 1872 and 1873, and in 1874 he was made a K.C.M.G. For a time he returned to the colony, and became premier on 20 Oct. 1875; but his fourth tenure of office was obstructed by the 'stonewalling' tactics of Sir Graham Berry, who maintained that the government majority did not really reflect the people's will. McCulloch introduced the 'closure' rule with a view to meeting his opponents, but his party was utterly defeated at the general election in May 1877. On the assembling of the new house McCulloch, who had been elected for Warrnambool, found himself practically without followers, and shortly after retired from parliamentary life, settling in England.

He was twice president of the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce as well as director of several banks and public companies. He took especial interest in the National Gallery of Victoria, and a considerable part in the selection of pictures for it.

McCulloch died on 31 Jan. 1893 at his residence, Garband Hall, Ewell, Surrey. He was twice married: first, in 1841, to Susan, daughter of the Rev. James Renwick of Muirton; secondly, in 1867, to Margaret, daughter of William Inglis of Walflat, Dumbarton, who survived him.

[Heaton's Austr. Dict. of Dates; Mennell's Dict. of Austr. Biog.; Victorian Parl. Debates.]

C. A. H.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN, M.D. (1773–1835), geologist, was born in Guernsey, 6 Oct. 1773, his mother, Elizabeth, being a daughter of Thomas de Lisle, a jurat of that island, but his father, James, who was engaged in business in Brittany, was descended from the Maccullochs of Nether Ardwell in Galloway. John, the third son, a precocious, thoughtful child, was sent to school, first at Plympton, then at Penzance, and lastly at Lostwithiel, where he remained three years. Thence he went to Edinburgh to study medicine, and graduated M.D. 12 Sept. 1793, with a thesis on electricity. He remained for some time longer at the university, and, as he afterwards stated, those systematic journeys in Scotland which supplied the material for the main work of his life grew out of the 'boyish wanderings of his college holidays,' when he visited such places as Dunkeld and Dunsinane. At this time he formed a close friendship with Walter (afterwards Sir Walter) Scott and with Thomas Douglas, fifth earl of Selkirk [q. v.] James Macculloch, the father, lost his business in France in consequence of the revolution; was imprisoned during the reign of terror; and after his release quitted the country and settled in Cornwall. John obtained the position of assistant surgeon to the royal regiment of artillery; but his scientific acquirements became known, and in 1803 he was appointed chemist to the board of ordnance. In 1807 he established himself at Blackheath, where for a time he followed his profession, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, 30 Sept. 1808, but gave up practice in 1811, when he was sent by the board of ordnance to Scotland, to determine what kinds of rock could be most safely employed in powder-mills. A commission followed to ascertain on which of the Scotch mountains the experiments which had been undertaken by Maskelyne in 1774, in regard to the deflection of the plumb-line, might be repeated with most advantage. From 1811 to 1821 he travelled yearly in Scotland, accumulating a vast store of scientific observations. He was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society on 21 April 1801, and a member of the Geological Society of London on 5 Feb. 1808. His name appears among the council in the first volume of the Geological Society's 'Transactions,' to which he contributed a paper on Guernsey and the other Channel islands, his first important contribution to geology, and he was president in 1816–17. Macculloch was also appointed about 1814 geologist to the trigonometrical survey, and was lecturer on chemistry and mineralogy at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Later in life he held a similar appointment at the East India Company's College at Addiscombe, and he was nominated in 1820 physician to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in the same year. In 1826 he was commissioned to prepare a geological map of Scotland. The idea had occurred to him at an early period, and on his previous visits to Scotland he had used 'his own time and spent his own money' in the intervals of work for the government in making investigations in the matter. From 1826 to 1832 he was busily engaged, travelling in Scotland during the summer, and arranging his materials in the winter. In 1835, to the surprise of his ac-

quaintances, he married a Miss White, but not many weeks afterwards, while travelling with her in Cornwall, he was thrown from his carriage and sustained a compound fracture of the leg. It was amputated, and he sank after the operation, dying on 20 Aug. at the house of a friend, Captain Giddy, R.N., of Poltair, near Penzance. He was buried at Gulval, near that town.

Macculloch was a man of unwearied industry, and his knowledge included geology, mineralogy and chemistry, physics and mathematics, botany and zoology, even mechanics and architecture, besides, of course, medicine. He was something of a musician and of an artist. His writings are numerous. His minor scientific papers are seventy-nine in number, the majority being geological, but they also deal with such subjects as malaria, an indelible ink, the naturalisation of plants and animals—for instance, of marine fishes in fresh water—how crabs part with their claws, Greek fire, and the use of lights or fires in fisheries. They appeared chiefly in the 'Quarterly Journal of Science,' the 'Edinburgh Journal of Science,' the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,' and the 'Transactions of the Geological Society of London.' To the last he contributed nineteen papers, some of them of considerable length; the majority dealt with the geology of Scotland, and that on the 'Parallel Roads of Glenroy' is the first careful account of these remarkable terraces. Macculloch regarded them as lacustrine, not marine; but as a dam of glacier ice had not been then devised, he was obviously puzzled to account for the absence of any traces of a barrier at the end of the supposed lake.

The following are the more important of his larger works: 1. 'A Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, including the Isle of Man,' 3 vols. 8vo, with an atlas in 4to, 1819. 2. 'A Geological Classification of Rocks,' 1821. 3. 'On the Art of Making Wine,' 1821; 4th ed. 1829. 4. 'Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland,' a general account of the country, in the form of a series of letters to Sir Walter Scott, 4 vols. 1824. 5. 'Malaria, an Essay on the Production and Propagation of this Poison,' &c., 1827. 6. 'Essay on the Intermittent and Remittent Diseases,' 2 vols. 1828; Philadelphia, 1830. 7. 'A System of Geology, with a Theory of the Earth, and an Explanation of its Connection with the Sacred Records,' 2 vols. 1831. 8. 'Geological Map of Scotland, with a Memoir to H.M. Treasury,' 1836. 9. 'Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of God from the Facts and Laws of the Physical Universe,' &c., 3 vols. 1837. The last was a posthumous work, published in accordance with directions left by him, for it had been completed in 1830, but held back because of the appearance of the 'Bridgewater Treatises.' The 'Geological Map of Scotland' was also published a few months after his death.

Some pungent remarks in the first and third of these works on the procrastination, slovenly habits, and other defects of the sea-coast Celts excited vehement indignation, which was expressed in print by Dr. John Brown in a vituperative book (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 20 Aug. 1835). Sir Charles Lyell, who first met Macculloch about 1825, speaking from the chair of the Geological Society, bears a less grudging testimony to Macculloch's talents. 'The influence exerted by them [his writings] on the progress of our science has been powerful and lasting, yet they have been less generally admired and studied than they deserve. Their popularity has been impaired by a want of condensation and clearness in the style, which none could more easily have remedied than the author, had he been willing to submit to the necessary labour.' Lyell also complains that 'a want of enthusiasm for his subject is perceptible, especially in his "System of Geology," and a disposition to neglect or speak slightingly of the labours of others, and even to treat in a tone bordering on ridicule some entire departments of science connected with geology, such as the study of fossil conchology.' Lyell attributed these imperfections to habitual ill-health acting on a sensitive mind, and to a fixed impression that his services in the cause of geology were underrated.

Macculloch's writings give the impression that he was a man of solitary habits, making but few friends, and somewhat trying (as is reported) those few: of a critical nature, keen at detecting an unsound argument or a vulnerable point in a position. Diffuse his style may be, but it is smooth and balanced, and not seldom Macculloch enlivens a narrative of plain facts or the course of a scientific argument by some touch of caustic humour or some sound philosophic maxim; he was also a skilful and adroit controversialist. Undoubtedly he did not fully appreciate the importance of palæontology. It was then a novel branch of investigation, and he was one of the old school of geologists who could not forget that 'their father was a mineralogist.' Of the solid value of his work there can be no question. He made mistakes, but in his days geology was almost in its infancy; and the generation which succeeded him, while professing to correct and improve his work, not once only went wrong where he had been right—chiefly owing to the want of his sound knowledge of mineralogy and his inductive

habit of thought. For instance, he duly appreciated the intrusive character of certain 'traps' in the Western Islands, the nature of the gabbros of the Cuchullin Hills, and the existence of three types of red sandstone in Scotland. The wide range of his tastes and of his observation as a traveller is well indicated by the lengthy sub-title of his 'Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland,' a book which provides the reader with excellent fare, if somewhat 'confused.' His 'Description of the Western Isles' still remains among the classic works in geology. In fine, the period which has elapsed since Macculloch's death has fully justified the laudatory phrases with which Lyell concludes his obituary notice: 'As an original observer he yields to no other geologist of our own time, and is perhaps unrivalled in the wide range of subjects on which he displayed great talent and profound knowledge.'

The Royal Society possesses a portrait (in oils) of Macculloch, and the Geological Society a marble bust.

[Proc. Geol. Soc. ii. 359 (obituary notice); many incidental details occur in his works; the Cyclopædia of Biography contains a rather full memoir; Gent. Mag. 1835, pt. ii.; Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 66, where the name is given as Maccullock—it is also printed (apparently with some authority) as MacCullock.] T. G. B.

McCULLOCH, JOHN RAMSAY (1789–1864), statistician and political economist, born at Whithorn, Wigtownshire, on 1 March 1789, was eldest son of Edward McCulloch, laird of Auchengool, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, by Sarah, daughter of the Rev. James Laing, D.D., minister of the parish of Glasserton, Wigtownshire. His father dying while he was a mere child, he received the rudiments of knowledge from his grandfather. His mother married again, and removed to Kinross, where McCulloch went to school for some years, after which he studied at Edinburgh, attending the classes of Sir John Leslie [q. v.], who became his friend, and Dr. Thomas Brown, who gave him a distaste for metaphysics. He took no degree, entered, and soon quitted in disgust, the office of a writer to the signet, and devoted himself to the study of economics. His first publication was 'An Essay on a Reduction of the Interest of the National Debt, proving that this is the only possible means of Relieving the Distresses of the Commercial and Agricultural Interests; and Establishing the Justice of that Measure on the Surest Principles of Political Economy,' London, 1816, 8vo. McCulloch wrote the economical articles for the 'Scotsman' during the first ten years of its existence, 1817–27, and for two years 1818–20, acted as its editor. Between 1818 and 1828 he was a regular contributor to the 'Edinburgh Review.'

McCulloch also lectured on political economy, and formed classes for its discussion both in Edinburgh and in London, where in 1824 he delivered the Ricardo Memorial Lectures, the substance of which did double duty as an article on 'Political Economy' in the supplement to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and 'A Discourse on the Rise, Progress, Peculiar Objects and Importance of Political Economy,' Edinburgh, 1824, 1825, 8vo (French translation by Guillaume Prévost, Paris, 1825, 8vo). Expanded into a formal treatise, it reappeared as 'The Principles of Political Economy: with a Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Science,' Edinburgh, 1825, 8vo (later editions, London, 1830; Edinburgh, 1843 and 1849, 8vo; popular reprints, London, 1870, 1878, and 1886, 8vo). For some years McCulloch continued his lectures at London, forming classes as at Edinburgh in connection with them, and succeeded in making the dismal science temporarily fashionable. Examined before the select committee on the state of Ireland in June 1825, he argued that absenteeism could not materially injure that country, because rent was ordinarily remitted through the medium of bills of exchange drawn against exports, a fallacy trenchantly exposed in 'Blackwood,' xix. 55 et seq. and xxiv. 758 (see his evidence in *Parl. Papers*, 1825, *Reports from Committees*, viii. 807 et seq.) In 1828 he accepted the chair of political economy at the newly founded university of London, now University College; the chair was unendowed, and McCulloch resigned it in 1832.

In an 'Essay on the Circumstances which determine the Rate of Wages and the Condition of the Labouring Classes,' Edinburgh, 1826, 12mo (later editions, London, 1851, 1854, 1868, 8vo), McCulloch expounded the celebrated 'wages' fund theory,' which, after being regarded as an impregnable position by one entire generation, was surrendered by the next almost without a struggle, on the first assault [see LESLIE, THOMAS EDWARD CLIFFE, 1827–1882]. In 1828 he published an edition of 'The Wealth of Nations,' with 'a Life of the Author, an Introductory Discourse, Notes, and Supplemental Dissertations,' Edinburgh, 4 vols. 8vo, which at once superseded all existing editions, and has been frequently reprinted (London, 1839, 1846, 1857, 1863, 8vo). To the 'Library of Useful Knowledge' he contributed in 1831 a 'Treatise on the Principles, Practice, and History of Commerce,' London, 8vo, which contained a powerful statement of the case for free trade.

It was reprinted in Waterston's 'Cyclopædia of Commerce,' London, 1847, 8vo.

In 1832 McCulloch published his most important work, 'A Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation,' London, 8vo, an admirable compendium of information on all matters connected with commercial transactions, based on consular reports and other exact statistics, embodying the results of researches extending over twenty years, and which, frequently revised, held throughout McCulloch's life, and still retains, the rank of a work of authority. It was followed by 'A Statistical Account of the British Empire' (Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge), London, 1837, 8vo, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo, in which eminent scientific specialists collaborated.

In 1838 McCulloch was appointed to the comptrollership of the stationery office, and discharged the duties of the office with great efficiency until his death.

He still pursued his favourite studies with hardly abated energy. In 1841 he published 'A Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, of the Various Countries, Places, and Principal Natural Objects in the World,' London, 2 vols. 8vo (latest edition by Martin, London, 1866, 4 vols. 8vo); in 1845 'A Treatise on the Principles and Practical Influence of Taxation and the Funding System,' London, 8vo, and 'The Literature of Political Economy: a Classified Catalogue of Select Publications in the different Departments of that Science; with Historical, Critical, and Bibliographical Notices,' London, 8vo—an excellent bibliography, marred by a somewhat inadequate treatment of foreign writers.

In 1846 he edited 'The Works of David Ricardo, with a Notice of the Life and Writings of the Author,' London, 8vo. In 1848 appeared his 'Treatise on the Succession to Property Vacant by Death: including Inquiries into the Influence of Primogeniture, Entails, Compulsory Partition, &c., over the Public Interests,' London, 8vo. In 1853 he published a volume of 'Treatises and Essays on Subjects connected with Economical Policy; with Biographical Sketches of Quesnay, Adam Smith, and Ricardo,' Edinburgh, 8vo; 2nd edit. enlarged, 1859. For the Political Economy Club, of which he was an original member, he edited in 1856 'A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts on Money, from the Originals of Vaughan, Cotton, Petty, Lowndes, Newton, Prior, Harris, and others,' London, 8vo; for his friend Lord Overstone in 1857, 'A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts and other Publications on the National Debt and the Sinking Fund, from the Originals of Harley, Gould, Pulteney, Walpole, Hume, Price, Hamilton, and others,' London, 8vo, and a similar collection 'On Paper Currency and Banking, from the Originals of Hume, Wallace, Thornton, Ricardo, Blake, Huskisson, and others,' London, 8vo; in 1858 'Tracts and other Publications on Metallic and Paper Currency,' London, 8vo; and in 1859 'A Select Collection of Scarce and Valuable Tracts on Commerce, from the Originals of Evelyn, Defoe, Richardson, Tucker, Temple, and others,' London, 8vo. In 1860 he contributed the article on 'Taxation' to the eighth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' vol. xxi. (reprinted separately the same year, Edinburgh, fol.)

After some years of failing health McCulloch died at the stationery office on 11 Nov. 1864. His valuable library, of over ten thousand volumes, passed to Lord Overstone.

McCulloch was elected in 1843 a foreign associate of the Institute of France, and from 1846 was in receipt of a government pension of 200*l.* a year. He married, on 11 Nov. 1811, Isabella Stewart, by whom he had four sons and six daughters. His wife was buried by his side in Brompton cemetery in July 1867.

A portrait of McCulloch by Sir Daniel Macnee is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

McCulloch's place is rather among statisticians than economists. Completely dominated by his masters, Adam Smith and Ricardo, he shrank from no conclusion, however paradoxical, which seemed deducible from their principles, and practically did little more than restate their views in the most unqualified and dogmatic terms (cf. J. B. Say, *Œuvres Diverses*, 1848, pp. 261 et seq.) His 'Principles,' however, had the merit of extreme lucidity, were translated into French, German, and Italian, and, until superseded by the great work of Mill, constituted a sort of manual of politico-economical orthodoxy. His habit of repeating himself in the 'Edinburgh Review' is exposed with much humour by Wilson (Christopher North) in 'Some Illustrations of Mr. McCulloch's Principles of Political Economy, by Mordecai Mullion,' Edinburgh and London, 1826. Amusing notices of him, sometimes under the nickname of 'The Stot,' will also be found scattered through the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ' (see also *Blackwood*, xxvi. 511 et seq., 677 et seq., xxix. 311, 394, and xxxiii. 439). As a diligent collector, however, of economic facts, McCulloch did eminently useful work. He was a man of immense physical strength and sturdy and strongly marked individuality, and, despite his long residence in London, retained to the end his broad Scottish accent, and his attach-

ment to whig principles, his native Whithorn, and his native whisky.

McCulloch contributed seventy-six articles to the 'Edinburgh Review' between 1818 and 1837. Minor miscellanea are: 1. 'Observations on the Duty on Seaborne Coal and on the Peculiar Duties and Charges on Coal in the Port of London, founded on the Reports of Parliamentary Committees and other Official Documents,' London, 1831, 8vo. 2. 'Observations on the Influence of the East India Company's Monopoly on the Price and Supply of Tea, and on the Commerce with India, China, &c.,' London, 1831, 8vo. 3. 'Historical Sketch of the Bank of England, with an Examination of the Question as to the Prolongation of the Exclusive Privileges of that Establishment,' London, 1831, 8vo. 4. 'Observations illustrative of the Practical Operation and Real Effect of the Duties on Paper, showing the expediency of their Reduction or Repeal,' London, 1836, 8vo. 5. 'Statements illustrative of the Policy and Probable Consequences of the Proposed Repeal of the existing Corn Laws, and the Imposition in their stead of a Moderate Fixed Duty on Foreign Corn when entered for Consumption,' London, 1841 (3rd edit.), 8vo. 6. 'Memorandums on the Proposed Importation of Foreign Beef and Live Stock, addressed to Alexander Murray, Esq., M.P.,' London, 1842, 8vo. 7. 'Sketch of the Life and Writings of Adam Smith, LL.D.,' Edinburgh, 1855, 8vo. 8. 'Considerations on Partnerships with Limited Liability,' London, 1856, 8vo. 9. 'An Essay on Weights and Measures,' appended to Nicholl and Fowler's 'Handy-Book of Weights and Measures,' London, 1860, 8vo.

McCulloch, William (1816–1885), resident at Manipur, McCulloch's eldest son, born on 28 Feb. 1816, in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, co. Edinburgh, attended the Edinburgh High School; joined Addiscombe as a cadet, on the nomination of James Rivett Carnac, on 15 Feb. 1833, and receiving a commission as ensign 12 Dec. 1834, arrived at Fort William 21 July 1835. He was appointed successively to 56th native infantry at Dinapore (8 Aug. following), to 30th native infantry at Benares (12 Aug.), and to 13th native infantry at Bareilly (24 Sept.), and he commanded the detachment at Deoleeah, employed on cordon duty. Becoming lieutenant 18 Feb. 1839, he was appointed interpreter and quartermaster to his corps in July 1839, and assistant to the political agent at Manipur or Munnipore in April 1840. Although he temporarily acted as superintendent of Cachar from 2 Feb. to 7 Nov. 1842, he continued to hold his office at Manipur till the middle of 1845, when he was promoted to the post of political agent there. He obtained the rank of captain 30 June 1848, and of major 4 Sept. 1857, and retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel 31 Dec. 1861. In 1863 his place at Manipur was taken by Assistant-surgeon Dillon, but Dillon's failure to manage the natives led to a resumption of the office by McCulloch late in 1864. He finally retired in 1867, and died in 1885. He was author of an 'Account of the Valley of [Manipur or] Munnipore and the Hill Tribes,' Calcutta, 1859 (information kindly procured from the India office by H. Gilzean Reid, esq.)

[Scotsman, 12 Nov. 1864; Gent. Mag. 1838 pt. i. p. 311, 1865 pt. i. p. 111; Reid's Biog. Notice of J. R. McCulloch, prefixed to the Dictionary of Commerce, ed. 1869; Biblioteca dell' Economista, 1ma serie, vol. xiii., 2nda serie, vol. iii.; Conversations Lexikon, 10th ed. Leipzig, 1851, &c.; Vapereau's Dict. des Contemp.; Bain's Life of James Mill; Cockburn's Life of Lord Jeffrey, i. 277, ii. 377; Macvey Napier's Selections from the Corresp. of the late Macvey Napier; Henry Cockburn's Letters, p. 131; Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, xxxii. 60, xxxv. 836 et seq.; Pryme's Autobiographic Recollections, 1870, p. 127; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. x. 262; A Letter to the Shareholders and Council of the University of London on the Present State of that Institution, 1830; Leonard Horner's Letter to the Council of the University of London, 1830; Observations on a Letter addressed by Leonard Horner, esq., to the Council of the Univ. of London, 1830; private information.] J. M. R.

MACCURTIN, ANDREW (in Irish MacCruitin) (*d.* 1749), Irish poet, was born at Maghglas, in the parish of Kilmorry, co. Clare. His parents had a small estate there, and belonged to a famous literary clan of Thomond. Ceallach MacCurtin, ollamh [i.e. chronicler] of Thomond, who died in 1376; Giolladuibin MacCurtin, ollamh of Thomond, and harper, who died in 1404; Seancha MacCurtin, ollamh of Thomond, who died in 1434; and Geanann MacCurtin, the best student of history in his time in the south of Ireland, who died in 1436, were all of their family. Andrew became a schoolmaster in his native parish, and now and then made journeys through the country, reciting poems and studying antiquities. He was hereditary ollamh to the O'Briens, and was a great authority on the pedigrees of the families of Munster, many of which he recorded. Edward O'Brien of Ennistymon and Sorley MacDonnell of Kilkee were his chief patrons. Two of his poems had a wide repute in Clare, and are still remembered where Irish is spoken there. One, written about 1720, is in praise of Sorley

MacDonnell and his wife Isabel. It has interludes of recitation in prose, and tells how the bard had left their hospitable house in dudgeon, how ill he fared, and how he longed to return, how ragged was his coat and meagre his fare, and nevertheless how he hated mere wealth, loathed the English language, and despised those who thought it fashionable to speak 'the Saxon jargon.' The other is an address to a fairy chief, Donn na Daibhche, whose service the poet wishes to enter (*Egerton MSS.* 150, 209). His minor poems are 'Elegy on the Death of Sir Donogh Mac Conor O'Brien,' written in 1717 (*ib.* 209); another elegy (*ib.* 160); 'Is truagh ho'm do bhas a bhoill' ('Alas, my limb, that thou perishest thus away') (*ib.* 161); a Jacobite song (*ib.* 160); on the Irish language, 'Is milis an teanga an ghaoidhilge' (*ib.* 158). An elegy on William Bingham is erroneously attributed to him (*ib.* 110). He also, like most of the Irish poets of his day, acted as a scribe, and in 1703 wrote a complete copy of Dr. Keating's [q. v.] 'Tri baorgaoithe an bhais' (O'Daly, *Poets of Munster*, p. 36, and O'Grady, *Cat. of Irish MSS. in Brit. Mus.*); in 1716 for Tadg, chief of the MacNamaras, a copy of the 'Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh of Seaghan Mac Ruadri MacCraith' (H. 1. 18, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin), and in 1720 of the 'Life of St. Senan of Iniscathaigh' (O'Curry, p. 339). He wrote an excellent Irish hand, and was an accomplished Gaelic scholar. He died in 1749, and was buried in his family burying-place in the churchyard of Kilfarboy, near Milltown Malbay in Clare.

[Egerton MS. 209, in Brit. Mus.; O'Looney's Danta Chlainne Domhnaill, 1863; O'Curry's Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History, 1873; O'Donovan's Annala Rioghachta Eireann, vol. iv.; E. O'Reilly in Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Society, 1820; Journal of Proceedings of Royal Soc. of Antiquaries of Ireland, 1891; S. H. O'Grady's Cat. of Irish MSS. in Brit. Mus. 1892.] N. M.

MACCURTIN, HUGH (1680?–1755), Irish antiquary, was born in the parish of Kilmacreehy, in the barony of Corcomroe, co. Clare, about 1680, and received general education, as well as special instruction in Irish literature and history, from his cousin, Andrew MacCurtin [q.v.], whom he succeeded as titular ollav or ollamh [i.e. chronicler] of the O'Briens of Thomond. He continued his education in France, where he was patronised by Lord Clare and by the dauphin, in whose household he acted as a tutor for seven years, and returned to Ireland about 1714. In that year he wrote a lament of seventy-two verses for the death of Donagh O'Loghlen of Burren, co. Clare, and in 1715 a poem beginning 'Iomdha easbadh air Eirinn,' on the death of Lewis O'Brien in France. In 1717 he published 'A brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland.' This was printed for the author at the sign of the Printing Press in Copper Alley, Dublin, and is dedicated to William O'Brien, earl of Inchiquin. There were 238 subscribers, and the native interest in the work is shown by the fact that of their names sixty have the prefix O', and thirty-four the prefix Mac, while many of the other names would be more correctly written in the same way. Two parts only appeared, a third was promised, 'with all sincerity and expedition,' but was never printed. Part i. contains the adventures of the Gadelians from Fenius Fearsa to the coming of the Milesians into Ireland, and to A.D. 431, while Part ii. contains relations of memorable actions up to 1171. 'Leabhar na Gceart,' 'Leabhar Gabhala,' the 'Book of Leinster,' or transcripts of sections contained in them, and probably Keating's 'History,' are the foundations of the book, which contains, as might be expected from its locality and dedications, full accounts of the deeds of Brian Boroimhe. In 1718 MacCurtin wrote a poem on the marriage of Isabel, daughter of Christopher O'Brien, with Sorley MacDonnell, which was privately printed with other poems in honour of the Macdonnells of Kilkee and Killone by Brian O'Looney in 1863. MacCurtin led the wandering life of an Irish poet of the time, entertained at one castle, repulsed at the next, and produced panegyric or lampoon according to the character of his reception. Many of his poems are still extant in manuscript in those collections which were to be found in many Irish farmhouses till the decay of the language. After his cousin Andrew, his chief literary friend was the learned schoolmaster, Tadhg O'Neachtain, and he wrote to him an epistle in verse on the death of Edmond O'Byrne, a priest. He also wrote a poem on a ship belonging to O'Loghlen of Burren, beginning 'Beannaigh an bharc blathsnuite bealchumtha' ('Bless the well-knit, fair-shaped vessel'). In 1728 he published, by the aid of Father Morphy of the Franciscans, in Louvain, 'The Elements of the Irish Language,' dedicated to Major-general Devenish, governor of Courtray. The fourteen chapters of the grammar are followed by a reprint of Bonaventura O'Hussey's catechism in prose and verse. He composed an English-Irish dictionary with Conor O'Begly, and it was published in Paris in 4to in 1732, with an introductory poem in Irish by MacCurtin. The dictionary is a very interesting one, containing a large series

of phrases illustrating the use of words. Thus under 'about,' in Irish 'timchioll,' forty-five phrases are given, as 'about noon,' 'I jeered him about his hat,' 'there's such a devilish way about him,' 'I have no money about me,' showing every possible use of the Irish equivalents of the English word, and incidentally giving many idioms. In other directions the dictionary is incomplete. Thus daffodil is rendered 'sort planda,' a kind of plant. But it is a valuable record of the vernacular of its day. A summary of the grammar is printed at the end. In 1749 he wrote a dirge for his teacher and cousin, Andrew MacCurtin, and in 1750 a poem on upstarts, beginning 'Ar aonach ma theid sin ar uair do lo' (*Egerton MS.* 160 in Brit. Mus.) He also wrote an answer to Tadhg O'Neachtain (*ib.* 194). In his later years he kept a school in the townland of Knockin-an-aoird, in his native parish, and there died in 1755. He was buried in the churchyard of Kilmacreehy. The ruins of his house and schoolroom were standing in 1863.

[B. O'Looney's Danta Chlainne Domhnaill, 1863; J. O'Daly's Poets and Poetry of Munster; E. O'Reilly in Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Soc. Dublin, 1820; Egerton MSS. 160 and 194, in Brit. Mus.] N. M.

MACDIARMID, JOHN (1779–1808), journalist and author, was born in 1779 at Weem, Perthshire, where his father, James Macdiarmid (1743–1828), was parish minister. His mother was Catherine, only child of John Buik, minister of Tannadice, Forfarshire. A brother, James, was an officer in the army (Hew Scott, *Fasti Eccl. Scot.* pt. iv. p. 817). After receiving elementary education at home, he studied at Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, and for a short time was a private tutor. In 1801 he settled in London as a man of letters. There he wrote for various periodicals, and edited the 'St. James's Chronicle.' When war with France broke out in 1802 he specially studied the subject of national defence, and in 1805 published, in two volumes, 'An Enquiry into the System of National Defence in Great Britain,' deprecating the substitution of volunteers for a strong standing army. In 1806 appeared his 'Enquiry into the Principles of Civil and Military Subordination,' skilfully treated, and in 1807 a friend helped him to issue, in a handsome quarto, his useful 'Lives of British Statesmen,' reprinted 1820, 2 vols., and 1838, 1 vol.

Macdiarmid, who was always in poverty, died in London of paralysis, 7 April 1808.

[Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen; D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors.] T. B.

M'DIARMID, JOHN (1790–1852), Scottish journalist, born in 1790 at Glasgow, was son of the minister of the Gaelic Church there. After some education, mainly in Edinburgh, he became, at an early age, owing to his father's death, a clerk in an Edinburgh counting-house, whence he passed into the head office of the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh, remaining there till 1817. He devoted his leisure to study, attending several classes in the university, and, for two years occupying his evenings as amanuensis to Professor Playfair, who gave him access to his classes and his library. He was a distinguished member of a college debating society, and of the Edinburgh Forum, a club that helped to train many good speakers, and he wrote some clever verses. He formed friendships with Scott, Wilson, Hogg, and Jeffrey—for whom he is said to have done some work in the 'Edinburgh Review.' On 25 Jan. 1817 he joined Charles Maclaren [q.v.] and William Ritchie in preparing the first number of the 'Scotsman' newspaper, and in the same month he removed to Dumfries to become editor of the 'Dumfries and Galloway Courier.'

M'Diarmid made himself familiar with the district in which his paper circulated, and became an authority on agriculture, besides writing for his columns descriptive sketches of his journeys. In 1820 he declined the editorship of the 'Caledonian Mercury' in Edinburgh, receiving at the same time an interest in the property of the 'Courier,' of which he became owner in 1837. An advocate of liberal measures, he specially interested himself in the poor. When in September 1832 Dumfries suffered heavily from cholera, M'Diarmid's appeal for a relief fund brought in 2,900*l.*, which he skilfully distributed. He was the trusted adviser of Burns's widow in her latter days. He died of erysipelas at Dumfries, 18 Nov. 1852. His wife, Anne M'Knight of Dumfries, whom he married in 1819, predeceased him in 1850.

In 1817 M'Diarmid published Cowper's 'Poems,' with a Life, which went through several editions. In 1820 appeared the first volume of his 'Scrap Book,' consisting of selections and original contributions. A second series speedily followed, and both have been frequently reprinted. In 1823 he published the 'Vicar of Wakefield,' with memoir of Goldsmith. In 1825 he started the 'Dumfries Magazine,' which existed three years. In 1830 he reprinted 'Sketches from Nature' from the 'Courier,' and in 1832 he contributed to an 'Illustrated Picture of Dumfries' an account of the town and district. He also wrote a description of Moffat,

and a life of William Nicholson (1782–1849) [q. v.] the Galloway poet.

[Dumfries and Galloway Courier, 30 Nov. and 7 Dec. 1852; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen; Irving's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen.] T. B.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, third LORD OF THE ISLES and tenth EARL OF ROSS (*d.* 1449), was the eldest son of Donald Macdonald, second lord of the Isles [q. v.], by Mary Leslie, daughter of the Countess of Ross. The Earl of Buchan, to whom his father the regent Albany had in 1415 granted the earldom of Ross, died in 1424 at the battle of Verneuil. Thereupon the earldom of Ross was restored by James I to the mother of Alexander of the Isles, who assumed the authority of the earldom, with the style of master of the earldom of Ross.

In 1425 Alexander of the Isles sat as one of the jury who condemned Murdac or Murdoch, duke of Albany. Not long afterwards he was engaged in rebellious proceedings in the north, and he was summoned to attend a parliament at Inverness in 1427, when he and other chiefs were at once seized and confined in separate prisons. The Countess of Ross was also apprehended and imprisoned (BOWER, Continuation of FORDUN in Hearne's ed. iv. 1283–4). A large number of the chiefs were executed, but Alexander of the Isles, on promise of constant loyalty in future, was about 1429 set at liberty. Immediately afterwards he assumed the title of Earl of Ross, not, as has been supposed, on the death of his mother, for she was alive as late as 1435 (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, 1400–36, p. 633), but merely as an assertion of independence, and to enable him to assert his authority over the earldom. Having collected the full fighting strength of Ross and the Isles, he, at the head of ten thousand men, wasted the crown lands round Inverness, and rased the royal burgh to the ground (FORDUN, ed. Hearne, iv. 1285). With great rapidity James collected a large force, and overtook him in Lochaber. On the approach of the royal army the Clan Chattan and Clan Cameron deserted their leader, and the highland warriors, thus weakened and disheartened, and cramped in their movements by the marshy nature of the ground, suffered on 29 June 1429 an overwhelming defeat (*ib.*) The pursuit was followed up so hotly that Alexander sent an embassy to treat for a peace, but the king, disdaining to deal with a subject on terms of equality, refused to enter into negotiations, and returned to Edinburgh, leaving directions that every effort should be made for his capture. Finding his position desperate, Alexander journeyed secretly to Edinburgh, and on the eve of the festival of St. Augustine presented himself, in suppliant attitude and clothed only in his shirt and drawers, before the king, queen, and court in front of the high altar of the church of Holyrood, and in token of submission delivered up his sword. The king spared his life, but sent him a prisoner to Tantallon, under the charge of William, earl of Angus, while his mother was also imprisoned in the island of Inchcolm (*ib.* p. 1286).

The imprisonment of their chief was deeply resented by the clan, and a cousin, Donald Balloch, resolved on revenge. Collecting a large force of islesmen, he sailed to Lochaber, which he ravaged with fire and sword. A powerful force, gathered to oppose him under the Earls of Mar and Caithness, and was completely routed at Inverlochy, the Earl of Caithness being slain, and Mar barely making his escape with the remnants of the royal army. Donald then continued the work of plundering and ravaging, and after amassing a large booty retreated to the Isles, whence he passed over into Ireland (*ib.* p. 1289). The king soon afterwards undertook an expedition against the Isles, but was met at Dunstaffnage by the chiefs, who gave in their submission (*ib.*) So satisfied was the king with their excuses that he not only refrained from punishing their insurrection, but shortly afterwards conferred on Alexander a free pardon for all his crimes, and set him and his brother at liberty.

During the remainder of the reign of James I, Alexander of the Isles gave him loyal obedience. In 1438, after the death of James I, he was appointed justiciar of Scotland north of the Forth, and took advantage of the prerogatives of his office to revenge himself on the chief of the Clan Cameron for his desertion by depriving him of his lands, and compelling him to seek refuge in Ireland. With the Earls of Douglas and Crawford he also in 1445 entered into a treasonable league against the infant prince, James II. He died at his castle of Dingwall, and according to the 'Breve Chronicle of the Earles of Ross' was interred in the chanonry of Ross on 8 May 1449.

By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Seton, lord of Gordon and Huntly, he had a son John [q. v.] who succeeded him. He had also two other sons, Celestine, styled also Archibald, and its Gaelic equivalent Gillespie, lord of Lochalsh and Lochearne; and Hugh (Gaelic, *Huistean*), also called Austin, and Augustine, lord of Sleat. These two sons are usually supposed to have been children of his lawful wife, but as entries in the Exchequer Rolls clearly show that John was younger than they, the presumption is that they were sons merely by con-

cubinage. Of several daughters, Margaret married John, twelfth earl of Sutherland, and Florence, Duncan Mackintosh, ninth of Mackintosh.

[Bower's Continuation of Fordun; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland; Gregory's Hist. of the Western Highlands; Mackenzie's Hist. of the Macdonalds.]
T. F. H.

MACDONALD or MACDONNELL, ALEXANDER or ALASTER (*d.* 1647), general, was a younger son of Coll Keitache (a name abbreviated into Colkitto in the lowlands, and sometimes incorrectly applied to his son Alaster). Coll Keitache is said to have married an O'Cahan, while tradition gives her the name of Macneill. He may have been married twice, but if so there is nothing to show which of the two wives was Alaster's mother. The father had long struggled against Argyll and the Campbells in the Western Isles, and was at last driven out in 1639. He migrated to the coast of Antrim, where other branches of the Macdonalds had long been settled, and where they were generally known as Macdonnells, a variant used by some branches of the clan remaining in Scotland. Coll Keitache was accompanied or followed by his son Alaster, a youth of gigantic frame and strength (Hill, *Macdonnells of Antrim*, pp. 55–62).

The Macdonnells, with their head, the Earl (afterwards Marquis) of Antrim, were Roman catholics, and when the Ulster insurrection broke out in 1641, Alaster, who had before consented to serve in a regiment enlisted for the king by Archibald Stewart, threw up his post and took the side of the insurgents, carrying with him two companies. With these, on 2 Jan. 1642, he routed Stewart's six companies near Kilrea in co. Londonderry, surprising them in the early morning. He was soon joined by large numbers of Irish, routing Stewart a second time on 11 Feb. at the Laney, near Ballymoney in co. Antrim, and a third time on 8 April at Bendooragh, near the same place.

The arrival of a Scottish army under Robert Monro made resistance in Antrim for the present impossible, and Alaster retreated into the county of Londonderry, joined Phelim O'Neill, and shared in his defeat by Sir William Stewart on 16 June at Glenmayne, near Raphoe (*ib.* pp. 62–76).

Alaster appears to have been wounded in this fight, and does not come again into notice till 1644, when Antrim was fitting out an expedition with the help of the confederate catholics to recover the lands of the Macdonalds from the Campbells, and to hold out a hand to the projected enterprise of Montrose in Scotland. Alaster was placed in command of the expedition, which sailed on 27 June from Passage, near Waterford, in three ships and a pinnace, and consisted of sixteen hundred men levied from Antrim's tenants, most of them, if not all, being Scoto-Irish (*ib.* pp. 76–80). After five days he anchored in the Sound of Isla, and, landing in Ardnamurchan on 8 July, wasted the land with fire and sword, seizing on the castles of Mingary and Loch Alyne to secure his retreat. Finding that the Macdonalds in Scotland were too much under the fear of the Campbells to join him, he resolved to return, but found that the Campbells had burned or seized his vessels. He then marched off hoping to reach the territory of Huntly, the hereditary enemy of the Campbells. He was regarded with suspicion by the clans. Seaforth, the head of the Mackenzies, barred the way against him. Repulsed everywhere he reached Badenoch, where he received a summons from Montrose to meet him at Blairgowrie. But for Montrose's prompt arrival on the scene he would have been attacked, and perhaps crushed, by the Stuarts and Robertsons. Highland clans would serve under Montrose, they resented the intrusion of a Macdonald, who was but one of themselves.

Alaster's Scoto-Irish were invaluable to Montrose. They formed a steady nucleus round which the shifting highland levies might rally and wear themselves capable of martial discipline. They took part in the chase which is styled the battle of Tippermuir, and contributed much to the victory at Aberdeen. Then Alaster was sent off to secure his two castles in the west, and to gather recruits among the Macdonalds in those parts. He brought with him five hundred men to take part in the ravages of Argyll and the battle of Inverlochy, fought on 2 Feb. 1645. The Macdonald clans formed the bulk of the highland levies which fought under Montrose. Among them Alaster's services as a recruiting sergeant were invaluable. At Auldearn, on 9 May 1645, he commanded Montrose's right wing, where he showed himself a good soldier, somewhat of the Homeric kind, dashing out from the ranks, slicing off the heads of pikes, and slashing at the enemy with his broadsword (Wishart, chap. x.) He was present at the capture of Dundee and the subsequent masterly retreat, but was away on a recruiting expedition when the battle of Alford was fought on 2 July, though he returned soon afterwards, bringing with him fourteen hundred highlanders. He lent himself with difficulty to Montrose's tactical combinations, and at Kilsyth on 15 Aug. he

precipitated the battle by an uphill charge, without orders from the general, a charge, however, which contributed greatly to the victory which followed.

After the battle Alaster entered Glasgow with Montrose, and was sent forward into Ayrshire, where he plundered and levied contributions (Letter of Neill Montgomery, 13 Sept., in HILL, *Macdonnells of Antrim*). He was knighted by Montrose on 3 Sept., but he shortly afterwards forsook him, leaving, however, behind him seven hundred of his men, who shared Montrose's fortunes at Philiphaugh. There is not sufficient evidence to enable us to trace the motives of Alaster's withdrawal. He may have intended to return as he had returned before, and his leaving seven hundred behind, a number which must have been the entire remains of the force which he brought with him from Ireland, looks as if it was so. His Macdonald allies were anxious to return to resist the barbarities of the Campbells, and Alaster may very well have shared their feelings. He was never a royalist in the sense in which Montrose was a royalist. He fought for his race and religion, not for any special form of government.

At all events, Alaster held out in the western highlands. In the summer of 1646 he was joined by Antrim, and refused to disband at the bidding of the king, who was by that time in the hands of the Scots. He remained in arms after Montrose left Scotland. He was unable to hold out very long. In May 1647 he was attacked in Kintyre by the combined forces of Argyll and David Leslie (THURLOE, i. 89; SIR JAMES TURNER, *Memoirs*, pp. 45, 47; Montreuil to Mazarin, June 8–18, *Archives des Affaires Étrangères* at Paris, vol. lvi. fol. 145, 163). The greater part of his followers were butchered by the victorious covenanters, but he himself, with a few companions, escaped to Islay, and before long to Ireland.

Once in Ireland Alaster brought his sword, and the swords of men whom he had probably recruited among his kinsmen in Antrim, to the service of the confederate catholics. He was present on 8 Aug. at the battle of Dungan Hill, where the confederates were defeated by Michael Jones and four hundred of Alaster's men slain ('Relation of the Battle of Trim' in RINUCCINI, *Nunziatura*, p. 243). After this he joined Lord Taaffe, the commander of the forces of the confederates in Munster; and at Knocknanuss, between Mallow and Kanturk, where Taaffe was defeated by Inchiquin on 13 Nov. 1647, he was killed by an officer of Inchiquin's while he was either negotiating for a surrender (*ib.* p. 268) or, according to other accounts, after he had been admitted to quarter ('Aphorismical Discovery' in GILBERT, *Cont. Hist. of Affairs in Ireland*, i. 175; *Hist. of the War in Ireland*, by a British Officer, p. 73).

[Besides the authorities quoted above, see Wishart's Res Gestæ Marchionis Montisrosarum, vol. i.; Napier's Memoirs of Montrose, vol. ii., and Gardiner's Great Civil War treat of his career incidentally.] S. R. G.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, or MACIAN OF GLENCOE (*d.* 1692), was the chief of a sept of the Macdonalds inhabiting Glencoe, a desolate valley on the borders of Argyll and Inverness. The founder of the clan was John, surnamed Fraoch, natural son of Angus Og of Isla, and brother of John Macdonald, first lord of the Isles [q. v.] His mother was a daughter of Dougal MacHenry, then the leading man in Glencoe, where Fraoch settled as a vassal of the Lord of the Isles. This branch of the Macdonalds was also known as the Clan Ian Abrach, probably from the fact that one of their chiefs was fostered in Lochaber (GREGORY, *Western Highlands*, p. 67). Macdonald of Glencoe was one of the chiefs who joined Graham of Claverhouse at Lochaber in 1689, and also took part in the rising in the northern highlands under General Buchan. He is represented in the 'Grameid' as 'terrible in unwonted arms, covered as to his breast with raw hide, and towering far above his whole line by head and shoulders' (p. 124). The author of the 'Life of Ewan Cameron' describes him as 'a person of great integrity, honour, good nature, and courage,' and as 'strong, active, and of the biggest size, much loved by his neighbours, and blameless in his conduct' (p. 321); but the eulogy must be interpreted according to highland notions of honour. The clan were probably the most inveterate robbers in the highlands; but as those they spoiled were for the most part either Campbells or lowlanders, their thieving exploits rather elevated than lowered them in the esteem of the other highland clans. They had, however, necessarily earned the special enmity of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who, when the government began negotiations for a settlement with the clans that had been in rebellion, gave MacIan to understand that he expected reparation for their long-continued depredations. As MacIan would thus at least be deprived of any share in the money distributed to win over the chiefs, he had no interest in the success of the negotiations, and he used every effort to thwart them. It was not till he learned that every other chief but himself had succumbed to bribes or

threats that he became convinced of the necessity of taking the prescribed oath and thus saving his clan. On 31 Dec. 1691, the day before the period of indemnity expired, he presented himself for this purpose at Fort William, but found no civil magistrate there to take his oath. This neglect was probably, both from a moral and legal point of view, sufficient to free him from responsibility, but on the advice of the governor, Colonel Hill [q. v.], he hastened to Inverary alone on foot through the mountain passes, then covered with snow, and ultimately, by his urgent request, induced Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass, sheriff of Argyllshire, to administer to him the oath on 6 Jan. 1692. The declaration was sent to Colin Campbell, sheriff clerk of Argyll, who was then at Edinburgh, with instructions to lay it before the privy council, but Sir Gilbert Elliot, clerk of the council, refused to receive it, and other members of the council whom he consulted were of opinion that it could not be received without a warrant of the king. The matter, however, was not brought before the council, nor was MacIan informed that his declaration had not been received. It was generally known that he had subscribed the oath, but no formal notice was given to the government.

The government had taken for granted that some chiefs would refuse the oath, and such a contingency was regarded as rather desirable than not, especially in the case of the Macdonalds of Glencoe. Secretary Dalrymple wrote to Sir Thomas Livingstone: 'Argyll tells me that Glenco hath not taken the oath, at which I rejoice' (*Papers relating to the Highlands of Scotland*, p. 62). Instructions signed on 16 June 1692 directed that 'if M'Kean of Glencoe and that tribe can be well separated from the rest, it will be a proper vindication of public justice to extirpate that sect [sept] of thieves' (*ib.* p. 65); and the instructions were supplemented by a letter of Dalrymple entreating that for 'a just example of vengeance' they should 'be rooted out in earnest' (*ib.* p. 66). To effect this purpose stratagem was necessary. It was determined to quarter on the clan 120 men of Argyll's regiment under Captain Campbell of Glenlyon. The captain declared to MacIan that his intentions were entirely friendly, and MacIan unsuspectingly received his guests with ungrudging hospitality. Campbell remained in Glencoe for a fortnight, making himself thorough master of all the peculiarities of its situation, and sending information to his superior, Lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, in regard to the best method of massacring his hosts. Hamilton committed the duty of guarding the passes to Major Duncanson, and that officer, on Hamilton's instruction, transmitted the following orders to Campbell: 'You are hereby ordered to fall upon ye M'Donalds of Glencoe and putt all to ye sword under seventy. You are to have a special care that the old fox and his son do on no account escape yo^r^ hands; this yow are to put in execution at 5 o'clock precisely' (Major Duncanson's Orders to Robert Campbell, 12 Feb. 1692, *ib.* p. 73). The morning of 13 Feb. was the time fixed for the massacre. Boisterous weather prevented Major Duncanson from arriving in time to set a guard on the passes, but Campbell's orders were imperative. The doomed clan had no opportunity of fighting, and the assassins succeeded in massacring outright thirty-eight, while many women, old men, and children perished in the snow during their flight to the hills. MacIan himself was shot through the head while rising to give directions for the reception of his unexpected guests, and his wife died next day from the cruelties received from the soldiery. But a considerable number of the clan, including the two sons of MacIan, succeeded in escaping. Gradually details of the massacre became known, and as Dalrymple [see DALRYMPLE, JOHN, first EARL OF STAIR] had many enemies among the Hanoverians, no less than among the Jacobites, the government found it necessary to consent to a parliamentary inquiry. The report of the commission, subscribed 20 June 1695, affirmed that the execution was 'contrary to the lawes of humanity and hospitality;' but the 'excess of zeal,' of which Dalrymple was declared guilty, was afterwards 'remitted to him,' and none of the principal or subordinate agents of the massacre were brought to justice.

[Memoirs of Ewan Cameron (Abbotsford Club); Philip's Grameid (Scottish Hist. Soc.); Mackenzie's Hist. of the Macdonalds; Gregory's Western Highlands; Papers relating to the Highlands of Scotland (Maitland Club); Gallienus Redivivus, 1692; Massacre of Glencoe, &c., 1703, reprinted in Somers Tracts, xi. 529–47; Impartial Account, &c. *ib.* pp. 547–61; Macaulay's Hist. of England; Burton's Hist. of Scotland.]

T. F. H.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER or ALESTAIR OF GLENGARRY (*d.* 1724). [See MACDONELL.]

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, ALASDAIR MACMHAIGHSTIR ALASDAIR (1700?–1780?), Gaelic poet, born at Dalilea on Loch Shiel, Argyllshire, it is supposed in 1700, was second son of Alexander MacDonald, M.A. ('Maighstear Alasdair,'), the episcopal clergyman of Ardnamurchan. The father, a man

of great physical strength and endurance, belonged to a cadet branch of the family of Clanranald, and maintained the spiritual direction of his wide mountain parish long after his deposition from his living as a nonjuror in 1697. The poet was intended by his father for holy orders, and by his chief, Allan Macdonald (*d.* 1715), twelfth of Clanranald, for the law, and, apparently with the assistance of the latter, attended several terms at Glasgow University. His university career appears to have been cut short, but his works abundantly illustrate his familiarity with classical literature. An early marriage with a clanswoman, Janet Macdonald of Dalaneas in Glenetive, tended to throw him early on his own resources. It appears from the records of the presbytery of Mull in September 1729 that he had then for some time occupied the position of teacher and catechist in his native parish of Ardnamurchan, in the service both of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Isles, and of the committee for managing the royal bounty granted by George I to the general assembly in 1725. He thus associated himself with the presbyterian church, and becoming an elder as well as a schoolmaster, he moved his residence several times within the bounds of his wild and extensive parish, teaching first at Eilean-Fhionan (Ellan-Finnan), afterwards at Kilchoan, and finally at Corrieoulin, where his farm lay at the base of Ben Shianta, and near the ruins of Mingarry, with views over Tobermory and the Sound of Mull. At Corrieoulin he wrote his 'Gaelic and English Vocabulary,' published in Edinburgh in 1741, on behalf of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. It was the earliest book of the kind. Although successful as a teacher, his part as an elder was less happily sustained. He appeared as commissioner from his parish with a petition to the presbytery of Mull on 6 Dec. 1732, 'to moderate a call' for a minister, when his own candidate, Daniel Maclachlan, was a man of very bad character. In another case of 'fama clamosa,' he, in company with Kinlochmoidart and Hugh Macdonald [q. v.], Roman catholic bishop, lodged in March 1744 a complaint of immorality against Francis Macdonald, presbyterian preacher in Strontian, and at one time Roman catholic priest in Moidart. It is probable that at this time Macdonald had become a Roman catholic; at any rate he threw up his appointment under the presbyterian society at the beginning of the following year, and, as an avowed member of the old religion, joined the Jacobites in support of the Chevalier.

Macdonald held a commission in the highland army under his cousin, Charles Mac-Eachainn, who mustered Clanranald's tenants in Arisaig and the neighbourhood; and in many an impassioned address to the clans, notably in the song still sung in the district, in which the Chevalier is addressed as a highland maiden, he proved himself the 'sacer vates' of 'the '45.' He took his full share of the campaign of 1745–6, and after Culloden wandered with his elder brother Angus from one hiding-place to another in his native district. The passing of the Act of Indemnity gave him again a settled home. He had lost his property, and Clanranald made him baillie or land-steward of the Isle of Canna, and afterwards gave him the farm of Eigneig on the Glenuig estate. There he seems to have composed most of his poems, which he published in a collected form in 1751 in Edinburgh, under the title of 'Ais-eiridh na Sean Chanoin Albannaich.' The volume breathes the most determined spirit of antagonism to the government and detestation of the Hanoverian family. Yet, except in its most virulent stanzas, it is a fine contribution to martial literature. Its publication so soon after the rising was an act of audacity which caused his friends much misgiving, and some verses of a licentious character, published by Macdonald about the same time, seem to have led to his expulsion from Eigneig, and enforced migration to Knoydart, treatment which he resented in very stinging verse. Later he was settled in Arisaig, first at Camus-an-Talmhuinn, and later at Sandaig. Here he lived to a great age, and died about 1780. His last act was to correct some of his own verses which two of the watchers in his chamber, thinking him asleep, were reciting to each other in low tones. He was buried in the cemetery of Kilmhoree, Arisaig.

His eldest son, Ranald, also a poet, removed to Eigg. The farm of Laig in that island remained in the family till the emigration of the poet's great-grandson Angus to the United States about 1850. Angus Macdonald, when the American civil war broke out, received a commission in the 11th Wisconsin regiment, and was distinguished for his gallantry. He was desperately wounded and died at Milwaukee after the war; with him seems to have ended the poet's direct line.

By common consent Macdonald was excelled by none in the merit of his war-songs, such as the 'Moladh an Leoghainn' and his addresses to the clans. The 'Birlinn Chlainn Raonuill,' with its redolence of the sea, is probably the best piece he wrote, and has been paraphrased by Professor Blackie with as much success as a translation of Gaelic poetry ever admits of. Macdonald's wealth of lan-

guage, classical allusions, and occasionally dialectic peculiarities, make him one of the hardest to translate of all the highland bards. Patriotism is his keynote. 'Hè an clò dubh. . . . B'fearr leam am breacan' is a spirited defence of the then proscribed highland dress. In descriptions of natural scenery he must be held inferior to Duncan Ban McIntyre [q. v.], but probably to him alone among Gaelic poets. His 'Allt an t'Siucair' is an attractive description of the poet's walk along the Sugar brook. In the 'Moladh Moraig,' a love song, he is passionate and tender. His luxuriance of epithet, however, has tempted some of his imitators to subordinate sense to sound, and in this respect his influence has been unfortunate. Besides the Edinburgh edition of 1751, there have been published reproductions of the poems in Glasgow in 1764, 1802, 1835, 1839, 1851. A seventh edition appeared at Edinburgh in 1874.

[Reid's Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica; Mackenzie's Sar Obair nam Bàrd Gaelach; Blackie's Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands; Moidart, or Among the Clanranalds, by the Rev. Charles Macdonald, Oban, 1889; Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, 1884–5; Celtic Magazine, xiii. 265, &c.] J. M. C.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER (1736–1791), Scottish catholic prelate, born in the island of Uist in 1736, was son of the laird of Bornish. He entered the Scots College at Rome 20 Jan. 1754, was ordained priest in 1764, and left the college 27 April 1765 for the mission in Scotland. He was stationed in the island of Barra, where he remained till 1780. On the death of Bishop John Macdonald (1727–1779) [q. v.] he was appointed to succeed him as vicar-apostolic of the highland district. The briefs were dated 1779, and he was consecrated by Bishop Hay at Scalan, 12 March 1780, with the title of Bishop of Polemonium, near Trebizond, *in partibus*. He died at Samalaman on 9 Sept. 1791, and was succeeded in the vicariate-apostolic by John Chisholm [q. v.]

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 466; London and Dublin Orthodox Journal, iv. 120; Catholic Directory, 1892, p. 61; Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 454.] T. C.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER (1755–1837), Gaelic scholar, born in the west highlands in 1755, was received at the age of eleven into the Roman catholic seminary of Bourblach, in North Morar, by Bishop Hugh Macdonald [q. v.] He was afterwards sent to the Scots College in Rome, where he was ordained priest by dispensation at the age of twenty-three. In 1782 he returned to Scotland, and being a good Gaelic scholar, he was placed at Balloch, near Drummond Castle, Perthshire, to attend the highlanders resident in that mission. He was appointed missionary of the Gaelic chapel in Blackfriars' Wynd, Edinburgh, in 1792. Afterwards he returned to Balloch, and eventually he built a chapel at Crieff, where he passed the remainder of his life, except for a short interval in 1827–8, when he took charge of the congregation at Leith. He died at Crieff on 13 July 1837.

He was an admirable classical and Gaelic scholar, and was employed to give the Latin significations of the words of two letters of the alphabet in the 'Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum: a Dictionary of the Gaelic Language,' published under the direction of the Highland Society of Scotland, 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1828, 4to. He himself published 'Phingateis, sive Hibernia Liberata, Epicum Ossianis Poema, e Celtico sermone conversum, tribus præmissis disputationibus, et subsequentibus notis,' Edinburgh, 1820, 8vo, dedicated to Augustus Frederick, duke of Sussex.

[Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 586; Pref. to Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum.] T. C.

MACDONALD, ALEXANDER (1791?–1850), Scottish antiquary, was at an early period employed in the Register House, Edinburgh, where he assisted Thomas Thomson [q. v.] in the preparation of the 'Acts of the Scottish Parliament' and other works. In 1824 he was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and in 1837 joint curator of the society's museum. In 1836 he was appointed principal keeper of the register of deeds and probate writs. He died at Edinburgh on 23 Dec. 1850, aged about fifty-nine.

Macdonald supplied a considerable amount of the material for Sir Walter Scott's notes to the 'Waverley Novels.' It is, however, as editor of the publications of the Maitland Club that he rendered most service to historical research. The volumes edited by him are: 1. 'The Register of Ministers, Exhorters, and Readers of the Church of Scotland,' 1830. 2. 'Maitland Club Miscellany,' vols. i. and ii. 1834. 3. Adam Blackwood's 'History of Mary, Queen of Scots,' 1834. 4. 'Report on the State of certain Parishes in Scotland,' 1835. 5. 'Letters to King James the Sixth,' 1835. 6. 'Papers relative to the Royal Guard of Scottish Archers in France,' 1835. 7. 'Letters to the Argyll Family,' 1839. For the Bannatyne Club he also edited 'Registrum Honoris de Morton,' 1853.

[Archæologia Scotica, vol. v. pt. i. (1872) p. 24; Gent. Mag. 1851, pt. i. p. 317.] T. F. H.

MACDONALD, ANDREW (1755?–1790), dramatist and verse-writer, son of George Donald, gardener, was born at Leith about 1755. Educated in Leith and at Edinburgh University, he received deacon's orders in the Scottish episcopal church in 1775, when he lengthened his surname to Macdonald. After being tutor for a year at Gask, Perthshire, he was appointed in 1777 to a charge in Glasgow. Although apparently a good preacher, he met with little success, and an imprudent marriage injured his prospects. Resigning his charge, he settled in Edinburgh as a literary man, and ultimately tried his fortune in London. Here his prospects brightened. His tragedy called 'Vimonda,' which had been successfully played in Edinburgh, with a prologue by Henry Mackenzie, was accepted by Colman, and was produced at the Haymarket on 5 Sept. 1787 (Genest, *Account of the Stage*, vi. 455). It proved popular, and a repetition of the success next year was encouraging, but Macdonald's other dramatic efforts were failures. Adopting the pseudonym of 'Matthew Bramble,' Macdonald amused London for some time with poetical burlesques, cleverly modelled on 'Peter Pindar' (cf. D'Israeli, *Calamities of Authors*). Macdonald's health failed very suddenly, and he died in Kentish Town, London, 22 Aug. 1790, leaving his widow and a child destitute.

In 1782 Macdonald published 'Velina, a Poetical Fragment'—a clever piece in Spenserian stanza—which was followed in 1783 by an unsuccessful novel, 'The Independent.' Besides 'Vimonda,' published in 1788, on which his dramatic reputation rests, he left an unfinished tragedy, 'The Fair Apostate,' an opera, 'Love and Loyalty,' a comedy, 'Princess of Tarento,' various 'Probationary Odes for the Laureateship,' &c. A posthumous volume of sermons, 1790, secured some popularity, and Macdonald's 'Miscellaneous Works,' including all his known writings, appeared in 1791.

[Lives of Scottish Poets, by the Society of Ancient Scots; Baker's Biog. Dramatica, 1812; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen.] T. B.

MACDONALD, ANGUS (1834–1886), medical writer, was of humble Aberdeen family. At the age of nineteen he obtained a bursary at King's College, Aberdeen, where he read divinity for a year with the intention of becoming a minister. Proceeding, however, to Edinburgh, where the medical school was then at its zenith, he turned to the study of medicine, and in 1864 graduated M.D. Settling in practice at Edinburgh, he became lecturer at Minto House, afterwards at Surgeons' Hall, and physician and clinical lecturer on the diseases of women in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, physician to the Royal Maternity Hospital, Edinburgh, and fellow of the Royal College of Physicians there. He died on 10 Feb. 1886, leaving a widow, two daughters, and five sons. He was author of 'The Bearings of Chronic Diseases of the Heart upon Pregnancy,' &c., London, 1878, and edited Jackson's 'Notebook of Materia Medica,' Edinburgh, 1871.

[Works in British Museum; Lancet, 1886, i. 378; Medical Directory, 1887; Times, 12 Feb. 1886.] A. F. P.

MACDONALD, ARCHIBALD (1736–1814), author, born in 1736, was a Benedictine monk, and for many years was Roman catholic pastor of Seal Street Chapel, Liverpool. He published a defence of the authenticity of Macpherson's poems of Ossian against the attacks of Malcolm Laing [q. v.], and added some translations by himself of the lesser poems of Ossian, 1805. 'Fingal rendered into Verse' appeared in 1808, and Macdonald also published 'Moral Essays.' He died at Woolton in September 1814.

[Allibone's Dict. of English Literature; Gent. Mag. 1814, pt. ii. p. 298.] J. R. M.

MACDONALD, Sir ARCHIBALD (1747–1826), judge, the third and posthumous son of Sir Alexander Macdonald, seventh baronet of Sleat in the island of Skye, by his second wife, Lady Margaret, youngest daughter of Alexander Montgomery, ninth earl of Eglinton [q. v.], was born at Armidale Castle in the island of Skye on 13 July 1747. He was educated at Westminster School, where on 14 May 1760 he was admitted on the foundation, and on 30 May 1764 was elected to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford. Thence he matriculated 20 June 1764, and graduated B.A. 20 April 1768, M.A. 30 June 1772. He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 13 Nov. 1765, and was called to the bar in Michaelmas term 1770. Owing to his connection with Scotland, Macdonald was frequently employed at the outset of his legal career as a junior in Scottish appeals to the House of Lords (see Paton, *Reports*, vol. ii.) In May 1775 he was engaged on behalf of the defendant in the Grenada case before Lord-chief-justice Mansfield (Howell, *State Trials*, xx. 287–306), and in July 1778 he appeared as one of the counsel for the prosecution in the Greenwich Hospital case (*ib.* xxi. 61–5). In Hilary term 1778 he was made a king's counsel, and in 1780 was appointed one of the justices of the grand sessions in Wales. On 7 April 1784 he succeeded Richard Pepper Arden

[q. v.] as solicitor-general in Pitt's administration (*London Gazettes*, No. 12534). He received the honour of knighthood on 27 June 1788, and on the following day was appointed attorney-general (*ib.* 1788, p. 313). In December 1789 Macdonald prosecuted John Stockdale for a libel on the House of Commons (Howell, *State Trials*, xxii. 237–308), and in December 1792 Thomas Paine for publishing the 'Rights of Man' (*ib.* pp. 357–472).

Meantime, at a by-election in February 1777, he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Hindon in Wiltshire. His first reported speech in the house was delivered on 4 Dec. 1778 in defence of the manifesto issued by the American commissioners (*Parl. Hist.* xix. 1391–3). During the debate on the Earl of Upper Ossory's motion respecting the state of Ireland, on 6 Dec. 1779, Macdonald 'made one of the severest attacks upon the minister [Lord North], in his personal character, that was ever known in a House of Parliament,' accusing him 'of being a poor, pitiful, sneaking, snivelling, abject creature, fraught with deceit, and one whom no man of honour could support or trust as a minister or an individual' (*ib.* xx. 1228); he subsequently apologised for these 'hasty expressions' (*ib.* p. 1241).

At the general election in September 1780 Macdonald was returned for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and continued to represent that borough until his elevation to the judicial bench. In February 1781 he opposed Burke's bill for the regulation of the civil list establishments (*ib.* xxi. 1269–70), and, in May 1782, Pitt's motion for parliamentary reform (*ib.* xxii. 1429). During the debate on Coke's motion for the appointment of an administration entitled to the confidence of the people in March 1783, Macdonald made a violent attack upon the newly formed coalition, which elicited a spirited reply from Fox (*ib.* xxiii. 672–6). In the following November Macdonald opposed the second reading of Fox's East India Bill (*ib.* pp. 1297–1301). On 23 June 1785 he moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better securing the peace of the cities of London and Westminster and the borough of Southwark, by which he proposed that 'a total reformation should be made in the regulation of the police' (*ib.* xxv. 888–94), but owing to the opposition of the corporation he was unable to carry it through the house. He appears to have spoken for the last time in parliament on 17 Dec. 1792 (*ib.* xxx. 131–2). In February 1793 he was appointed lord chief baron of the exchequer in the place of Sir James Eyre [q. v.], and on the 12th of that month took his seat on the bench for the first time, having previously been sworn in as a serjeant-at-law. On the 15th he was admitted a member of the privy council (*London Gazettes*, 1793, pp. 126, 127, and Anstruther, *Reports*, 1796, i. 172). Macdonald was one of the judges who took part in the trial of Thomas Hardy in 1794 (Howell, *State Trials*, xxiv. 199–1408), and he presided at the trial of Governor Wall at the Old Bailey in January 1802 (*ib.* xxviii. 51–178). After serving twenty years on the bench, Macdonald retired with a pension in November 1813, and was created a baronet on the 27th of that month. He died at his house in Duke Street, Westminster, on 18 May 1826, aged 79, and was buried in Kensington Parish Church.

Macdonald was a lineal descendant of the old Lords of the Isles. His ancestor Donald Macdonald of Sleat was created a baronet of Nova Scotia on 14 July 1625, with a special clause of precedency, which placed him second of that order in the kingdom of Scotland. Macdonald's eldest brother, James, who succeeded as the eighth baronet, was known as 'the Scottish Marcellus.' He was one of the most accomplished scholars of the day, and died at Rome on 26 July 1766, aged 24 (*London Gazettes*, 1766, No. 10653). His other brother, Alexander, succeeded James as the ninth baronet, and on 17 July 1776 was created Baron Macdonald in the peerage of Ireland.

Macdonald was distinguished neither as a lawyer nor as a parliamentary speaker, and owed his successful career mainly to a fortunate marriage. Though possessing a hasty temper he made a careful and impartial judge. He was for many years a well-known figure in society, where his conversational talents and agreeable manners made him a great favourite. According to Sir Gilbert Eliot, afterwards Lord Minto, Jekyll gave Macdonald 'the nickname of the Arabian knight for having a thousand and one tales' (*Life and Letters of the first Earl of Minto*, 1874, ii. 413). Macdonald became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn in Hilary term 1778, and acted as treasurer of that society in 1789.

He married, on 26 Dec. 1777, Lady Louisa Leveson-Gower, the eldest daughter of Granville, second earl Gower, afterwards first marquis of Stafford, by his second wife, Lady Louisa Egerton, daughter of Scroope, first duke of Bridgewater. There were seven children of the marriage, viz.: (1) James, who succeeded to the baronetcy; (2) Francis, who entered the royal navy, and died on 28 June 1804; (3) Caroline Margaret, who, born on 26 Nov. 1778, died young; (4) Susan, who, born in 1780, died unmarried at Lisbon

on 14 March 1803 (a set of thirteen drawings by her form the illustrations of Mrs. John Hunter's 'Sports of the Genii,' London, 1804, 4to); (5) Louisa, who, born on 23 Aug. 1781, died unmarried on 15 April 1862; (6) Leveson, who died in September 1792, and (7) Caroline Diana, who, born on 7 July 1790, married, on 28 May 1813, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, rector of Much and Little Hadham, Hertfordshire, and prebendary of St. Paul's, and died on 13 Dec. 1867. Lady Macdonald died in Duke Street, Westminster, on 29 Jan. 1827, aged 77. Macdonald's portrait by George Romney hangs in the hall of Christ Church, Oxford. His charge to the grand jury of Leicester in 1794 on the state of the times is said to have been published at their request (Foss, viii. 331), but there is no copy of it in the British Museum. Macdonald's judgments will be found in the reports of Anstruther, Forrest, and Wightwick.

[Alumni Westmon. 1852, pp. 315, 374, 380, 381, 456, 464, 547, 549, 551, 556, 557; Foss's Judges of England, 1864, viii. 329–32; Wraxall's Memoirs, 1884, iii. 398–9, iv. 151–2, v. 108, 130; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1863, ii. 716; Parl. Hist. vols. xix–xxx.; Georgian Era, 1833, ii. 542; Annual Register, 1826, App. to Chron. pp. 251–2; Gent. Mag. 1777 p. 611, 1803 pt. i. p. 383, 1826 pt. i. pp. 561–3, 1862 pt. i. p. 657; Burke's Peerage, &c., 1890, pp. 480, 894; Debrett's Baronetage, 1835, p. 370; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Lincoln's Inn Registers; Return of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 157, 168, 181, 194; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1890.] G. F. R. B.

MACDONALD, DONALD, second Lord of the Isles and ninth Earl of Ross (*d.* 1420?), was the eldest son of John Macdonald, first lord of the Isles [q.v.], by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Robert II of Scotland. Being a minor at the time of his father's death, about 1386, he was brought up under the guardianship of Ranald, younger son of John, first lord, by his first wife. When Donald attained his majority, Ranald, who according to the sennachies was 'old in the government of the Isles at his father's death' (Gregory, *History of the Western Highlands*, 2nd edit. p. 31), delivered over to him the lordship, 'contrary to the opinion of the men of the Isles' (*ib.*) On the death of Ranald not long afterwards, his children were dispossessed by his elder brother Godfrey, who assumed the title of Lord of Uist and Garmoran, but made no attempt to dispossess Donald of the lordship of the Isles. Resolved to maintain his independence of the Scottish crown, Donald entered into close alliance with England, whose interest it was to encourage him in his pretensions. On 16 Sept. 1405 Henry IV sent commissioners to treat for an alliance with him and his brother John (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, vol. iv. entry 704), and the alliance became permanent.

Donald married Mary Leslie, only daughter of Euphemia, countess of Ross in her own right and wife of Sir Walter Leslie of Lesley, Aberdeenshire. Alexander, the brother of Donald's wife, became Earl of Ross on the death of his mother, the countess, and by Isabella Stewart, daughter of the regent, Robert, duke of Albany, he had an only child, Euphemia, who succeeded her father in the title on his death in 1406. But the new countess became a nun, and committed the government of the earldom to Albany. This was resented by Donald of the Isles, who claimed that by the fact that the Countess Euphemia had taken the veil, the earldom devolved on him by right of her aunt, his wife. He also feared that if Albany once obtained possession of the earldom of Ross, he and his heirs would be debarred from it for ever. In this he was justified; for it was the interest of the Scottish crown to prevent the menace to its authority which would be caused by the union of such a powerful earldom with the lordship of the Isles. To make good his claims Donald invaded the earldom with a powerful force, and obtained the willing subjection of the people without striking a blow. At Dingwall he was, however, met by Angus Dubh Mackay, who attacked him with great determination, but was overpowered and captured. Donald then ordered a general rendezvous of his forces at Inverness, and proceeded to ravage and plunder Moray and Aberdeenshire. The gentry of Angus and Mearns thereupon joined their forces to those of the Earl of Mar, and marched northwards to bar his progress to Aberdeen. The two armies met on the moor of Harlaw, below the slopes of Benochie on 25 July 1411 (for minute description of the site of the battle, see quotation from manuscript in Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, printed in Appendix to Tytler, *Hist. of Scotland*). Donald's highlanders, who were much the superior in numbers, charged down from the hill on the serried ranks of the lowlanders, but their successive furious onsets were met with such steady and stubborn resistance, that, notwithstanding the extraordinary slaughter on both sides, the battle at nightfall remained undecided, and Donald, despairing of his purpose to burn and ravage Aberdeen, drew off during the night towards the north. The battle, one of the fiercest and bloodiest ever fought on Scottish soil, powerfully affected the imagination of the time, and a

description of it was handed down by tradition in what is probably the oldest extant specimen of the Scottish historical ballad.

No attempt was made to molest the Lord of the Isles in his retreat, but the Duke of Albany immediately collected a strong force, and marching in person into Ross seized the castle of Dingwall, and compelled Donald to retreat to the Isles, where he took up his winter quarters. The contest was renewed by Albany in the following summer; and ultimately Donald, by a treaty signed at Polgilbe (now Lochgilp) in Knapdale, Argyllshire, agreed to surrender his claims to the earldom of Ross and acknowledge himself a vassal of the Scottish crown. In June 1415 the nun-countess of Ross resigned the earldom to the regent, who reconveyed it to her, with surrender to her maternal uncle John, earl of Buchan, Albany's second son. Donald was, however, still recognised as independent Lord of the Isles by the king of England, and is mentioned as one of his allies in a truce which he concluded with the king of France and his allies, 13 Oct. 1416 (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iv. 876). Donald died about 1420, according to the sennachie, John Macdonald, at 'Ardtornish in Morvern, in the forty-fifth year of his age, and was buried at Icolmkill [Iona]' (quoted in Mackenzie, *Hist. of the Macdonalds*, p. 72). He had two sons and one daughter: Alexander, third lord of the Isles [q.v.]; Angus, bishop of the Isles: and Mariot, married to Alexander Sutherland, to whom her father in 1429 gave the lands of Duchall.

[Cal. Documents relating to Scotland; Bower's Continuation of Fordun; Skene's Highlanders and Highland Clans; Gregory's Hist. of the Western Highlands; Mackenzie's Hist. of the Macdonalds.] T. F. H.

MACDONALD, DUNCAN GEORGE FORBES (1823?–1884), agricultural engineer and miscellaneous writer, was the youngest son of John Macdonald (1779–1849), [q.v.], by his second wife, Janet, eldest daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, esq., of Millbank. He early devoted himself to the study and practice of agriculture on his father's extensive glebe, and in 1848 started business on his own account as an agricultural engineer in London and Dingwall. He also practised as a civil engineer, and became conversant with every department of farming. In 1852 he wrote a pamphlet, 'What the Farmers may do with the Land,' and in 1858 was presented with a testimonial 'by a few friends and masonic brethren' for his services. About this time he visited British Columbia, where he became a member of the government survey staff and one of the commissioners appointed to adjust the boundary line of British North America. On his return he wrote a book on British Columbia, in which he earnestly deprecated emigration thither under the delusion that its soil was rich and fertile; he also delivered lectures on the subject. After the deposition of Napoleon III Macdonald wrote a pamphlet on 'Napoleon III, the Empress Eugénie, and the Prince Imperial,' with all of whom he seems to have had some acquaintance. In this he is said to 'have successfully proved his majesty the foremost statesman and most sagacious monarch of the world.' The rest of Macdonald's life was devoted to agricultural and similar interests. He became drainage engineer of improvements under the control of the Enclosure Commissioners for England and Wales, engineer-in-chief to the inspector-general of highland destitution, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., J.P., and LL.D. He died on 6 Jan. 1884. There is a portrait of him prefixed to his 'Farming and Estate Management,' engraved by Vincent Brooks.

His works are: 1. 'What the Farmers may do with the Land,' 1852. 2. 'British Columbia and Vancouver's Island,' 1862. 3. 'A Lecture on British Columbia and Vancouver's Island,' 1863. 4. 'Hints on Farming and Estate Management,' 3rd edit. 1865. 5. 'Napoleon III, the Empress Eugénie,' &c., 1871. 6. 'Cattle, Sheep, and Deer,' 1875; this work was patronised by almost every sovereign in Europe. 7. 'The Highland Crofters: twelve Letters inscribed to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone,' 1878. 8. 'The Grouse Disease, its Causes and Remedies,' 1883. He also published several pamphlets on various economic and other questions.

[Works in the British Museum; Times, 9 Jan. 1884; information from the Rev. M. G. Watkins.]

MACDONALD, FLORA (1722–1790), Jacobite heroine, born in 1722, was daughter of Ranald Macdonald, tacksman, or farmer, of Milton in South Uist, an island of the Hebrides, by Marion, daughter of the Rev. Angus Macdonald, minister first of the island of Gigha, and afterwards of South Uist. She lost her father in early infancy, and when only six years old she was deprived of the care of her mother, who was abducted and married by Hugh Macdonald of Armadale, Skye. The child remained at Milton with her brother Angus till her thirteenth year, when, in order to receive some instruction from the family governess, she was taken into the mansion of the Clanranalds, of

whom her own family were cadets not very distantly related. She manifested special musical tastes, becoming an accomplished player on the spinet, and delighting in singing Gaelic songs. In 1739 she was invited by Margaret, wife of Sir Alexander Macdonald of the Isles, to Monkstadt in Skye, and shortly afterwards it was arranged that she should accompany the family to Edinburgh to finish her education there. She spent some time at a boarding-school in the Old Stamp office, close to High Street, and on completing her studies she continued chiefly to reside until 1745 with Sir Alexander and Lady Macdonald in Edinburgh. In the summer of 1745 they returned to Skye.

While Flora was on a visit to the Clanranalds in Benbecula, the Hebridean island, Prince Charles Edward [q. v.] arrived there after the disaster at Culloden in 1746. Captain O'Niel, his companion, proposed to Flora to help in enabling the prince to escape to Skye, and she consented with some reluctance on learning that the prince would disguise himself in woman's dress (Letter of the Duke of Argyll in *Hist. MSS. Commission*, 11th Rep. pt. iv. p. 362). She afterwards informed Argyll that her sole motive was to succour one in distress, and told Frederick, prince of Wales, that she would have similarly befriended him had he been in the same plight; but it cannot be doubted that her political sympathies were with the Pretender. No one was permitted to leave the island except by especial permission. Flora, therefore, on pretence of going to visit her mother, obtained from her stepfather, Captain Hugh Macdonald, who was in charge of the militia, a passport for herself, her man-servant, 'an Irish spinning maid, Betty Burke,' and a crew of six men. Betty Burke was the Pretender, and it is clear that Captain Macdonald was aware of the fact (Alexander Macgregor, *Life of Flora Macdonald*, p. 77). At ten o'clock on the evening of 27 June the party set sail across the Minch to Skye. The presence of a large party of the Macleod militia on the beach near Waternish prevented their landing there, and amid a shower of bullets they held out to sea, disembarking early in the forenoon at Kilbride, near Monkstadt. Leaving the prince and her servant to take shelter in a small cave, she proceeded to Monkstadt. Sir Alexander Macdonald was with the Duke of Cumberland at Fort Augustus, but Lady Macdonald was at home, and among her guests was Captain John Macleod, in command of the militia. Macleod closely questioned Flora regarding the cause of her visit to Skye, and her knowledge of the prince's movements, but her self-possession completely diverted his suspicions. To Lady Macdonald, whom she knew to sympathise with the Jacobite cause, she confided her secret. Lady Macdonald agreed to aid in the prince's escape. He was sent for the night to the factor's house at Kingsburgh, Flora and her man-servant accompanying him. Next day they set out for Portree, whence a boat conveyed him to Raasay. On parting with her at Portree, the prince presented her with his portrait in a golden locket.

Unluckily the boatmen were permitted to return to Benbecula, and being arrested there, they divulged the secret of the prince's escape. As soon as she returned to her brother's house at Milton, Flora consequently received a summons to appear before Captain Macleod, and obeyed it. She declined the advice of friends to disregard the message, and take refuge in the mountain fastnesses. After being permitted to pay a parting visit to her mother in Skye, she was conveyed to London, where after a short imprisonment in the Tower she was handed over to the custody of a messenger. At the time she was thus described: 'She is a young lady about twenty, a graceful person, a good complexion, and regular features. She has a peculiar sweetness mixed with majesty in her countenance; her deportment is rather graver than is becoming her years; even under her confinement she betrays nothing of sullenness or discontent, and all her actions bespeak a mind full of conscious innocence, and incapable of being ruffled by the common accidents of life' (*Some Particulars of the Life, Family, and Character of Miss Florence M'Donald, now in Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers in London*, 1747). On receiving her liberty by the Act of Indemnity in 1747, she stayed for some time in the house of Lady Primrose, where she was visited by many persons of distinction. Before leaving London she was also presented with 1,500*l.* (printed copies of letters and receipts in a volume of pamphlets in the library of the British Museum). On her return to Scotland she was entertained at Monkstadt at a banquet, to which the principal families in Skye were invited.

On 6 Nov. 1750 Flora married Allan Macdonald the younger of Kingsburgh. At first they resided at the farm of Flodigarry; but on the death of her father-in-law they went in 1772 to Kingsburgh. Here she was visited in 1773 by Dr. Johnson, who describes her as 'a woman of soft features, gentle manners, and elegant presence.' In August of the following year she and her family emigrated to North

Carolina. On the outbreak of the civil war her husband was appointed brigadier-general by the governor, and she accompanied him in his campaigns till his capture at Morres Creek. He was retained a prisoner in Halifax, Virginia, and by his advice she in 1779 returned to Scotland. The ship was unsuccessfully attacked by a French privateer. During the encounter she bravely remained on deck, and had an arm broken. For some time she resided at Milton, where her brother built her a cottage; but on the return of her husband they again settled at Kingsburgh, where she died on 5 March 1790. She was wrapped in the sheet in which the prince and Dr. Johnson had slept at Kingsburgh, and was buried in the churchyard of Kilmuir. The original marble slab erected on her grave was chipped to pieces and carried off, but subsequently an obelisk was erected by subscription to her memory. She had five sons: Charles, captain of the queen's rangers; Alexander and Ranald, naval officers, who went down with the Ville de Paris, De Grasse's flagship, which foundered on its way home to England on 12 April 1782; James of Flodigarry, and John (1759–1831) [q. v.] Of her daughters, Anne married Alexander Macleod of Lochbay, Skye, and Frances, Lord Donald Macleod. Two children died young.

A portrait of Flora Macdonald by Allan Ramsay is in the Bodleian Library of Oxford, and was engraved by MacArdell; another painting by W. Robertson is in the possession of Lord Donington; a third is in the townhall at Inverness.

[Particulars of Flora Macdonald's adventures with Prince Charles Edward were given to Dr. Johnson, and written down by Boswell. The account of the Wanderings of Prince Charles Edward and Flora Macdonald, from the original manuscript of one of their attendants, 1839, is grandiloquent and affected. Another account was published in the New Monthly Mag. 1840. The so-called autobiography by her granddaughter, 1870, is of little value. An Account of the Young Pretender's Escape is also printed in Appendix to Lockhart Papers, ii. 544–7. A Life by Alexander Macgregor (afterwards Mackenzie) appeared in 1882, and Flora Macdonald in Uist by W. Jolly in 1886. See also Ewald's Life and Times of Charles Edward, 1886, and Cat. Stuart Exhibition, 1889, pp. 107, 113–15.]

T. F. H.

MACDONALD, HUGH (1701–1773), Scottish catholic prelate, son of the laird of Morar, Inverness-shire, born in 1701, after completing his studies in the seminary of Scalan, was ordained priest in 1725 by Bishop James Gordon (1664–1746) [q. v.] When in 1727 Bishop Gordon, with Pope Benedict XIII's assent, divided Scotland, hitherto one episcopate, into two districts or vicariates [see GORDON, JAMES, 1664–1746], Macdonald was nominated to the vicariate of the highland district, and to the see of Diana in Numidia, *in partibus infidelium* (12 Feb. 1730–1), and he was consecrated in Edinburgh, 18 Oct. 1731, by Bishop Gordon, assisted by Bishop Wallace and a priest. In the briefs Clement XII caused a clause to be inserted empowering Macdonald and Gordon to define the limits of their respective jurisdictions. The partition was accordingly arranged in October 1731, and it was approved by Propaganda in a congregation held 7 Jan. 1731–2.

When Prince Charles Stuart arrived on the western coast of Scotland, near Borrodale, in July 1745, the bishop hastened to him, and vainly urged him to return to France. On 19 Aug. the prince's royal standard was blessed by the bishop, and displayed in Glenfinnan, a part of Moidart belonging to Macdonald of Glenaladale. After the rebellion the bishop escaped to Paris, and obtained from the crown of France a pension, which he enjoyed until his death, under the name of Marolle. He returned to Scotland in 1749, and being betrayed by a namesake, he was apprehended at Edinburgh in July 1755. On his trial in March 1756 he was found guilty of being a popish priest, and condemned to perpetual banishment, but by connivance of the authorities this sentence was not enforced. He died in Glengarry on 12 March 1773.

[London and Dublin Weekly Orthodox Journal, 1837, iv. 83; Catholic Directory, 1892, pp. 60, 61; Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, pp. 7, 30, 105; Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 465, 466.]

T. C.

MACDONALD, HUGH (1817–1860), Scottish poet, born in Bridgeton, Glasgow, on 4 April 1817, was apprenticed, after a scanty education at a night-school, to a block-printer. He subsequently kept a provision shop in Bridgeton, and ultimately returned to his trade in Paisley. He began to write verse in the 'Glasgow Citizen,' to which he also contributed a series of letters defending Burns from an attack by George Gilfillan [q. v.] In 1846 he had a meeting in Edinburgh with Professor Wilson ('Christopher North'), and wrote a graphic and interesting account of it. In 1849 he gave up his trade and joined the staff of the 'Glasgow Citizen,' for which, and for the 'Glasgow Times,' he wrote the series of descriptive papers subsequently collected under the titles of 'Rambles round Glasgow' and 'Days at the Coast.' In 1855 he joined the 'Glasgow Sentinel,'

soon afterwards became editor of the 'Glasgow Times,' and in 1858 literary editor of the 'Morning Journal,' a post which he held till his death on 16 March 1860. In 1883 a rustic stone fount, with a medallion bust of Macdonald, was erected to his memory on the site of 'the bonnie wee well' which is the subject of one of his songs. All his literary work shows an intense love for nature, but his prose is better than his verse. His poetical works were published, with a memoir, Glasgow, 1865.

[Memoir as above; Brown's Poets of Paisley, ii. 93; Rogers's Scottish Minstrel.] J. C. H.

MACDONALD, JOHN, OF ISLA, first LORD OF THE ISLES (*d.* 1386?), was the son of Angus Og Macdonald, who died at Isla about 1329, and was buried at Icolmkill, by Margaret, daughter of Guy O'Cathan. The Macdonalds trace their descent from Donald, elder son of Reginald, second son of Somerled of Argyll, king of the Isles. On account of a dispute with the regent regarding certain lands, John of Isla joined the party of Edward Baliol, to whom, in consideration of a grant of the lands of Mull, Skye, Isla, Gigha, Kintyre, Knapdale, &c., he, by indenture at Perth on 12 Sept. 1335, engaged to be his liege, and to be enemy to his enemies (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iii. entry 1182). About the same time he also obtained a safe-conduct to visit Edward III of England (*ib.*) On 20 Sept. 1337 Edward III gave orders for the release of his galleys, crew, and goods, which had been arrested on suspicion that they were those of an enemy, 'whereas,' so it was declared, 'he had always been the king's liege' (*ib.* 1244). On the return, however, of David II from France in 1341, John of Isla signed a treaty pledging him his support, and in 1342 sent him a present of falcons (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, i. 511).

John of Isla had married Amy, sister of Ranald, son of Rory of the Isles, and on the murder of Ranald in 1346 she became his heir, whereupon her husband, uniting her possessions to his own, assumed the title of Lord of the Isles. This arrangement was displeasing to the king, but he set the royal authority at defiance, and again transferred his support to the party of Baliol. On 31 March 1356 Edward III empowered certain envoys to treat with him and his allies to join the service of the king of England (*Cal. Documents relating to Scotland*, iii. 1606). On 1 Aug. 1357 he received a safe-conduct from Edward III for three of his servants to trade in England and Ireland, and other parts of the king's dominions with their vessel (*ib.* 1639). On 8 May of the same year he was named as a hostage for David II (*ib.* 1629), and he was included in the ten years' truce between David and England signed at Berwick on 3 Oct. (*ib.* 1657).

Before the return of David II from England John of Isla abandoned the party of Baliol, and, having divorced his first wife, married Margaret, daughter of Robert, high steward of Scotland. It was at one time supposed that the ground of divorce was consanguinity, but this has been disproved by the discovery of a dispensation from the pope for the first marriage in 1337. A dispensation for the second marriage was also granted in 1350 (THEINER, *Vetusta Mon.* p. 294). Notwithstanding his new relationship to the royal family he still, however, retained his independence, and in 1366 for fomenting rebellion, and refusing to pay his contribution for the support of the crown, a declaration was made against him by parliament. In 1368 he was commanded to appear before the king in person and give security for his conduct, and on his failing to do so his father-in-law, the steward—who had failed to keep his engagement to reduce the disturbed districts to subjection—was detained in custody. The king then proceeded against him in person, whereupon on the persuasion of the steward he agreed to meet the king at Inverness, and there came under an obligation on 15 Nov. 1369 both to give obedience to the king and his officers, and to put down all resistance to the royal authority within his territories (printed in Appendix to TYTLER'S *History of Scotland*, and in MACKENZIE'S *History of the Macdonalds*, p. 55).

On the accession of his father-in-law, the steward, to the throne in 1370, John of the Isles resigned a great part of his territories into the king's hands, and received from him a new charter in favour of himself and his heirs by marriage with the king's daughter. He was also confirmed in possession of the Scottish heritage of the house of Somerled by charter at Scone on 9 May 1372. The result was that the children of the second marriage were rendered feudally independent of the children of the first marriage. Godfrey, the eldest surviving son by the first marriage, made an unsuccessful attempt to resist this arrangement, but Ranald, the second son, acquiesced without opposition, and in reward received a grant of the North Isles, Garmoran, and other lands.

John of the Isles died about 1386 at Ardtornish, Morven, and was buried in Iona with great splendour. He had made many liberal grants to the church there, and was styled by the ecclesiastics 'the good John of Isla.'

By his first wife he had three sons and one daughter: John, who predeceased him, leaving one son, Angus, who died without issue; Godfrey, who was left portionless, but subsequently seized Uist and Garmoran from the children of Ranald, and of whom the descendants are supposed to be extinct; Ranald or Reginald, ancestor of the Macdonalds of Glengarry, and of all Macdonalds claiming to be Clanranalds; and Mary, said to have been married, first, to one of the Macleans of Duart, and, secondly, to Maclean of Coll. By his second wife he had three sons: Donald, second lord of the Isles [q. v.]; John Mor, tanastair of Isla, ancestor of the Macdonells, earls of Antrim, and the Macdonalds of Sanda; and Alexander, lord of Lochalsh, known as 'Alastair Carrach,' ancestor of the Macdonalds of Keppoch, Dalchoisnie, &c. He had also a natural son Donald.

[Chronicles of Wyntoun and Fordun; Cal. Documents relating to Scotland, vol. iii.; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland, vol. i.; Skene's Highlanders and Highland Clans; Mackenzie's Hist. of the Macdonalds; Gregory's Hist. of the Western Highlands.] T. F. H.

MACDONALD, JOHN, fourth and last Lord of the Isles, and eleventh Earl of Ross (*d.* 1498?), was the only legitimate son of Alexander, third lord of the Isles [q. v.], by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Seton, lord of Gordon and Huntly. He was a minor as late as 1456 (*Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vi. 159). According to the sennachies he was a 'meek, modest man brought up at court in his younger years, and a scholar more fit to be a churchman, than to command so many irregular tribes of people' (Mackenzie, *History of the Macdonalds*, p. 97). The king selected as his wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Livingstone of Callendar, promising with her a grant of land, but on account probably of the subsequent disgrace of the Livingstones, the promise was not fulfilled. On this account the Macdonalds' followers in 1451 or 1452 seized the royal castles of Inverness and Urquhart, and razed the castle of Ruthven in Badenoch to the ground (*Auchinleck Chronicle*, p. 44). In 1451 the league of his father with Crawford and Douglas [see under Macdonald, Alexander, third Lord of the Isles] was discovered; and on 21 Feb. 1452 Douglas was stabbed to death by the king in the castle of Stirling. In revenge probably for the murder, as well as for his own private wrongs, the Lord of the Isles in 1453 collected a fleet of one hundred galleys with a force of five thousand men, and despatched them under Donald Balloch, lord of Isla, to the western coast of Scotland, where, after burning several mansions round Inverkip, they ravaged the isle of Arran, burned the castle of Brodick in Bute to the ground, and wasted the Cumbraes with fire and sword (*ib.* p. 56; *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, v. 578). Macdonald himself also invaded Sutherland at the head of five hundred men, but was defeated by the Earl of Sutherland at Strathfleet with great slaughter.

After the forfeiture of Douglas in 1454 and the submission of the Earl of Crawford, the Lord of the Isles came to terms with the king, and in 1457 was made one of the wardens of the marches (Rymer, *Fœdera*, xi. 347). The same year he was one of the guarantors of a peace with England. In 1460, previous to the siege of Roxburgh, he joined the royal army with a force of three thousand men; and after the death of James II at the siege, he attended a meeting of parliament held at Edinburgh, 25 Feb. 1460–1. Soon afterwards he, however, entered into communication with the banished Earl of Douglas; consequently on 22 July 1462, that earl and other banished lords were empowered by Edward IV to treat with him (*Rot. Scot.* ii. 402), and on the same date he, at a council held at Ardtornish, agreed to send ambassadors to treat with those that might be appointed by Edward (*ib.* p. 407). The result was the remarkable treaty signed at Westminster, 17 March 1462–3, by which he and his dependants agreed to become the king of England's sworn vassals, on condition that after the subjugation of Scotland all Scotland north of the Forth should be equally divided between the Earls of Ross and Douglas and Donald Balloch (*ib.*) Shortly afterwards John of the Isles assumed the title of King of the Hebrides and sent a large party, under his natural son Angus and Donald Balloch, which took possession of Inverness. Thence proclamations were issued in his name to the inhabitants of the burghs and sheriffdom of Inverness, including also Nairn, Ross, and Caithness, commanding all taxes to be paid to him and forbidding obedience to the officers of King James (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 109). From Inverness they advanced south to Atholl, and after storming the castle of Blair dragged the Earl and Countess of Atholl from the chapel of St. Bridget and carried them away captive; but, according to Bishop Lesley, on their way home they were 'suddenly stricken be the hand of God with frenzy and wodness' and lost all their booty in the sea, whereupon they caused the Earl of Atholl and his lady to be again restored, and themselves revisited St. Bride's Chapel 'for the recovery of their health'

(*History of Scotland*, Bannatyne Club edit., p. 34).

Although John of the Isles was summoned on pain of forfeiture to appear before parliament to answer for his conduct, no further proceedings were meanwhile taken against him. In 1467 he was allowed to retain the fermes of Inverness, of which he had illegally taken possession (*Exchequer Rolls*, vii. 513), and he was also permitted to act as keeper of the castle of Urquhart, and to appropriate as his fee the rents of Urquhart and Glenmoriston (*ib.* viii. 183, 415). Meanwhile he did not attend parliament, but he was accustomed to send a deputy to represent him. Subsequently he was engaged in a feud with the Earl of Huntly, and on 21 March 1473–4 letters were sent by the king for 'staunching' the slaughters between them, on which the Lord of the Isles appears to have given conciliatory assurances (*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, i. 51, 52). Towards the close of the year, however, the secret treaty with England became known to the government, and he was in consequence cited to appear before a parliament to be held at Edinburgh in December 1475 to answer for his treasonable acts committed from 1452 down to 1463. On his non-appearance he was declared to have forfeited his life, and sentence of attainder was passed against him (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 109, 111). On 4 Dec. 1475 a commission was given to Colin, earl of Argyll, to invade his territory with fire and sword and pursue him and his accomplices to the death (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 487). While Argyll proceeded to the Isles, an expedition was also fitted out against him under the Earls of Crawford and Atholl to invade his northern territories; but with characteristic pusillanimity John was persuaded by the representations of Huntly to submit himself to the mercy of the crown. On 15 July 1476 he appeared as a suppliant before the parliament at Edinburgh, and at the intercession of the queen his lands were restored to him, with the exception of Knapdale, Kintyre, the castles of Inverness and Nairn, and the earldom of Ross, which was vested in the crown (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 111). He was also made a lord of parliament by the title of Lord of the Isles, the succession to the new title and estates being as a concession to Celtic usages secured in favour of his bastard sons, Angus and John, in the absence of lawful issue (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* i. 1246). John's surrender of the earldom of Ross caused a breach between him and his followers, a large number of whom assembled under his natural son Angus, who endeavoured to wrest the earldom of Ross from the government. Not only did Angus successfully resist various expeditions sent by the government against him, but, encountering the forces of his father in a bay in the island of Mull, completely defeated him in an engagement traditionally known as 'the Battle of the Bloody Bay;' and became the recognised head of the clan. After the assassination of Angus by an Irish harper about 1485, the headship of the clan devolved on Alexander, nephew of John and son of his illegitimate brother Celestine. In 1491 he led an expedition into the north of Scotland, captured the castle of Inverness, and advanced into Ross, but was defeated by the Mackenzies, and either wounded or taken prisoner. In consequence of the proceedings of Alexander, the parliament in May 1493 declared the title and possessions of the Lord of the Isles to be forfeited to the crown. In the following January John made humble submission in presence of the king, in consideration of which he was permitted to remain at court in receipt of a pension (*Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer*, vol. i. passim; *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, vol. x. passim). He finally retired to the monastery of Paisley, where he died about 1498, and at his own request was interred in the tomb of his royal ancestor Robert II.

John left no lawful issue, having at an early period been separated from his wife, who, in consideration of the fact that she had not assisted her husband in his rebellions, received on 4 Feb. 1475–6 certain lands in Ross from the king for her support (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* i. 1227). Of the two illegitimate sons, Angus and John, John died without issue some time before 16 Dec. 1478, and Angus (assassinated about 1485), who had married Lady Margaret Campbell, daughter of Colin, first earl of Argyll, left either by her or another a son, Donald Dubh. After the capture and death of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Lochalsh, in the island of Oransay, in 1497, Donald Dubh became the recognised head of the clan. In his infancy he had been carried off by the Earl of Atholl and confined in the castle of Inchconnell, on Loch Awe, but in 1501 he made his escape, and in 1503 headed an insurrection, which it required several expeditions to subdue. Finally, however, the islanders in 1505 were attacked by a fleet under Sir Andrew Wood and Robert Barton and completely defeated, and Donald Dubh being captured in the fortress of Carniburg, near Mull, was sent a prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh, his possessions being divided between the Earls of

Argyll and Huntly. In 1543 he again made his escape, and assumed possession of the lordship without opposition. On 28 July 1545, through the mediation of Lennox, he entered into an obligation disavowing all allegiance to Scotland, and binding himself to assist Lennox in the service of the king of England with a force of eight thousand men (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. i. 53, and more fully in Tytler, *History of Scotland*, ed. 1864, iii. 35). In accordance with this agreement he on 18 Aug. passed over to Knockfergus in Ireland, with a fleet of 180 galleys, carrying a force of four thousand men, other four thousand being left to guard the Isles. The intention was that they should be joined with an Irish force, under the command of Lennox, for an attack on the west of Scotland, but Lennox having been enjoined to place himself under the Earl of Hertford, who was about to invade Scotland from the south, the western expedition was meanwhile postponed. Donald Dubh died not long afterwards of fever at Drogheda, and with his death the direct line of the Lords of the Isles became extinct.

[Auchinleck Chronicle; Rymer's Fœdera; Rotuli Scotiæ; Acta Parl. Scot. vol. ii.; Exchequer Rolls of Scotland; Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.; Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland; Gregory's History of the Western Highlands; Mackenzie's History of the Macdonalds.]

T. F. H.

MACDONALD, JOHN (1620?–1716?), known in the highlands as Ian Lom, Gaelic poet and warrior, born about 1620, was a descendant of Ian Aluinn, a chief of the Keppoch branch of Macdonalds, who was deposed by the clan about 1497. As a youth he excelled in gnomic sayings and colloquial witticisms, which have always appealed to his countrymen, and took part in verbal combats with professional bards. From the epithet 'Manndach' applied to him by an antagonist, it would seem that he had an impediment in his speech. 'Lom' (i.e. 'bare'), his usual appellative, may possibly have reference to the directness of his satire. His poems were political and warlike. His descriptions are vigorous, but there is a strong dash of savagery in his martial compositions.

In 1639 the poet took part in a raid on the Campbells of Breadalbane, in revenge for an onslaught of theirs upon Lochaber. Macdonald's leaders, Angus Odhar, the chief of Keppoch, and his own father, Donald Mac Iain, were slain, and he mourned their loss in verse.

Such misfortunes drove Macdonald to the side of Montrose, and he was soon deep in the counsels of Alexander or Alaster Macdonald [q. v.], Montrose's celebrated lieutenant. He is credited with having contributed by his advice and his knowledge of the country to the success of the celebrated campaign of the royal army in the winter of 1645, which culminated in the battle of Inverlochy on 2 Feb. 1645–6. It is recorded that Macdonald declined the pressing invitation of Alaster Macdonald to be present in the fight, and preferred to witness its progress from the top of Inverlochy Castle. 'If I go along with thee to-day,' he remarked with some justice, 'and fall in battle, who will sing thy praises to-morrow?' He gave due recognition to his friend in his 'Latha Innerlochaidh,' although no mention is made of Montrose. The Marquis of Argyll, who was very roughly handled in the verse, set a price upon Macdonald's head. It is said that the bard repaired to Inverary and claimed the reward himself. It is creditable to Argyll that he not only respected the bard's person, but treated him with honour and hospitality.

Macdonald paid Montrose on his death in 1650 the tribute he seems to have withheld in his lifetime, and in the 'Cumha' or 'Lament' in his honour he is especially severe on the treacherous and mercenary chief, Neil Macleod of Assynt [q. v.], who was reported to have betrayed his leader.

Macdonald was subsequently absorbed in local politics. The successor of Angus Odhar of Keppoch, his uncle, Donald Glas, was outlawed for his share in Montrose's wars, and entered the Spanish service. Donald's two sons, Alastair and Ranald, at a later date returned to the highlands, and were murdered in 1663 after their father's death, in the interests of their uncle, Alastair Buidhe, tutor of Keppoch, one of whose sons was indicted in 1671 for the murder. This tragedy produced the impassioned 'Murt na Ceapaich,' in which the bard bewails the fate of his murdered chiefs. Macdonald had in consequence to fly from the vengeance of the usurping family, and took refuge in the territory of Seaforth. Thence he poured forth invectives and appeals, and sought to rouse the clan against the murderers. Disappointed in his application to Glengarry (then Lord Macdonell and Aros) he had recourse to Macdonald of Sleat, as 'captain' or second chief of Clandonald, whom he addressed in a subtle strain of flattery (in the poem commencing 'O bhean leasaich an stop dhuinn'). By order of the chief of Sleat the castle of Keppoch was burned to the ground, and seven of the actual murderers were slain in their beds. The poet had the satisfaction of laying their heads before Glengarry, and the place at which the ghastly trophies were washed,

Tobar-nan-ceann, is still marked by a stone and inscription.

At the Restoration, an event which Macdonald hailed in joyful strains, he received a small pension from government, and thus became independent of the hostility of his chief, who succeeded in retaining his position. In 1688 the accession of William and Mary evoked a satire (in which he compares the king to Absalom), and the rising under Dundee found him a willing partisan.

He was present at Killiecrankie, and celebrated the triumph of the highlanders. In his poem of 'Rinrory,' as the battle was called in the north, he gives an account of the death of Claverhouse, which differs from the ordinary version. Dundee, he says, was shot in the pelvis at the commencement of the action, and his body stripped and left on the field. The bard lived to an extreme old age, and was buried at Tomaingil, in Brae-Lochaber. The date of his death is usually referred to 1710; but if the elegy on Alastair Dubh Macdonell of Glengarry, who fought at Sheriffmuir (1715), be rightly attributed to him, he must have survived Killiecrankie twenty-five years.

As a poet he excelled in martial odes, in satire, and in polemics. He has not the tender notes of Alexander Macdonald (1700?–1780?) [q. v.] or of Duncan Bàn Macintyre [q. v.] His Gaelic is emphatically of the biting kind:

Cruadalach, cruaidh, sgairteil.

[Reid's Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica; Mackenzie's Hist. of the Macdonalds; the Rev. A. Sinclair in Celtic Mag. vol. v. No. 51.] J. M. C.

MACDONALD, JOHN (*fl.* 1778), gentleman's servant, born in 1741 in the parish of Urquhart, Inverness-shire, was son of a cattle-dealer, who, joining the rebels in 1745, was killed at Culloden, and left his family in beggary. After a youth spent in a variety of vagabond occupations, John showed an attractive personality, became a gentleman's servant, and soon achieved an unenviable notoriety as Beau Macdonald. In 1768, through the kind offices of a fellow-countryman, William Boyd, servant to David Hume, he obtained a place under a Colonel Dow, an intimate friend of James Macpherson, with whom he spent several years at Bombay. He subsequently travelled over Europe and Asia with his employers until 1778, when he married and settled down at Toledo. His 'Travels in Various Parts,' written by himself, was published in London in 1790. According to this racy narrative, Macdonald, while in London with his master, Mr. Crawford of Errol, was sent to inquire after the health of Laurence Sterne, and found the novelist on his deathbed. He claims to have been among the first to walk in London with an umbrella.

[Macdonald's Travels, 1790.] J. R. M.

MACDONALD, JOHN (1727–1779), Scottish catholic prelate, nephew, by his mother, to Bishop Hugh Macdonald [q. v.], was born in Argyllshire in 1727. He entered the Scots College at Rome in 1743, and was there ordained priest in 1752. Returning to Scotland in 1753, he officiated as missionary, first in Lochaber, and then in the island of South Uist. In January 1761 the Propaganda appointed him coadjutor to his uncle, and he was consecrated at Preshome on 27 Sept. of the same year to the see of Tiberiopolis (Strumitza), *in partibus infidelium*. On Bishop Hugh Macdonald's death in 1773, he succeeded him as vicar apostolic of the highland district of Scotland. He died on 9 May 1779, and was succeeded in the vicariate apostolic by Alexander Macdonald.

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 465; London and Dublin Weekly Orthodox Journal, 1837, iv. 84; Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, pp. 12, 176.] T. C.

MACDONALD, SIR JOHN (1782–1830), lieutenant-colonel H.E.I.C.S., traveller and diplomatist. [See KINNEIR.]

MACDONALD, JOHN (1759–1831), lieutenant-colonel and military engineer, born at Flodigarry, isle of Skye, 30 Oct. 1759, was youngest son of Allan Macdonald of Kingsburgh, afterwards a captain 84th royal highland emigrants, by his wife Flora Macdonald [q. v.], the Jacobite heroine. He was sent to the grammar school at Portree, and afterwards to the high school, Edinburgh, and in 1780 obtained an Indian cadetship. He was posted to the Bombay infantry, but was transferred to the engineers, as knowing something about fortification. The pay and allowances were so miserable that young Macdonald obtained leave of absence to Calcutta in 1782, intending never to return. Through the good offices of a relative he was appointed ensign Bengal engineers 23 April 1783, and was sent to the company's settlement at Bencoolen, Sumatra. A survey of the Dutch settlements about to be restored to Holland, which he carried out under great difficulties owing to ill-health and the badness of the season, led to his being noted by the government as 'a young officer of great merit and highly deserving of encouragement.' In 1786 he was ordered to Penang, to survey that settlement, just taken over from the king of Quedah, but finding Captain

(afterwards General) Alexander Kyd [see under KYD, ROBERT] engaged on that duty, he went on to Calcutta, and was sent back to Sumatra as military and civil engineer, with the local rank of captain and the command of the artillery. He became first lieutenant 16 Dec. 1794. He remained in Sumatra until 1796, when, after seventeen years' Indian service, he obtained sick leave home. When in Sumatra he made many maps and charts, which are now in the British Museum, as well as numerous observations on the variation of the magnetic needle. These observations he repeated at St. Helena, where the small American vessel in which he had taken his passage home remained several months. The observations were communicated to Sir Joseph Banks from time to time, and were afterwards published in the 'Philosophical Magazine.' With permission of the East India Company, he became commandant of the royal Edinburgh volunteer artillery, a corps of pikemen formed from the gentlemen of Edinburgh, for whom he wrote an artillery manual and devised a pike exercise. At the expiration of his furlough he retired on half-pay, 30 July 1800, having previously, in 1799, become major in Lord Macdonald's western fencibles, or regiment of the isles. In June 1800 he was made lieutenant-colonel of the royal Clan Alpine fencible infantry, with which he served in Ireland until it was disbanded in 1801. During the peace of Amiens he visited France; and he subsequently published translations of several French military works. Mr. Pitt having chosen him as a field-officer for his corps of Cinque ports volunteers, Macdonald took up his residence at Dover, and soon after made a reconnaissance in an open boat of the preparations for invasion at Boulogne. After Pitt's death the Cinque ports volunteers declined, and Macdonald's services being no longer needed he removed to Exeter, where he was well known for his charitable works. He devoted much time and pains to the improvement of naval and military telegraphs, his services being acknowledged by the admiralty and the horse guards, but never rewarded. He died at his residence, Southernhay Place, Exeter, 16 Aug. 1831, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral under the south tower. Macdonald married, first, the widow of L. Bogle, a Bengal civil servant, by whom he had two children—she died in India; secondly, after his return home, Frances Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Chambers [q. v.], chief justice of Bengal, by whom he had seven sons and two daughters.

Macdonald, who was made F.R.S. in 1800, and was one of the original members of the Asiatic Society, was a very prolific writer. Among his writings, besides 'The Experienced Officer,' London, 1804, a translation of the Prussian general Wimpffen's letters to his sons, and translations of several French treatises on infantry tactics, may be mentioned: 1. 'Three Natural Products of Sumatra—Camphor, Coral, and Copper,' in 'Asiatic Researches,' 1795, iv. 19–33. 2. 'On the Discovery of the North-West Magnetic Pole,' and on the 'North-West Magnetic Pole,' in Tilloch's 'Philosophical Magazine,' vols. viii. lxvii. 3. 'On the Origin and Principle of Sovereign Power, by a Dignitary of the Church, translated from the French,' 1808. 4. 'A New System of Telegraphy,' 1817. 5. 'Experiments with Machine-driven Fuses for Time Signals,' 1819. 6. 'Short Arguments and Facts, showing that the Civilisation and Education of the Natives of India are the surest means of upholding the Stability of our Oriental Empire,' London, 1820. 7. 'A Treatise on Harmonics, being the Theory and Practice of the Violoncello,' 1822. In latter years he sent frequent contributions to the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (cf. 1832, pt. i. p. 85).

[Memoir of Lieutenant-colonel John Macdonald, London, 1832, 12mo; Autobiography of Flora Macdonald, edited by her grand-daughter, F. F. Wylde (London, 1870); Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, vol. iii.; Miles and Dowdeswell's Indian Army Lists; Gent. Mag. 1832, pt. i. pp. 85 650; Brit. Mus. Catalogues Printed Books and Maps; Roy. Soc. Cat. Scient. Papers.] H. M. C.

MACDONALD, JOHN (1779–1849), called 'The Apostle of the North,' born at Reay, Caithness, on 12 Nov. 1779, was second son of James Macdonald (1735–1830) by his second wife, a daughter of John Mackay. He was educated at the parish school of Reay, and showing unusual capacity was employed by neighbouring farmers to help them with their accounts. Mrs. Innes of Sandside, Caithness, obtained for him a bursary at King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. 30 March 1801. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Caithness 2 July 1805, and in September, at the request of Sir John Sinclair, he started for a long expedition in the north-west highlands to search for Ossianic traditions among the peasants. He returned in November, served as a missionary at Achreny and Halladale for six months, and 16 Sept. 1806 was ordained missionary-minister at Berriedale. On 29 Jan. 1807 he became minister at Edinburgh of the Gaelic Chapel, which was supported by the Society in Scotland for Promoting Christian Knowledge. His fame as a preacher spread; he read hard and met literary Scotsmen at Sir John Sinclair's

house. On 1 Sept. 1813 he was promoted to the charge of Urquhart, Caithness, in the gift of Duncan George Forbes of Culloden. The parish was so well ordered by his predecessor, Charles Caldwell, that he felt he could safely leave it and travel as a missionary in the neighbourhood. From 1813 to 1818 he wandered up and down Ross and Caithness, where most of the ministers performed their duties very perfunctorily and resented his intrusion. On 30 May 1818 a declaration was issued by the general assembly which, without mentioning his name, condemned his practices. In 1822 and 1824 he conducted many services in the island of St. Kilda. Afterwards, by preaching in various parts of Scotland, he raised enough money to keep a minister there, and introduced him to the islanders in 1830. Part of 1823 he passed in London, having been asked to preach for the London Missionary Society. He met Samuel Wilberforce, and in his diary spoke of his visit as a 'season of religious dissipation.' In 1824, at the request of Robert Daly [q.v.], rector of Powerscourt and afterwards bishop of Cashel, he visited Ireland, managing to adapt his Gaelic sufficiently for the Irish peasants to understand him. He often went to Edinburgh and Glasgow for the communions, but his influence was greatest in the north. He was created D.D. in 1842 by the university of New York. In the disruption he joined the secession party, and was declared no longer a minister of the kirk on 24 May 1843. Very many northern ministers followed his example. He died at Urquhart, 16 April 1849. His portrait is in Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits.' He married, first, in 1806 Georgina Ross of Gladfield, who died 18 Aug. 1814; secondly, 11 May 1818, Janet, eldest daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie of Millbank. He had three children by his first wife, and seven by his second, one of whom, Duncan George Forbes, is separately noticed. Macdonald's diary of his visits to St. Kilda was published, Edinburgh, 1830, with sermons preached before the Society in Scotland for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He wrote verses in Gaelic, and published a volume of them in 1848. In 1837 he corrected an edition in Gaelic of 'Human Nature in its Fourfold Estate,' by Thomas Boston the elder [q.v.]

[Biographies by Kennedy and MacGregor; Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. v. 304.] W. A. J. A.

MACDONALD, Sir JOHN (*d.* 1850), adjutant-general at the horse guards, a connection of Flora Macdonald [q.v.], the Jacobite heroine, entered the army 15 April 1795, as ensign 89th foot, and became lieutenant in the regiment 2 Feb. 1796, and captain 22 Oct. 1802. He was made a major unattached 28 Feb. 1805, lieutenant-colonel on half-pay of the 1st garrison battalion 17 March 1808, brevet-colonel 4 June 1814, major-general 1825, and lieutenant-general 1838. He served with the 89th in the Irish rebellion in 1798, and afterwards in Minorca, at Messina, and at the blockade of Malta and capture of Valetta in 1799–1800, and throughout the campaign in Egypt in 1801. His qualifications for the staff were early recognised, and in the strict and temper-trying school of Lord Cathcart [see Cathcart, Sir William Schaw, Earl Cathcart] he acquired the tact and accuracy that made him one of the best military secretaries of his day. He was brigade-major to Lord Cathcart in the home district in 1805, and military secretary when Cathcart was in command of the king's German legion as a separate army, in Swedish Pomerania (isle of Rugen), in 1806–7; and subsequently during the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807. He was deputy adjutant-general to Sir John Hope [see Hope, John, fourth Earl of Hopetoun] at Walcheren; and held the same post with Lieutenant-general Thomas Graham [see Graham, Thomas, Lord Lynedoch] at Cadiz and at the battle of Barossa (gold medal). He was military secretary to his intimate friend Sir John Hope (Lord Hopetoun) when commander-in-chief in Ireland in 1812, embarked with him at Cork for the Peninsula, and was his assistant adjutant-general with the left wing of Wellington's army in the South of France during the campaigns of 1813–14, including the battles on the Nive, 9–13 Nov. 1813, and the operations against Bayonne in 1814. When Hope was wounded and taken prisoner by the French sortie of 14 April 1814, Macdonald obtained leave to enter Bayonne to nurse his wounded friend.

Macdonald (whose name is spelled M'Donald in earlier army lists) was deputy adjutant-general at the horse guards under the Dukes of York and Wellington from 1820 to 1830. He was appointed adjutant-general 27 July 1830, and held the post under Lord Hill and the Duke of Wellington until his death. 'He did not exercise his power—and at one time it was almost unlimited over the army—as a mere machine . . . His official demeanour was courteous and kind, and his sincerity and candour were seldom found to border on abruptness or roughness, and never on rudeness or insult' (*Nav. and Mil. Gazette*, 30 March 1850, p. 200). Macdonald was an excellent minute

writer, and most of the ablest papers that issued from the horse guards during his service there were understood to be from his pen (cf. *Wellington Correspondence*, viii. 53). Macdonald was made C.B. 4 June 1815, K.C.B. in 1827, G.C.B. in 1847. He was appointed colonel of the 67th foot, of Barossa fame, in 1828, and colonel of the 42nd royal highlanders 15 March 1844. He died at his residence, Bruton Street, London, 28 March 1850, and was buried at Kensal Green. A brother, Lieutenant-general Alexander Macdonald, C.B., royal artillery, died in 1854. Macdonald married a daughter of Charles Graham of Williamsfield, Jamaica, by whom he left issue.

[Hart's Army Lists; Nav. and Mil. Gazette, 30 March 1850, pp. 199–200; Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 726.] H. M. C.

MACDONALD, JOHN, D.D. (1818–1889), Scottish catholic prelate, son of William Macdonald and Harriet Fraser his wife, was born at Strathglass, Inverness-shire, on 2 July 1818. From 1830 to 1837 he was at the Scots seminary at Ratisbon. In 1837 he entered the Scots College at Rome. In 1840 he returned to Scotland, and in the following year he was ordained priest. He served in several missions, and from 1856 to 1868 he was chaplain to Lord Lovat at Eskadale in Lower Strathglass. In November 1868 he was appointed coadjutor to Dr. James Francis Kyle [q. v.], vicar-apostolic of the northern district of Scotland. He was consecrated at Aberdeen 24 Feb. 1869 by the title of Bishop of Nicopolis. As Bishop Kyle died on the day previous to this consecration, Macdonald succeeded immediately to the vicariate. In 1878, when the catholic hierarchy was re-established in Scotland by Leo XIII, he was translated to the restored diocese of Aberdeen. He died at Aberdeen on 4 Feb. 1889.

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 475; Times, 5 Feb. 1889, p. 6, col. 6; Catholic Directory, 1892, p. 62; Tablet, 9 Feb. 1889, p. 221, 16 Feb. p. 262.] T. C.

MACDONALD, Sir JOHN ALEXANDER (1815–1891), the organiser of the dominion of Canada, was born in George Street, Glasgow, on 11 Jan. 1815. His father was Hugh Macdonald, who came from Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, and who removed with all his family in 1820 to Canada, and settled at Kingston. At the age of ten Macdonald was placed at the Royal Grammar School in Kingston, and is said to have distinguished himself there in mathematics, but not in classics. When he was about fifteen his father apprenticed him in a lawyer's office, and he spent six years in the study of law. Before he was twenty-one he came up for admission to the bar, and he used afterwards to tell jocularly how he persuaded his father that he was of full age, although he was some months short of it. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and began practice at Kingston. At the close of 1838 he made a great local reputation by his ingenious though unsuccessful defence of one Shoultz, an American Pole, who had invaded Canada at the head of a rabble during the 'Papineau-Mackenzie Rebellion.' For the next six years Macdonald's office was one of the busiest and most prosperous in Canada.

In 1844 Macdonald was elected member for Kingston to the House of Assembly. The house had been created in 1841 as part of a scheme of self-government which should unite the two Canadas, Upper and Lower, now called respectively Toronto and Quebec; and although the latter province far exceeded the former in population, both sent up an equal number of representatives, a fruitful source of discontent to the French dwellers in the lower province. In 1844 the conservatives held office, and Macdonald was returned in their interest. His conservatism was at the time of an uncompromising type. In one of his earliest speeches he denounced a measure for the abolition of primogeniture, on the ground that such a proposal ought not to be introduced in Canada, for the very reason that it was adopted in the United States, and that it violated the laws of political economy. Macdonald very quickly aroused attention in the house by his vehement energy, combined with remarkable powers of self-restraint. In 1847, when he was only thirty-two, Mr. Draper, the prime minister, conferred on him the cabinet position of receiver-general, and soon transferred him to that of commissioner for crown lands, the most important position in the public service. While holding this office Macdonald effected some memorable reforms, but the general election in the autumn of 1848 drove him and his fellow-conservatives from power. By his activity during the fierce electoral struggle, and by the gallantry with which he met defeat, Macdonald made himself the foremost man in his party. During the six years (1848–54) that the reformers remained in power [see Hincks, Sir Francis] Macdonald (who again represented Kingston) proved the moving spirit of the conservatives, although they were nominally led by Sir Allan MacNab [q. v.], a violent, old-fashioned tory. MacNab soon became jealous of Macdonald's influence, but Macdonald conducted himself with loyalty and tact in his relations with his party, while he lost no opportunity

of turning his powers of invective against the government, which he insisted was 'tainted with corruption, collectively and individually, both in their public and private characters.' 'It was time,' he declared, before the dissolution of the house in 1854, 'that an end should be put to this system of corruption, which was disgracing Canada more than any colony which Great Britain had ever had under her wing.'

The conservatives returned to office after the election in 1854, and the MacNab-Morin ministry was formed, in which MacNab was premier. A. N. Morin of Lower Canada was commissioner for crown lands. Macdonald took for the first of many times the office of attorney-general for Canada West. In 1856 MacNab was succeeded as premier by Colonel (afterwards Sir Etienne) Tache, but Macdonald, who then became the leader of the House of Assembly, was the real leader of the conservative party from that date till his death, thirty-five years later. In 1857, on 25 Nov., Colonel Tache resigned. On the following day the governor-general directed Macdonald to form a ministry. Tache's portfolio was conferred on George (afterwards Sir George) Etienne Cartier, who led the representatives of Lower Canada. No other change was made in the administration. Macdonald almost immediately dissolved parliament. His party obtained a majority at the polls, and the new parliament opened while he was still premier (November 1857).

Macdonald found his most persistent opponent in George Brown, the leader of an extreme section of radicals known as 'Clear Grits.' To liberals and conservatives Brown was equally hostile. Early in 1858 Macdonald introduced a measure for selecting a permanent capital for Canada, and Brown was so offensive in his opposition that Macdonald met his obstructive conduct by resigning office. Brown failed to form a ministry, and after an absence of eight days the conservatives returned to office. A decisive blow was thus struck at the 'Clear Grits.' For unassigned reasons, but probably from a desire to conciliate the French of Lower Canada, Macdonald, after his party's victory over Brown, resumed his old position of attorney-general for Canada West, while Cartier became premier. In 1859, in spite of bitter opposition from the lower province, Ottawa finally became the capital city. Next year Macdonald helped to entertain the Prince of Wales on his visit to Canada.

In 1861 Lord Monck came to Canada as viceroy. At the time the conservative Cartier-Macdonald ministry was falling, but Macdonald is said to have been 'not less busy holding his own party together than putting his opponents into hot water among themselves.' In 1862, when the civil war was raging in the United States, and threatening an invasion of Canada, Macdonald introduced a Militia Bill, providing for the defence of the colony. It was rejected from fear of expense, but it gave to Macdonald in England a reputation for loyalty which his subsequent career fully confirmed. Public education, the status of the Roman catholic church in Lower Canada, and the future of the vast extent of crown lands in the north-west were the questions that chiefly occupied the attention of the Cartier-Macdonald ministry, but Macdonald was among the first to insist on the necessity of revising the constitution of 1841. Toronto had now twice the population of Quebec, but both continued to send an equal number of representatives to the House of Assembly, and the ministries were still formed on the awkward plan of admitting for every member from the upper province a representative from the lower. Moreover, the two provinces were practically separated by different modes of local government. In Quebec the principles of feudality and Roman catholic predominance were still recognised, and there were no means of uniting the two provinces in case of invasion by America. A union of the two Canadas was absolutely needful in Macdonald's opinion. The radical George Brown, in his newspaper, 'The Globe,' by clamouring for representation by population, was soon found to be fighting part of Macdonald's battle.

The Cartier-Macdonald ministry remained in power until 1862, when a weak liberal administration was formed, under the leadership of John Sandfield Macdonald (1812–1874). But in 1864 the conservatives returned to power, with Tache as premier, and Macdonald, the real leader, in his old position of attorney-general for Canada West.

The federation movement led by Macdonald began in full earnest at the same time. George Brown was admitted into the administration as president of the council. The little maritime provinces along the east of British America, which were wholly independent of Canada, had long been contemplating some sort of separate union among themselves, and in 1864 the legislatures of Nova Scotia, of New Brunswick, and of Prince Edward Island authorised delegates to meet in September at Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island, in order to discuss the question. Macdonald saw his opportunity, and although unauthorised by the Canadian legislature, he thrust himself, with

Brown, Cartier, and others of his colleagues, into the conference at Charlottetown. The Canadian ministers were allowed to join in the discussion, and vigorously availed themselves of the courtesy. 'Go on with your federation,' said Macdonald in effect, 'but include Canada in the plan.' One of the islanders said afterwards: 'The Canadians descended upon us, and before they were three days among us, we forgot our own scheme, and thought only about theirs.' No one any longer spoke of a maritime union, but only of a general federation, guaranteeing local and joint control. There was a flame of enthusiasm throughout British America, and the Charlottetown conference was only adjourned to meet again in October (1864) at Quebec. At Halifax, where Macdonald was entertained at dinner, he declared, in reply to the toast of 'Colonial Union,' that the question of colonial union 'absorbed every idea as far as he was concerned.' 'For twenty long years,' he continued, 'I have been dragging myself through the dreary waste of colonial politics. I thought there was no end, nothing worthy of ambition, but now I see something which is well worthy of all I have suffered in the cause of my little country. . . . Then we shall have taken a great step in advance of the American republic. If we can obtain that object—a vigorous general government —we shall not be New Brunswickers, nor Nova Scotians, nor Canadians, but British Americans, under the sway of the British sovereign.' He desired to preserve for each province its own identity, 'and to protect every local ambition;' but his ambition was to be 'a subject of a great British-American nation, under the government of her majesty, and in connection with the empire of Great Britain and Ireland.'

In October 1864 the adjourned conference met at Quebec in great enthusiasm, and, with the premier, Sir Etienne Tache, in the chair, adopted important resolutions. In March 1865 Macdonald carried in the House of Assembly a resolution that the queen should be requested 'to cause a measure to be proposed to the imperial parliament for the purpose of uniting the colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland in one government.' Sir Etienne Tache died in the summer of this year. The jealous attitude of George Brown prevented Macdonald's succession to the premiership; but so that nothing might interfere with the great plan of federation, Macdonald agreed to serve under Sir Narcisse Belleau. During 1866 many jealousies arose on the part of the maritime provinces, but the invasions of New Brunswick and Canada by Fenians from the United States made the need of federation more obvious. At the end of 1866 Macdonald went to England with a Canadian delegation to consult with the home ministers and to meet the delegates of the other provinces. The delegates sat in Westminster Palace during December; Macdonald took the chair, and Lord Monck, who was also in England, rendered what assistance he could. Newfoundland preferred to have nothing to do with the federation, and the scheme made necessary the absorption of the north-west, and the building within ten years of a railway across the continent, which would render Canada independent of American ports during the season in which the St. Lawrence is closed to navigation. The requisite act was passed through the imperial parliament, and in May 1867 a royal proclamation was issued, giving effect to the 'British North America Act,' and appointing 1 July following as the date on which it should come into effect. The two old provinces of Canada, called Toronto and Quebec, were, with the two additional provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to form one dominion, under the name of Canada. Elaborate provision was made for the supreme government of the Dominion, with its viceroy and council, a parliament consisting of a House of Commons running not more than five years, and a senate for life, with lieutenant-governors and special legislatures for each province. In 1870 the newly erected province of Manitoba was admitted to the Dominion, in 1872 British Columbia, and in 1873 Prince Edward Island. In 1882 the north-west territories were organised into a provisional government, with representation at Ottawa. Canada, thus expanded, had an area of 3,500,000 square miles, and a population of about four millions. For these results Macdonald was mainly responsible.

On 1 July 1867 Lord Monck was sworn in as governor-general of the New Dominion, and the honour of a knight-commandership of the Bath was conferred upon Macdonald. Cartier resented, and refused the companionship of the Bath; but Macdonald was soon after instrumental in obtaining for his old friend a baronetcy of the United Kingdom. Macdonald became prime minister of the first ministry of the Dominion, and held the office for six years. In 1870 he was appointed, with Earl de Grey (now Marquis of Ripon), Sir Stafford Northcote, and two other Englishmen, to proceed to Washington, and to settle the Alabama claims and other differences between the British government and the United States. The result of

their mission was the treaty of Washington, which was signed on 8 May 1871. Macdonald acted at once as an imperial commissioner and the prime minister of the colony most concerned, and his position was consequently delicate. In July 1872 he was made a privy councillor of the United Kingdom, and was sworn in in August 1879.

By 1873 the conservatives had lost their popularity in the country, and were easily defeated on the question of the alleged fraudulent opportunities given to Sir Hugh Allan for the employment of American capital in the building of the Canadian Pacific railway. Macdonald completely cleared himself of any personal responsibility, in a memorable speech (6 Nov. 1873), but he could not stay the reaction, and he was succeeded by Alexander Mackenzie, at the head of a liberal ministry which lasted from 1873 to 1878. Macdonald's conduct during Mackenzie's administration was not factious, and he contributed largely to the reform of the legal system, helping the ministers to pass the Insolvent Act and the act constituting the supreme judicial court of the Dominion.

In October 1878 Macdonald, who was a convinced protectionist, defeated the ministry on a proposal to introduce an indiscriminating protective tariff which made no exception even in the case of importations from England. Thereupon Macdonald returned to office, holding the posts of premier and minister of the interior. He was defeated at the time for his old constituency of Kingston, but easily found another seat. He remained in power from 1878 until his death in 1891, exchanging his office as minister of the interior for the presidency of the council and superintendent-generalship of Indian affairs, 17 Oct. 1883. Macdonald visited England in 1880 with the ministers of railways and agriculture, and finally arranged the contract for the construction of the Pacific railway. He paid another visit in 1884, when he attended the conference held in London for the purpose of forming the Imperial Federation League, and was generally recognised as a pioneer of the principle of imperial unity. In November 1884 he was created G.C.B. In 1865 the university of Oxford had conferred on him the degree of D.C.L., and the Canadian universities were liberal in bestowing their honours upon him. Macdonald died at his residence, Earnscliffe Hall, near Ottawa, on 6 June 1891. Besides having been once premier of the old Canada of two provinces for a brief while, he had been during a period covering in all twenty years prime minister of the Dominion of Canada. During his final administration (1878–91) he was regarded as the foremost statesman on the American continent. His sphere of activity was the organisation of civilisation throughout Canada. His devotion to protection and his insistence on Canada's need of a high tariff excited some ill-feeling in England, but this was more than overborne by the general sense of his passionate loyalty. One of his latest public utterances was a warning to his countrymen (1890) that Canada could not stand alone.

Macdonald married in 1843 his cousin, Isabella Clark, daughter of Alexander Clark of Dalnavert, Inverness-shire. By her he had two sons, one of whom, Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, born in 1851, survives. In 1867 he married Susan Agnes, the daughter of Mr. T. A. Bernard, a prominent official in Jamaica. After Macdonald's death his widow was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baroness Macdonald of Earnscliffe; and on 16 Nov. 1892 a white marble bust erected to his memory was unveiled in the south aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, by the Earl of Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

[See Life and Times of Sir John Macdonald, by E. G. Collins; Macdonald's Speeches; Archer's Hist. of Canada; Dent's Hist. of Canada; Dent's Canadian Portrait Gallery; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biog.] H. B–E.

MACDONALD, LAWRENCE (1799–1878), sculptor, born at Boneyview, Findo-Gask, Perthshire, 15 Feb. 1799 (baptism register of Findo-Gask parish), was son of Alexander Macdonald, a poor violinist (Irving, *Eminent Scotsmen*), and Margaret Morison, his wife. He was apprenticed as a mason with Thomas Gibson, who was then building Murray's Royal Asylum, Perth, and about this time he carved the arms of Robert Græme on the front of Garvock House. Coming to Edinburgh with an introduction to James Gillespie Graham the architect [q. v.], who proved a helpful patron, he worked as an ornamental sculptor, and on 26 Feb. 1822 entered the Trustees' Academy, Edinburgh (minute-book of the board of trustees). Early in the winter of the same year he went to study in Rome, where he executed several busts, among others that of the Duke of Atholl; and in 1823, along with Gibson, Severn, and other artists, founded the British Academy of Arts in Rome, of which he continued a trustee till his death. In about four years he returned to Edinburgh, and there produced busts of Professor John Wilson and George Combe, the phrenologist. In 1829 he sent his bust of John Marshall, M.P., to the Royal Academy, and he was a frequent contributor to the suc-

ceeding exhibitions. In the autumn of 1829 he exhibited in the Royal Institution, Edinburgh, his colossal group of 'Ajax bearing the dead body of Patroclus and combating a Trojan warrior' (see *Scotsman*, 28 and 31 Oct. 1829, where the group is engraved in outline) and other works; and he was second to his friend Charles Maclaren, editor of the 'Scotsman,' in his bloodless duel with Dr. James Browne, editor of the 'Caledonian Mercury,' fought near Edinburgh on 12 Nov. 1829 (see *ib.* 11 and 14 Nov.), which arose partly out of an article in the 'Mercury' (6 Nov.) on Macdonald's works and the 'Scotsman's' criticisms upon them. In the same year he was elected a member of the Scottish Academy, where in 1832 he exhibited several busts, including those of J. Gibson Lockhart and the Earl of Erroll; but he seldom contributed here, and resigned his membership in 1858. He appeared in the list of honorary members in 1867. In 1832 he returned to Rome, where he occupied a leading position as a sculptor, chiefly producing portrait-busts, aided by his elder brother, John, and his son, Alexander. His bust of Philip Henry, fifth earl Stanhope, is now at Chevening, Kent, and a copy is in the National Portrait Gallery, London. He also executed busts of Sir Walter Scott (1831), Fanny Kemble, Sir David Baird, and James Gillespie Graham. Among his ideal works are 'A Girl and a Carrier Pigeon,' 1835, and 'Eurydice,' 1849. His 'Ulysses recognised by his Dog,' shown in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, was much admired, and became the property of Lord Kilmorey. Macdonald died in Rome, 4 March 1878.

[Redgrave's Dict.; Brydall's Art in Scotland; Catalogues of Royal Academy, Royal Scottish Academy, and Nat. Portrait Gallery; Drummond's Perthshire in Bygone Days.] J. M. G.

MACDONALD, PATRICK (1729–1824), amateur musician, eldest son of Murdoch Macdonald, minister of Durness, Sutherlandshire, was born on 22 April 1729. He studied for the ministry at Aberdeen University, and, after acting for some time as a private tutor, was in 1756 licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh, and ordained as missionary at Strontian, Argyllshire. In 1757 he became minister of Kilmore, Argyllshire, where he died, 'father of the church,' on 25 Sept. 1824. He married Barbara Macdonald, a Roman catholic, 'who attended neither public nor family worship with her husband' (Scott), and by her had nine sons and four daughters. He was a well-informed writer on Scottish music, a composer, and a player of various instruments. He wrote the account of his parish for Sinclair's 'Statistical Account,' but his claim to remembrance rests on 'A Collection of Highland Vocal Airs never hitherto published, etc.' (Edinburgh, 1784), which he edited with the assistance of his brother, Joseph Macdonald, and the Rev. Walter Young, who composed the basses and wrote the preliminary 'Dissertation.' This work, which was published by subscription and is now scarce, is valuable, both for its musical contents and the materials it offers to the historian of national melody.

[Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. 'Synod of Argyll, p. 60; Presbytery Registers; Johnson's Scots' Musical Museum, ed. 1853, i. 67; Glen's Coll. of Scottish Dance Music, Introd., Edinb. 1891.] J. C. H.

MACDONALD, RANALD, D.D. (1756–1832), Scottish catholic prelate, born at Edinburgh, of highland parents, in 1756, received his education in the Scots College at Douay, and after being ordained priest returned to Scotland in 1782. He was first stationed in Glengairn, Aberdeenshire; after some years he was transferred to Glengarry; and thence was sent to the island of Uist. He succeeded Dr. Æneas Chisholm [q. v.] as vicar-apostolic of the highland district, his brief to the vicariate, and see of 'Æryndela, sub archiepiscopo Tarsen., in partibus infidelium,' being dated 24 Aug. 1819. In 1827 he became the first vicar-apostolic of the newly created western district of Scotland. He died at Fort William on 30 Sept. 1832.

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 467, 471; Catholic Directory, 1892, p. 61; Edinburgh Catholic Mag. 1832–3, i. 192; London and Dublin Orthodox Journal, 1837, iv. 121; Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, p. 464.] T. C.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM BELL (1807–1862), linguist, eldest son of Donald Macdonald, by Mary, daughter of William Bell of Rammerscales, near Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, was born in Scotland in 1807, and was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he graduated B.A. 1827. After studying medicine he served as surgeon in Sir Pulteney Malcolm's flagship in the Mediterranean from 1828 to 1831, and was afterwards a commissioner of supply.

He was one of the greatest linguists of his time, making a special study of Coptic, and could translate an old Scottish song into German, Latin, Greek, or Hebrew. On the death of an uncle named Bell he succeeded to the estate of Rammerscales, where he collected a large and valuable library. For some years he represented the burgh of Lochmaben in the general assembly of the church of Scotland. He died at 114 West Campbell Street, Glasgow, 5 Dec. 1862, and was buried in Dalton churchyard. He mar-

ried in 1839 Helen, third daughter of Thomas Johnstone of Underwood.

Macdonald published: 1. 'Lusus Philologici. Ex Museo Gul. B. Macdonald,' Rammerscales, 1851. 2. 'Ten Scottish Songs rendered into German,' 1854. 3. 'Sketch of a Coptic Grammar adapted for Self-Tuition,' 1856. To the Ray Society in 1846 he communicated reports on zoology and botany translated from the German.

[Gent. Mag. March 1863, p. 390; Inglis's Dramatic Writers of Scotland, 1868, p. 71; Dumfries and Galloway Standard, 17 Dec. 1862, p. 4.] G. C. B.

MACDONALD, WILLIAM RUSSELL (1787–1854), miscellaneous writer, was born in 1787. In early life he was editor and part proprietor of 'Bell's Life in London,' the 'Sunday Herald,' the 'British Drama,' and the 'Literary Humourist,' besides contributing largely to other periodicals. 'An entire change of opinion and sentiment,' says his biographer, 'subsequently induced him to seek other channels for the exercise of his varied literary talents.' He wrote 'Christianity, Protestantism, and Popery, compared and contrasted,' 8vo, London, 1829 [anon.], and the following poems: 'A Paraphrase of Dodsley's "Economy of Human Life,"' 1817; 'Mechanical Tales;' 'Fudges in Ireland;' 'Fables of the Day;' 'The Comic Alphabet;' and many others of an ephemeral character. But the most useful of Macdonald's productions were numerous books for the young, to which labour of love he devoted the latter period of his life until prevented by the loss of sight. Among them were 'The Book of Quadrupeds,' 1838; 'The Nursery Book;' 'First and Second Lessons for the Nursery;' 'Simple Tales;' 'Parley's First Present,' and 'The Child's Cheerful Companion.' Macdonald died on 30 Dec. 1854 in Great James Street, Bedford Row, London, leaving a widow and two sons.

[Gent. Mag. 1855, pt. i. p. 211.] G. G.

MACDONELL or MACDONALD, ALEXANDER or ALESTAIR OF GLENGARRY (*d.* 1724), surnamed 'Dubh' from his dark complexion, Jacobite, was the eldest son of Ranald or Reginald Macdonell, second of Scotus or Scothouse, by Flora, daughter of Alexander Macleod of Macleod. On the death in 1680, without male issue, of his relative Æneas Macdonell of Glengarry, lord Macdonell and Aros, he succeeded to the estate of Glengarry, but not to the peerage, which became extinct. With four hundred of his clan he joined Graham of Claverhouse at Lochaber in 1689. Next to Lochiel he was personally the most notable of the highland chiefs who took part in the rising. The author of 'Memoirs of Ewan Cameron' states that 'with his superiors and equals he lived in constant emulation and jealousy, and governed his clan with the authority and state of an independent prince' (p. 260). He supported the proposals for a rising in a strong speech (PHILIP, *Grameid*, Scottish Historical Society, pp. 100–5), and displayed the fiery cross from the loftiest turrets of his castle (*ib.* p. 100). Although respect for 'the customs of his predecessors' made him among his own people 'negligent of his person,' and addicted to simplicity in his manner of living (*Memoirs of Ewan Cameron*, p. 261), he on the occasion of joining Dundee appeared at the head of his clan mounted on a foaming steed, clad in glittering arms and a cloak shining with gold (*Grameid*, p. 123).

When General Mackay attempted to win over Glengarry to the government, he 'returned him a civil answer, but instead of hearkening to his proposal proposed to him the example of General Monk to imitate, who restored King Charles' (MACKAY, *Memoirs*, p. 19). Glengarry's Jacobitism was of an almost fanatical type, and this answer was intended as serious and solemn counsel. The slaughter of one of his clansmen during a raid of the Camerons on the Grants, seemed, however, to those unacquainted with his idiosyncrasy, likely on one occasion to cause an outbreak between the Macdonalds and the Camerons in the camp of Claverhouse. Glengarry in simulated fury went to Claverhouse demanding summary vengeance on Lochiel and the Camerons; but Lochiel took the matter very coolly, and the biographer of Lochiel states that Glengarry really 'meant nothing more by the great noise he made than to ingratiate himself with his people' (*Memoirs*, p. 255; cf. MACAULAY, *Hist.* ii. 48). Glengarry was the first chief to eagerly counsel an immediate attack on Mackay at Killiecrankie, and in the battle he was the leader of the first line on the right, marching in the van accompanied with thirty horse (*Grameid*, p. 167).

Chiefly from his strong enmity to the Campbells and the Marquis of Breadalbane, Glengarry was specially reluctant to give in his submission to William III's government, and even 'stood out obstinately against the voice of all the other chiefs.' On 15 May 1691 Colonel Hill reported that he was 'fortifying his house with an earthwork and a pallisade, and is the most bigoted man alive' (*Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 613); and he succeeded in so strengthening it that it could not have been taken 'without great

cannon' (Livingstone to Melville, 4 Aug. 1691, *ib.* p. 634). Still, although he declined on any account to settle with the government's intermediary, Breadalbane (*ib.* p. 649), he took the oath before the expiry of the period of grace on 31 Dec. 1691. On the appointment of the Glencoe commission he displayed great zeal and activity in collecting evidence against those responsible for the massacre of his kinsmen.

Glengarry alone of the Macdonalds did not sign the engagement of 7 May 1707 on behalf of the Chevalier, having resolved to be guided by the conduct of Atholl (HOOKE, *Correspondence*, ii. 238). He was one of the highland chiefs who signed the letter to Mar promising loyalty to King George on his accession; and he was also one of the first to join Mar when he raised the standard of rebellion at Braemar, 27 Aug. 1715. At Sheriffmuir his clansmen occupied a position on the right wing. When the fall of the chief of the Clanranalds caused temporary hesitation and dismay, Glengarry, springing forward with the words 'Revenge! Revenge! Revenge to day! Mourning to morrow!' inspirited the battalion to a fierce onset which almost immediately put the enemy to rout. In reward for his gallant services at the battle he was created by the Chevalier a peer of parliament 9 Dec. 1716. On the suppression of the rebellion he gave in his submission to General Cadogan at Inverness. He was one of the trustees nominated in 1720 by the Chevalier, on the advice of Lockhart, for managing his affairs in Scotland. He died in 1724.

By his first wife, Anne, daughter of Hugh, lord Lovat, he had one daughter, Anne, married to Robert Mackenzie of Applecross. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Kenneth Mackenzie, third earl of Seaforth, he had four sons: Donald Gorm, killed at Killiecrankie; John, who succeeded to the chieftaincy; Randolph of Kyles; and Alexander.

[Memoirs of Ewan Cameron, General Mackay's Memoirs, and Leven and Melville Papers (all in Bannatyne Club); Philip's Grameid (Scottish Hist. Soc.); History of the late Revolution in Scotland, 1690; Patten's and Rae's Histories of the Rebellion; Mackenzie's History of the Macdonalds, pp. 342–8; Douglas's Baronage, ed. Wood.] T. F. H.

MACDONELL, ALEXANDER (1762–1840), first Roman catholic bishop of Upper Canada, was born on 17 July 1762 in Glen Urquhart, on the borders of Loch Ness, Inverness-shire. The Macdonells of Glengarry had remained Roman catholics, and their sons were invariably educated at foreign catholic colleges, especially at Douay (SHAW, *History of Moray*). Alexander was sent first to Paris, and thence to the Scots College at Valladolid, where he was ordained priest on 16 Feb. 1787. On his return to Scotland he was stationed as missionary priest in the Braes of Lochaber, where he remained four or five years. The system of converting small farms into sheep-walks about this time threw many highland peasants out of employment, but Macdonell's efforts secured for the greater part of the Macdonell clan occupation in the factories of Glasgow. A general failure of cotton manufacturers, caused by the war, led to their dismissal, and in 1794, at a meeting convened at Fort Augustus, Macdonell induced them to offer their services as soldiers to the king under the command of young Alexander Ranaldson Macdonell [q. v.], the head of the clan. Their offer was accepted, and they were formed into the 1st Glengarry fencibles, the first catholic regiment since the Reformation. Macdonell was illegally gazetted as chaplain. From 1795 to 1798 the regiment was stationed at Guernsey to guard against French invasion, and in 1798 it was ordered to Ireland, where it distinguished itself by its humanity. In 1801 it was disbanded, but Macdonell succeeded, after some difficulty, in obtaining for its men a grant of 160,000 acres of land in Canada, subsequently called Glengarry County. The government wished the men to settle in Trinidad, not thinking it possible permanently to retain Upper Canada; but Father Macdonell objected to the climate of Trinidad, and after considerable opposition from the Scottish landlords, who wished to discourage emigration, the Glengarries were safely established in Canada under the direction of their chaplain, upon whom fell the whole work of organising the colony. Macdonell devoted himself enthusiastically to missionary work and building churches, forty-eight of which were erected in Upper Canada during his lifetime. When the war with the United States broke out, Macdonell again raised a regiment of Glengarry fencibles, and their services contributed much towards the preservation of Upper Canada. Macdonell was formally thanked by the prince regent, and received an annual pension of 600*l.*

At the time of Macdonell's arrival there was only one Roman catholic bishop, viz. of Quebec, in the British dominions of North America. In 1817 Upper Canada was erected into an apostolical vicariate, and on 12 Jan. 1819 Macdonell was nominated bishop of Resina, *in partibus infidelium*, and vicar apostolic; he was consecrated on 31 Dec. 1820 in the church of the Ursuline Convent, Quebec. It was soon found necessary to change the vicariate into a regular see, and

on 18 Jan. 1826 Macdonell was made bishop of Regiopolis (or Kingston). In 1839, with a view to collecting funds for a seminary to be called Regiopolis College, he visited England; in Ireland he was taken ill, and after crossing to Dumfries he died on 14 Jan. 1840. He was buried in the crypt of St. Margaret's Convent chapel, Edinburgh, but his remains were subsequently removed to Canada and interred in Kingston Cathedral 26 Sept. 1861. There is a tablet to his memory in St. Raphael's, Alexandria, erected 18 June 1843, by the Highland Society of Canada, which Macdonell had founded.

A large painting by Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A., now in the possession of his grand-nephew, Mr. Alexander Macdonell of Alexandria, has been engraved. In the 'Reminiscences,' by W. J. Macdonell, Toronto, 1888, 8vo, a woodcut is given from a small oil-painting by an unknown artist in St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto, and another engraving is in the 'Catholic Directory' for 1841, by G. A. Periam. The best likeness is said to be a wax medallion struck about 1833, of which examples are still extant.

[Reminiscences, by W. J. Macdonell, Toronto, 1888; Catholic Directory, 1841, pp. 70–6; Catholic Magazine, iv. 102, 181; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.] A. F. P.

MACDONELL or MACDONNELL, ALEXANDER RANALDSON (*d.* 1828), of Glengarry, colonel, highland chieftain, was eldest son and successor of Duncan Macdonell, fourteenth hereditary chief of the Glengarry branch of the Macdonald clan, which was distinguished by the spelling of the name as Macdonell, or more rarely Macdonnell. His mother was Marjory, daughter of Sir Ludovic Grant, bart., of Dalvoy, and General Sir James Macdonell [q. v.] was his brother. In 1794–1795 he raised a company for the Glengarry or British highland fencible infantry, of which regiment he became major. Stewart describes the corps as a handsome body of men, more than half of them from the Glengarry estate (ii. 246). When with the rest of the fencible regiments it was disbanded in 1801, most of the Glengarry men, with their families and relatives, emigrated to Canada, and on the banks of the St. Lawrence founded a Gaelic-speaking settlement, called after their native glen, and now a county of the province of Ontario. Each head of a family gave the name of his holding in Glengarry to his plantation in the new home. During the American war of 1812–15 the settlement raised a corps for the British line, which did excellent service under the name of the Glengarry light infantry.

Macdonell, who remained on his paternal estate, became colonel of the Glengarry, Morar, and Letterfindlay volunteers in 1803, and when the Local Militia Act was extended to Scotland in 1808 (48 George III, c. 150), was made lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the 2nd Inverness local militia, with headquarters at Fort William. He lived in feudal style, wearing the highland garb, and when away from home having with him a following of retainers, popularly known as 'Glengarry's Tail.' When George IV visited Edinburgh, Glengarry, his brother, Sir James Macdonell, and the principal gentlemen of his house, all with their henchmen, were in attendance, and the Glengarry retainers were sworn in as part of the royal bodyguard at Holyrood.

Walter Scott, who knew Macdonnell well, and is supposed to have drawn the better side of his character in 'Fergus MacIvor' in 'Waverley,' describes him as generous and warm-hearted—a sort of Quixote who had lived a century too late. He was a keen sportsman, sleeping out in his plaid for nights together when in pursuit of the deer, and was a treasury of highland lore (LOCKHART, p. 606). His impetuous temper brought him into frequent scrapes, sometimes unfairly, as Scott implies, his opponents knowing full well that when roused he would be certain to put himself in the wrong. He killed a young subaltern, Norman Macleod (a grandson of Flora Macdonald [q. v.]), in a duel arising out of a fierce quarrel at a ball at Fort William. He was arraigned on a charge of murder before the high court of justiciary at Inverness, but was acquitted. He instigated the dispute with Clanranald respecting the chieftainship of the clan Macdonald, which was waged hotly in the local press in 1817–18, and which Scott described as a ridiculous affair (*ib.* p. 600). Macdonell's style of living greatly embarrassed him, and he is said (*Hist. of the Macdonalds*) to have been on his way south to make arrangements respecting his estate, when he perished on 14 Jan. 1828, in attempting to escape from the wreck of the steamer Stirling Castle at Corran, near Fort William. Macdonell married, on 28 Jan. 1802, Rebecca, daughter of the great Edinburgh banker, Sir William Forbes, bart., of Pitsligo, by whom, besides six children, who died young, he had a son and seven daughters. His son Æneas Ranaldson Macdonell, who was at Eton at the time of his father's death, afterwards sold the heavily encumbered estate in West Argyllshire, twelve miles from Fort Augustus, to the Marquis of Huntly, and emigrated with his family to Australia. The

estate was resold successively to the Earl of Dudley (Lord Ward) in 1840 for 91,000*l.*, and to Mr. Ellice of Glenquoich in 1860 for 120,000*l.*

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 728; A. Mackenzie's Hist. of the Macdonalds, Inverness, 1881, p. 356; Stewart's Scottish Highlanders, Edinb. 1822, vol. ii.; Lockhart's Life of Scott.]

H. M. C.

MACDONELL, Sir JAMES (*d.* 1857), general, third son of Duncan Macdonnell, chief of Glengarry, and his wife, Marjory Grant, and brother of Colonel Alexander Ranaldson Macdonell of Glengarry [q. v.], entered the army as ensign in an independent company in 1793. He became lieutenant in the 78th Ross-shire buffs on its formation in 1794, captain-lieutenant in the old 101st (Colonel Fullarton's) the same year, and captain in the 17th light dragoons (now lancers) on 1 Dec. 1795, in which regiment he commanded a troop for nine years. In 1804 a new second battalion was formed for the 78th Ross-shire buffs at Fort George, of which Macdonell was appointed one of the majors. He was with the battalion under Sir John Moore at Hythe, and served with it in Naples and Sicily, including the descent on Calabria in 1806 and the battle of Maida (gold medal), and in the disastrous expedition to Egypt in 1807, where he distinguished himself by surprising a Turkish battery near Alexandria (Stewart, ii. 292–322). He became lieutenant-colonel in the 78th on 7 Sept. 1809, and was appointed to the Portuguese staff, but was recalled (Gurwood, *Wellington Desp.* iii. 560). On 21 Feb. 1811 he was made lieutenant-colonel of 2nd garrison battalion, and on 8 Aug. of the same year he exchanged, as captain and lieutenant-colonel, into the Coldstream guards. He served with the 1st battalion Coldstream guards in the Peninsula from May 1812 to the end of January 1814, including the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, and Nive (medal), and commanded the 2nd battalion of the regiment in North Holland from May to September 1814. He was made C.B. on 4 June 1815.

The night before the battle of Waterloo Macdonell was sent with some companies of his regiment and the 3rd (Scots) guards to occupy the château of Hougoumont, the garden and orchard of which were defended by other companies under Lord Saltoun [see Fraser, Alexander George, sixteenth Lord Saltoun]. Macdonell received the Duke of Wellington's warm approbation for the determination with which he held that post—the key of the duke's position—during the overwhelming attacks of the French in the early part of the battle. On one occasion, when the French were forcing their way into the courtyard, Macdonell, with the help of some soldiers, closed the gates on them by sheer physical strength [see under Graham, James]. For these services he was made K.C.B., and received the war medal.

Macdonell served in the Coldstream guards, of which he became regimental lieutenant-colonel and colonel in 1825, until he was promoted to major-general in 1830. He commanded the Armagh district from 1831 to 1838, and on leaving was presented by the inhabitants with a piece of plate. He commanded the brigade of guards sent out to Canada when Lord Durham [see Lambton, John George] was appointed governor-general there during the troubles of 1838. Macdonell succeeded to the command of the troops in Canada, which he held until promoted to lieutenant-general's rank in 1841. He became a full general in 1854, and was made G.C.B. in 1855. He was a K.C.H., had the decorations of Maria Theresa of Austria and St. Vladimir in Russia, and was colonel in succession of the 79th Cameron highlanders and 71st highland light infantry. Macdonell died in London on 15 May 1857.

[A. Mackenzie's Hist. of the Macdonalds, Inverness, 1881; Army Lists; Stewart's Scottish Highlanders, Edinburgh, 1822, vol. ii.; Mackinnon's Coldstream Guards, vol. ii.; Siborne's Waterloo Campaign, London, 1844, and Letters from Waterloo, London, 1891; Nav. and Mil. Gaz. 31 March 1838; Gent. Mag. 1857, ii. 733.]

H. M. C.

MACDONELL, JAMES (1841–1879), journalist, born in 1841 at Dyce in Aberdeenshire, was eldest son of James Macdonell by his wife, Rachel Allardyce of Dyce. The father was of a Roman catholic family, which came originally from Glengarry in Inverness-shire. James, who showed intellectual gifts and predilections at an early age, was educated at Bell's school, Inverness, and at the parish schools of Dufftown and Rhynie. Owing to the death of his father (1858) he entered a mercantile office as clerk at the age of sixteen, but soon obtained other employment as a writer of leading articles in the 'Aberdeen Free Press.' In 1862 he went to Edinburgh on the staff of the 'Daily Review.' The brilliancy of his literary style attracted attention, and he was shortly afterwards invited to Newcastle to become, in spite of what he himself called his 'extreme youthfulness,' editor of the 'Northern Daily Express.' The newspaper rose rapidly under his guidance, and at twenty-two he found his services sought by two powerful editors—one of the 'Scotsman,' the other of the 'Daily Telegraph.' He joined

the latter, and for ten years (1865–75) he was member of its staff, and was sent to act as special correspondent to France in 1870 and in 1871.

In 1873 he joined the staff of the 'Times' as a leader writer. One of his colleagues spoke of his leaders as 'complete and finished essays, perfectly polished literary gems.' Another says: 'His style was at once fluent and incisive. He had keen, analytical perception. His meaning was never obscure, and his information was peculiarly accurate. Not a constitutional problem could be mooted on either side of the Atlantic of which he did not seem to have made an especial study. Of French politics, in particular, he had a real mastery.' Macdonell died suddenly, at his house in London, 2 March 1879, at the early age of thirty-seven.

He married in 1870 Annie Harrison, a niece of Mary Howitt, and there were three sons of the marriage. Their house became a meeting-place of the best representatives of liberal journalism. As a conversationalist Macdonell was both brilliant and instructive.

Between 1865 and 1875 Macdonell wrote frequently for 'Fraser's Magazine,' 'North British Review,' and 'Macmillan's.' An article in the 'North British Review' (December 1867) on the 'Natural History of Morals,' designed to refute Buckle's theory as to the stationary nature of morals, excited unusual attention. His last work, edited by his wife and published after his death (1880), 'France since the First Empire,' is only a brilliant fragment; but it remains one of the most accurate and discriminating works on modern French politics.

[Private information; James Macdonell, Journalist, by W. R. Nicoll, M.A., 1890; Daily Telegraph, 1865–75; Times, 1875–9.] A. M–L.

MACDONLEVY, CORMAC (*fl.* 1459), physician, called in Irish MacDuinntshleibhe, was descended from the royal family of Ulidia, who were driven from their kingdom by John de Courcy [q. v.], and settled in Kilmacrenan, co. Donegal, about 1200, where they became hereditary physicians to the O'Donnells. Muiris MacDonlevy (*d.* 1395), son of Paul, who is called 'ollamh leighis chenel conaill,' professor of physic of the tribe of Conaill, i.e. of O'Donnell and his neighbours, is the first physician of the family mentioned in the chronicles. Cormac calls himself 'baisiller a fisighecht,' bachelor of medicine (*Arundel MS.* 333, fol. 113 *b*, in British Museum), and was a physician of the Arabian school. He travelled through Ireland in 1459, wrote at Cloyne, co. Cork (*Harl. MS.* 546, fol. 11), a translation into Irish of Gualterus on the doses of medicine, of which the original holograph copy is in the British Museum Library, 546 in the Harleian collection. He also translated into Irish a treatise on the organs of animals from Isaac's 'De Dietis,' a well-known mediæval treatise. His original manuscript is in the British Museum, Arundel 333. He writes a clear, rather square Irish hand, using numerous contractions. He had read Gaddesden, Gordonius the Arabian, and Galen.

Subsequent members of the family mentioned in the 'Irish Annals' are:

Donnchadh MacDonlevy, M.D. (*d.* 1526), physician, son of Eoghan, famous for his general learning and wealth. He died 30 Sept. 1526.

Eoghan MacDonlevy, M.D. (*d.* 1586), physician, son of Donnchadh, was believed to be the best physician of his time in Ireland, and was also famous for his general learning.

As the family originally came from Ulidia, the lesser Uladh, or Ulster, the members of it are often called in Irish writings, instead of MacDonlevy, Ultach, that is, Ulsterman, and from this the name of MacNulty, Mac an Ultaigh, son of the Ulsterman, is derived.

[Arundel 333 and Harleian 546 in Brit. Mus.; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan, vol. v.; Norman Moore's Essay on the History of Medicine in Ireland in St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, vol. xi.] N. M.

MACDONNELL, ALEXANDER or ALASTER (*d.* 1647), major-general. [See MACDONALD.]

MACDONNELL, ALEXANDER (1798–1835), chess-player, the son of Alexander Macdonnell (*d.* 21 April 1843), a Belfast physician, born at Belfast in 1798, was bred to a mercantile life, and carried on an extensive business at Demerara between 1820 and 1830. He wrote several able pamphlets on economic questions, and was soon after 1830 appointed secretary to the West India Committee of Merchants, his duties being to watch the progress of bills connected with the West Indies through parliament. He was trained as a chess-player by William Lewis (1787–1870) [q. v.], but, having got over the odds of 'pawn and move,' Lewis refused to meet him on equal terms, and from the foundation of the Westminster Chess Club in 1833 Macdonnell was tacitly admitted to be the best English player. In June 1834 Louis Charles Mahé de Labourdonnais, secretary of the Paris Chess Club, and a pupil of the old French champion, Des Chapelles,

came over to England and challenged Macdonnell's supremacy. Then commenced at the Westminster Club in Bedford Street, in the presence of a large concourse of amateurs, a famous series of encounters, the interest of which has remained unrivalled in the history of chess. La Bourdonnais spoke no English and Macdonnell no French, and the only word that passed between them was 'check.' The struggle began with three phenomenally long games, which were all drawn. Slowly, however, the Frenchman obtained the advantage, and of the eighty-eight games played won forty-four, fourteen games being drawn. The play of both men increased in brilliancy as this great contest proceeded. The duel was at length interrupted by Labourdonnais's recall to Paris, and before the antagonists could again meet Macdonnell died, at the boarding-house in Tavistock Square where he had long resided, on 14 Sept. 1835 (*Gent. Mag.* 1835, ii. 442). He was buried in Kensal Green cemetery, where five years later his great opponent was also interred. Macdonnell was unmarried.

With the exception of Howard Staunton [q. v.] there is perhaps no native British player who has displayed such a strong innate faculty for chess as Macdonnell, who is entitled to rank with Morphy, Paulsen, and Labourdonnais among the greatest masters of the game in modern times. A large number of his games are extant. A selection, including eighty-five of his games with Labourdonnais, was published by William Greenwood Walker, 'the most enthusiastic of chess recorders,' in 1836. Fifty of the match games had previously been issued by William Lewis (1835, 8vo), but Walker's version is the more trustworthy.

[Materials kindly furnished by the Rev. W. Wayte; Chess-Player's Chronicle, 1843, pp. 369–81; Chess-Player's Magazine, 1864, pp. 161–6; Le Palamède, 1836, vol. i. freq.] T. S.

McDONNELL, Sir ALEXANDER (1794–1875), commissioner of national education in Ireland, eldest son of James McDonnell, M.D., was born at Belfast in 1794. He gained a king's scholarship at Westminster School in 1809, and was elected in 1813 to Christ Church, Oxford, where he held a studentship till 1826. He graduated B.A. 1816, and M.A. 1820, and won four university prizes—those for Latin and English verse and for the Latin and English essays—an accumulation of honours only once before achieved. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 23 Nov. 1824, went the midland circuit, attended the Leicester and Northampton sessions, and served as a commissioner of inquiry into public charities. Of an exceedingly sensitive temperament, he broke down in pleading a case before a committee of the House of Lords, and, mortified beyond expression, renounced the bar, returned to Ireland, and accepted the position of chief clerk in the chief secretary's office under Thomas Drummond (1797–1840) [q. v.] In 1839 he was appointed resident commissioner of the board of education, of which he became the presiding genius. While himself an ardent protestant, he persistently sought to provide for his poorer countrymen the religious instruction of their choice. He was made a privy councillor of Ireland in 1846, resigned his commissionership in December 1871, and was created a baronet 20 Jan. 1872. Study of the classics and history formed the chief solace of his retirement. He was deeply attached to Ireland, which he desired to see drawn closer to England by means of just and generous government. He died at 32 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, 21 Jan. 1875, and was buried at Kilsharvan, near Drogheda. He married in 1826 Barbara, eldest daughter of Hugh Montgomery of Benvarden, co. Antrim, and widow of Richard Staples. She died at Kilsharvan, 6 April 1865, leaving no issue.

[Welch's Alumni Westmon. p. 476; Times, 25 Jan. 1875, p. 7; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography, 1878, p. 311; Illustrated London News, 1875, lxvi. 115; Spectator, 20 Feb. 1875, pp. 240–1.] G. C. B.

MACDONNELL, JOHN (1691–1754), Irish poet, called in Irish Seaghan Clárach MacDomhnaill, was born near Charleville, co. Cork, in 1691, and obtained the cognomen of Clárach, either because he was fostered in Clare, or because he was related to the MacDonnell family of Clare. He was persecuted as a Jacobite, and hated the English. He knew Greek, Latin, and Irish, and lived by poetry and by teaching. Among his pupils was Sylvester O'Halloran [q. v.], author of a 'History of Ireland.' He kept up sessions of the native poets, and presided over them at Rath Luirc, as Charleville is called in Irish. He began a translation of Homer into Irish and a 'History of Ireland.' He was encouraged by the MacNamara family in Clare. Many of his poems circulated in manuscript, and were stored in the memories of the peasantry of Munster till the general decay of Irish literature which followed the famine of 1847. The following have been printed: 1. 'Aisling ar Eire,' a dream, in which Ireland appears as a fairy, and the poet follows her to Cruachan, the Brugh na Boinne, Craebh ruadh, Tara, and other famous

places, and finally finds her with Aoibhell of the rock, the banshee of the Dal Cais in the fairy hill of Firinn. He asks when the Gael will be free, and she vanishes. 2. 'An bonnaire fiadna phuic' ('The cruel, lowborn Tyrant'), a poem urging the immediate expulsion of the English. 3. 'Mac an Cheannaigh' ('The Merchant's Son'), in which help from Spain is foretold for Ireland. 4. 'An Fhocain Breatain' ('Britain's Danger'), pointing out her foes on the continent. 5. To the tune of the 'White Cockade,' a lament of the woman of Scotland for her husband, King Charles, often called 'Clárach's Lament.'

He died in 1754, and was buried in the old churchyard of Ballyslough, near Charleville; in the Latin inscription on his tomb he is called Johannes McDonald. John O'Tuama [q. v.] wrote a lament for him in Irish (Hardiman, *Irish Minstrelsy*, ii. 252).

[John Daly's Reliques of Irish Jacobite Poetry, Dublin, 1844, pt. i.; J. Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, ii. 413–14.] N. M.

MACDONNELL, Sir RANDAL, Viscount Dunluce and first Earl of Antrim (*d.* 1636), called Arranach, from his having been fostered in the island of Arran, in Scotland, was fourth son of Sorley Boy MacDonnell [q. v.], and succeeded on the death of his brother Sir James in April 1601 to the lordship of the Glynns and Route in Ireland.

In 1597 he gave offence to government by assisting Sir James to fortify Dunluce Castle, and took part in the defeat which the MacDonnells inflicted that year upon Sir John Chichester and the garrison of Carrickfergus. He joined O'Neill in his rebellion, and accompanied him on his expedition into Munster early in 1600, but, becoming by his brother's death head of his house, and foreseeing the failure of the rebellion, he in August 1602 made a timely submission to the lord deputy, Lord Mountjoy, at Tullaghoge, offering to serve against O'Neill in Fermanagh with five hundred foot and forty horse at his own expense. His example exercised a good effect in the north, and he was knighted by Lord Mountjoy.

On the accession of James I, MacDonnell, on 28 May 1603, received a grant of the entire district of the Route and the Glynns, extending from Larne to Coleraine, and containing 333,907 acres. To this in the following year was added the island of Rathlin. In 1606 Dunluce Castle, the priory of Coleraine, three-parts of the fishing of the river Bann, the castle of Olderfleet (Larne), and all lands belonging to the dioceses of Down and Connor were for different reasons excepted out of his grant; but on 21 June 1615 Dunluce Castle was restored to him. His fourth part of the fishing of the Bann, which he regarded as 'the best stay of his living,' involved him in a long and profitless controversy with Mr. Hamilton, afterwards Lord Clandeboye. In 1607, probably on account of his old connection with O'Neill, and because he had about 1604 married O'Neill's daughter Elice, he was charged by Lord Howth with being concerned in the events which culminated in the flight of the two northern earls. He appeared voluntarily before the lord deputy, denied the truth of the charge, and experienced no further trouble.

His prudent conduct was not approved by his kinsmen, and part of the 1614 conspiracy was to depose him in favour of Alexander, son of his elder brother James. But it strengthened his influence at court, and having by his judicious conduct in the matter of the Londoners' plantation at Coleraine, and the zeal with which he strove to civilise his own country, effaced all memory of his early conduct, he was, on 29 June 1618, created Viscount Dunluce. Shortly afterwards he was admitted a privy councillor, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Antrim, placed in command of a regiment, and on 12 Dec. 1620 advanced to the earldom of Antrim.

Like his father and the MacDonnells generally he was a Roman catholic. In 1621 he was charged, on the information of a certain Alexander Boyd, with harbouring priests in his house. He at once confessed his fault, promised never to fall into the like error again, and was graciously pardoned, but compelled to pay the reward due to Boyd for his information against him. On seeking a confirmation of his estates under the commission of grace in 1629 he was opposed by Cahil O'Hara of Kildrome, who claimed certain lands included in the original grant, and either by course of law or from dictates of prudence O'Hara's claims were allowed.

During his declining years Antrim suffered from dropsy. He sat in parliament on the first day of sessions 1634, but was excused from further attendance. In January 1635 he concluded a bargain with James Campbell, lord Cantire, afterwards earl of Irvine, for the purchase of the lordship of Cantire, originally in the possession of the MacDonnells, but they had been expelled in 1607. The arrangement was opposed by the Lord of Lorne, afterwards earl of Argyll, and Antrim's death intervening the matter sank for a time into abeyance.

He died at Dunluce on 10 Dec. 1636, and was buried in the vault he had built at

Bunnamairge in 1621. Shortly before his death he completed the castle at Glenarm.

Prior to his marriage with the daughter of O'Neill, MacDonnell was the father of three sons, all of whom were probably illegitimate. One, known as Morrishe or Maurice MacDonnell, was hanged at Coleraine in 1643 for his share in the rebellion of 1641; another, Francis Macdonnell, O.S.F., was an ecclesiastic, and the third was James.

By his wife Aellis, Elice, or Alice, third daughter of Hugh O'Neill [q. v.], he had two sons, Randal [q. v.], created Marquis of Antrim, who got the baronies of Dunluce and Kilconway with the castle of Dunluce, and Alexander, who succeeded to the earldom and the barony of Glenarm, and six daughters, to each of whom he bequeathed 2,800*l.*, viz. Anne, who was married first to Christopher Nugent, viscount Delvin, and secondly to William Fleming, nineteenth baron Slane; Mary, who was married first to Lucas, second viscount Dillon, and secondly to Oliver Plunket, sixth lord Louth; Sarah, who was married first to Neal Oge O'Neill of Killelagh, in co. Antrim, secondly to Sir Charles O'Conor Sligo, and thirdly to Donal MacCarthy Mor; Catherine, who was married to Edward Plunket of Castlecor, co. Meath; Rose, who was married to Colonel Lord George Gordon, brother of the Duke of Sutherland, who came to Ulster in 1642 as an officer in Major-general Monro's army, and to whose assistance the Marquis of Antrim owed his escape from prison at Carrickfergus in 1643; and Elice.

[The Rev. George Hill's MacDonnells of Antrim; Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, vol. i.; Ulster Journal of Archæology, vol. v.; Russell and Prendergast's Cal. of Irish State Papers; Strafford's Letters; Erck's Repertory; Morrin's Cal. Patent Rolls, Charles I; Meehan's Franciscan Monasteries and Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel.] R. D.

MACDONNELL, RANDAL, Viscount Dunluce, second Earl and first Marquis of Antrim (1609–1683), eldest son of Sir Randal MacDonnell, viscount Dunluce and first earl of Antrim [q. v.], was born in 1609. He was 'bred the highland way,' and till he was seven or eight years old 'wore neither hat, cap, nor shoe, nor stocking.' At his birth he was assigned in wardship, in the event of his father's death, to James Hamilton, first earl of Abercorn, his father agreeing, under a penalty of 3,000*l.*, that he should in due time marry the Lady Lucy Hamilton. But afterwards matching him to a daughter of the Duke of Lennox, he was in 1627 compelled to discharge his bond. Having spent some time travelling on the continent, Dunluce was on his return in 1634 introduced at court. There he became enamoured of Katherine Manners, widow of the Duke of Buckingham, and in April 1635 induced that lady, much to the king's disgust, to become his wife. At court he lived in magnificent style and contracted enormous debts (Hill, *MacDonnells*, App. p. xix).

On the outbreak of the rebellion in Scotland he, at his own urgent request, was authorised in June 1639 to raise forces to attack the Earl of Argyll in his own country. But he miscalculated his ability, and the design miscarried. After the pacification of Berwick he attended the king for a time at Oxford, but on 17 June 1640 he took his seat in the Irish House of Lords. In Dublin he resided in Lord Ely's house, which he appears to have leased till the outbreak of the rebellion in October 1641, when he removed to the residence of his brother-in-law, Lord Slane, at Slane's Castle in co. Meath. By taking this step he gave rise to a rumour that he sympathised with the rebels, and feeling it necessary to dissociate himself from Lord Slane, who had thrown in his lot with the catholic nobility and gentry of the pale, he removed to Maddenstown, near Kildare, the residence of the Earl of Castlehaven. He remained there till after the battle of Kilrush on 15 April 1642, when, taking advantage of a passage recently opened into the north by the capture of Newry, he sent his wife to England, and repaired to Dunluce, where he arrived on 28 April. At Moneymore, on his way northward, he had an interview with Sir Phelim O'Neill [q. v.], by whom he is improbably said to have been influenced in his political views.

Shortly after his arrival in the north he was able, by his influence with his kinsman Alaster MacColl MacDonnell [see Macdonald or Macdonnell, Alexander or Alaster], who commanded the army besieging Coleraine, to revictual that city. But he was shortly afterwards, in May 1642, treacherously taken prisoner in his own castle of Dunluce by Major-general Robert Monro [q. v.], and confined in Lord Chichester's house of Joymount in Carrickfergus, to gratify, it is said by Carte, Antrim's hereditary enemy, Argyll, but more probably because, being a Roman catholic, he was naturally suspected to be also a rebel. About six months afterwards he succeeded by an ingenious stratagem (Baillie, *Letters*, i. 365) in effecting his escape into the northern parts of England, and proceeding to York, where the queen then was, he suggested the idea of raising a force to co-operate with the Marquis of Montrose in Scotland. But being shortly afterwards

commanded to return to Ireland to assist in bringing about a cessation of hostilities, he was immediately on his landing near Newcastle, in co. Down, in May 1643, again taken prisoner by Monro and confined in Carrickfergus Castle. Certain letters relating to the cessation which were discovered on his person were sent by Monro to the privy council of Scotland and the commissioners for Irish affairs in England, with comments suggesting a terrible conspiracy against the peace of Scotland and the Scottish forces in Ireland, and by them were immediately published (see particularly *A Declaration of the Commons assembled in Parliament concerning the Rise and Progress of the Grand Rebellion in Ireland*, London, 25 July 1643). However, with the assistance of Captain George Gordon, who had quite recently married his sister Rose, he again, after about eight months' imprisonment, managed to escape (SPALDING, *Hist. of the Troubles in Scotland*, p. 358) to Charlemont, where he was well received by Owen Roe O'Neill [q. v.], and thence to Kilkenny. But being desired by the supreme council of the confederates to take the oath of association and some command in their army, he for the present declined, hoping, apparently, to get himself chosen lieutenant-general of all the catholic forces in the kingdom; and continuing his journey, arrived at Oxford on 16 Dec. 1643. Here he magnified his influence with the confederates, boasting of his ability to raise ten thousand men for service in England, with the object of increasing his importance in Ireland. But his offer to transport two thousand men to co-operate with Montrose in Scotland was gladly accepted by that nobleman. The king, who at first was doubtful as to the policy of the scheme, and also as to Antrim's ability to fulfil his promise, finally, and after having, at the earnest solicitation of the duchess, agreed to make him a marquis, consented to give it a trial.

Accordingly, having received instructions to persuade the confederates to send ten thousand men to England, or, if their terms for religious liberty were too high, to get two thousand men for Scotland (*Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 165), Antrim left Oxford about 21 Jan. 1644 'in company with Daniel O'Neill [q. v.], who, being agreeable to him, was thought the properest person to keep him steady in his resolution and prevent him falling into follies and extravagances in the management of the affair' (CARTE, *Ormonde*, i. 479; cf. also CLARENDON, *Rebellion*, ii. 798–812). He arrived at Kilkenny on 23 Feb., and at once appealed to the supreme council for their assistance in carrying out his scheme. In order to increase his influence he, with the verbal permission of the king, took the oath of association, was sworn a member of the council, and received a commission as lieutenant-general of all the catholic forces. But finding there was no prospect of realising his extravagant hopes in regard to the ten thousand men to be sent into England, he laid down his commission and busied himself in raising the soldiers intended for Scotland (BELLINGS in *Desid. Curiosa Hibernica*, ii. 249–51); and with the assistance of the Marquis of Ormonde was so far successful that about the end of June 1644 he sent over about sixteen hundred men fully equipped, under the command of Alaster MacColl MacDonnell, to the assistance of the Marquis of Montrose. Having done this, he shortly afterwards returned to Oxford, and in the beginning of 1645 was sent by the king with letters to the queen at St. Germains in France. From France he proceeded to Flanders, where, with Spanish assistance, he obtained two frigates and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, which he intended to use in transporting fresh supplies from Ireland into Scotland. He declined the company of the papal nuncio, Rinuccini, and coming to Falmouth, he offered his assistance to the Prince of Wales, who distributed his arms and ammunition among the troops and garrisons in Cornwall, and shortly afterwards made use of one of the frigates to escape to Jersey (CLARENDON, *Life*, ii. 247).

After first visiting Cork, Antrim proceeded to Scotland, where he arrived in July 1646. Within ten days after his arrival he was expressly ordered by the king to lay down arms. But it was not until the command had been more than once repeated that he reluctantly, towards the close of the year, withdrew from Cantire, which he had hoped to recover by force from Argyll. Argyll had expelled the MacDonnells in 1607. On his return to Ireland he occupied himself in making preparations to renew the struggle in Scotland at the earliest opportunity, and 'laboured,' according to his own account, to effect a peace between the Ormondists and extreme catholics on terms of obtaining religious equality for the latter. About the close of 1647 the confederates, having resolved to come to terms with the crown, appointed Antrim, Lord Muskerry, and Geoffrey Browne to proceed to France, in order to negotiate a peace, and if possible to persuade the Prince of Wales to take the government of Ireland on himself. But Antrim, who inclined to the nuncio's party,

and was anxious, in the probable event of the prince's refusal, to obtain the lord-lieutenancy for himself, sailed from Waterford on 20 Feb. 1648, seven days before his colleagues. The appointment of the Marquis of Ormonde to the place he aspired to was a bitter disappointment to Antrim. He returned to Ireland in September, opposed the peace between the confederates and Ormonde, and heartily supported the scheme for a union between Owen O'Neill and the parliament. Early in 1649 he succeeded, by means of one Crilly, a priest, in opening up a correspondence with Cromwell, to whom he subsequently rendered some service at the siege of Ross and other places. Carte, in his 'Life of Ormonde' (ii. 101), has a very questionable story, for which he adduces no authority, that at the time when Inchiquin's forces revolted to the parliament, Antrim forged an agreement between that nobleman and Michael Jones, whereby the former engaged to betray the king's cause and army. Inchiquin, who vehemently denied the charge (Gilbert, *Aphorismical Discovery*, ii. 332–3), challenged Antrim, but he, declining to give the other the usual satisfaction, 'made a solemn acknowledgment of his crime before the lord-lieutenant and four of the commissioners of trust, confessing that the pretended instrument was a mere forgery and a contrivance between himself and Jones.' But it is more than likely (Macray, *Cal. Clarendon Papers*, ii. 68) that Inchiquin did meditate some such step as rumour attributed to him (cf. *Letter from Lord Broghill to the Speaker*, 19 Dec. 1649 in *Several Proceedings*, 4 *Dec. to* 11 *Jan.* 1649–50, where for 'Lord ——' Mr. S. R. Gardiner suggests we ought to read 'Lord Inchiquin'). On the death of Owen O'Neill in November 1649 Antrim hoped to succeed him in the command of the northern army, with the intention probably of effecting a reconciliation with the parliament, but being disappointed in this by the election of the Bishop of Clogher, he entered into correspondence with Ireton, and his services being accepted, he was present at the siege of Carlow. In December 1650 he was allowed to return to England, with an order protecting him from his creditors, who were clamorous for his arrest (cf. Antrim to Henry Cromwell, 11 April 1657, in *Lansdowne MS.* 821, 14); and his estate in Antrim having been assigned in satisfaction of adventurers' claims, he received a pension from government of 500*l.*, subsequently increased to 800*l.*, together with certain lands, as an innocent papist, in co. Mayo.

As a catholic, Antrim, at the Restoration, stood outside the Act of Oblivion, and on going to court to petition for the restoration of his estate, he was, through the representations of his enemies, notably of Sir John Clotworthy, who had acquired considerable part of it in the barony of Dunluce, committed to the Tower, and was only liberated after several months' imprisonment, on Lords Moore, Dillon, and Taaffe entering into recognisances in 20,000*l.* that he would appear within six weeks before the lords justices in Ireland, to whom his case was remitted. After more than fourteen months' attendance in Dublin he was at last dismissed and allowed to return to England. With the assistance of the queen-mother, a letter was in December 1663 obtained directing a bill to be prepared for his restoration, but the council in Ireland were unanimous that such a bill ought not in his case to be transmitted. Antrim thereupon petitioned the king, and his petition being referred to a committee of the council, an order in his favour was after some delay obtained. Notwithstanding the opposition of Ormonde, who owed him a grudge for his conduct in 1647–8, the order of the council, together with a letter from the king in his favour, was transmitted to the commissioners of claims, and on 20 Aug. 1663 he was awarded a decree of innocence (printed in Hill, *MacDonnells*, App. p. xi). This decision caused considerable consternation among the adventurers, who spared no efforts to discredit Antrim in the king's eyes (see *Murder will out, or the King's Letter justifying the Marquess of Antrim*, &c.), and upon their petition a fresh trial was ordered. In order to prevent this, Antrim, who felt his weakness on certain technical points, threw himself on the king's mercy; whereupon the king was pleased to pardon him, and provision was made in the Act of Explanation for his restoration to his estates and for cancelling the decree of the court of claims.

On his return to Ireland, Antrim found his castle of Dunluce so dilapidated that he built a new residence for himself at Ballymagarry House, not far from the castle. He was a great lover of field-sports, and the remainder of his life is traditionally said to have been devoted to hunting and hawking. He took no further interest in politics, and died at Ballymagarry on 3 Feb. 1683, when, after lying in state for some time, he was buried in the family vault at Bunnamairge. He was a tall, clean-limbed handsome man, with red hair. For the settlement of his youthful debts he assigned in his will the baronies of Carey and Kilconway and the Long Liberties of Coleraine.

Antrim's first wife, the Duchess-dowager

of Buckingham, died in November 1649, at Waterford, where she was buried, though a monument was erected to her in Westminster Abbey. He married, secondly, about 1653, Rose, daughter of Sir Henry O'Neill, of Shane's Castle, co. Antrim, the only sane member of a family of five.. She survived him, dying on 27 April 1695, and was buried in St. Nicholas's Church, Carrickfergus. Antrim had no issue by either of his wives, and was succeeded in the earldom by his younger brother,

ALEXANDER MACDONNELL, third EARL OF ANTRIM, who died about 1696. On the death of his father in 1636 he spent the three following years travelling on the continent. He returned to Ireland shortly before the outbreak of the rebellion, and sided more determinedly than did his brother with the Irish. In 1642 he obtained a regiment from the confederates, but during the war he seems to have played a pacific part, inclining rather to Ormonde than to the extreme catholic party. In 1651 he served under Ever Mac Mahon, the warlike bishop of Clogher, and was taken prisoner at Tecroghan by Sir Theophilus Jones [q. v.] He forfeited the estate he inherited from his father in the barony of Glenarm, co. Antrim, receiving 3,500 acres in Connaught as an innocent papist. From 1656 to 1665 he appears to have resided in England, where he had influential friends. He represented Wigan in Lancashire at intervals from 1660 to 1683, and was restored by the Act of Explanation to his estate in Glenarm. On the death of his brother in 1683 he succeeded to the earldom of Antrim. During the rebellion in 1689 he marched with his regiment to the relief of Londonderry, but the citizens, mistaking him for an enemy, shut the gates in his face, for which he suffered forfeiture as an adherent of James II. He recovered his estate by the Articles of Limerick, but before his outlawry was reversed (*Thesis of the Earl of Antrim's Case*, October 1696), he died at Thistlewater, near London, about 1696, and was buried at Holywell in Wales.

He married, first, Elizabeth Annesley, daughter of the Earl of Anglesey, who died childless in 1669; secondly, Helena, daughter of Sir John Bourk of Derrymaclachtney in co. Galway, by whom he had a son, Randal, fourth earl of Antrim, and a daughter married to Henry Wells, esq., of Bambridge in the county of Southampton. He also had an illegitimate son, Daniel MacDonnell, for whom he provided liberally in his will.

[Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, vol. i.; Hill's MacDonnells of Antrim; Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormonde; Clarendon's Rebellion and State Papers; Macray's Cal. of Clarendon State Papers; Gilbert's History of the Irish Confederation and Aphorismical Discovery (Irish Archæological Society); Reid's Hist. of the Presbyterian Church; Cox's Hibernia Anglicana; Strafford's Letters; Thurloe's State Papers; Whitelocke's Memorials; Hill's Montgomery MSS.; M'Skimin's Hist. of Carrickfergus; Ludlow's Memoirs; Gardiner's Hist. of England, and Great Civil War.] R. D.

MACDONNELL, SIR RICHARD GRAVES (1814–1881), colonial governor, was eldest son of Richard MacDonnell, D.D., who was provost of Trinity College, Dublin, from 1852 till his death on 24 Jan. 1867. His mother was Jane, second daughter of Richard Graves, dean of Ardagh. Macdonnell was born in Dublin 3 Sept. 1814, and was educated at Trinity College, where he was a scholar 1833, and graduated B.A. 1835, M.A. 1836, LL.B. 1845, and LL.D. 1862. He was called to the Irish bar 1838, and to the English bar, at Lincoln's Inn, 25 Jan. 1841. On 20 July 1843 he was appointed chief justice of the Gambia, and on 1 Oct. 1847 governor of the British settlements on the Gambia. While holding that post he conducted several exploring expeditions, opening up the interior of Africa from the Gambia to the Senegal. He also organised and accompanied some military expeditions, with success, against native tribes who had long oppressed the traders of the river. In 1832 he became governor of St. Lucia, and on 10 Jan. 1853 administrator and captain-general of the island of St. Vincent. From 8 June 1855 to 4 March 1862 he was governor of South Australia, where he aided in opening up the Murray river and in developing the resources of the colony. He was afterwards lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia from 28 May 1864 till October 1865, and governor of Hongkong from 19 Oct. 1865 till 1872, when he retired from the public service on a pension. He was gazetted C.B. 12 Feb. 1852, was knighted by the queen at Buckingham Palace 28 Jan. 1856, and was created K.C.M.G. 23 Feb. 1871. His wife, whom he married in 1847, was Blanche Ann, the third daughter of Francis Skurray of Brunswick Square, Brighton.

He died at Hyères, France, 5 Feb. 1881, and was buried in Kensal Green cemetery 14 Feb.

He contributed letters or papers to 'The Church of the Future,' an address by the Rev. Thomas Binney, 1859, and to 'Christian Union, as discussed by the Bishop of Adelaide, Sir R. C. MacDonnell, &c.,' 1859, and he published a lecture on 'Australia,' Dublin, 1864.

[Times, 8 Feb. 1881, p. 10; Men of the Time, 1879, p. 662; Solicitors' Journal, 1881, xxv. 300; Illustr. London News, 1881, lxxviii. 220–2, with portrait.] G. C. B.

McDONNELL, ROBERT (1828–1889), surgeon, born at Dublin 15 March 1828, was second son of Dr. John McDonnell, a descendant of Ian Vohr of Isla and Cantyre, whose great-grandson was Alaster MacColl Macdonald [q. v.] Robert was educated privately until he entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1844. In the following year he was apprenticed to Richard Carmichael, the great Irish surgeon, and on Carmichael's death by drowning in 1849 he was transferred to Robert Moore Peile. Robert graduated B.A. and M.B. in 1850, obtained the license of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland on 22 Feb. 1851, and was admitted a fellow on 24 Aug. 1853. He afterwards visited Edinburgh, Paris, and Vienna. In 1855, during the Crimean war, he was attached to the British Hospital at Smyrna, and he volunteered as civil surgeon to serve in the general hospital in the camp before Sebastopol, where he remained until the end of the siege. For his services he received the British medal and clasp and the Turkish medal. In 1856 he was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the Carmichael school of medicine, where he afterwards became lecturer on anatomy and physiology. In 1857 he proceeded M.D. in the university of Dublin, and in 1864 he was admitted to the degree of M.D. in the Queen's University in Ireland. He was appointed a surgeon to Jervis Street Hospital in Dublin in 1863, and three years later he was elected surgeon to Steevens's Hospital, and professor of descriptive anatomy in the medical school attached to it. In 1857 he was appointed medical superintendent of the Mountjoy government prison. In the discharge of his official duties he came into collision with the prisons board upon questions of the food supply and general treatment of the prisoners under his charge. He stoutly maintained that the medical officer should exercise an unfettered discretion in such matters. The board thought otherwise, and he resigned his post in 1867. Some demur was made to granting him a pension, but in the interests of his professional brethren he fought out the battle, and eventually obtained the pension. The sum of money thus acquired he contributed annually until his death to the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Society. He was twice elected by the senate of the Dublin University a member of the university council. For some years he was an examiner at the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, a body of which he was elected president in 1877. In 1885 he was elected president of the Academy of Medicine in Ireland, an honourable position which he filled for three years. He belonged to several of the leading English scientific societies, and among others to the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow on 1 June 1865. He died suddenly at his house in Merrion Square, Dublin, on Monday, 6 May 1889, as is supposed of rupture of an aneurysm. He was twice married, and left one son by his second wife. A portrait was presented by his friends to the Irish College of Surgeons after his death.

McDonnell was an Irishman of the very best type; of strong individuality, of many and varied attainments; he was a wise surgeon and a graceful speaker, honourable, fearless, and upright, yet popular with all parties. An offer of knighthood was twice declined by him. He wrote no books, but his contributions to surgical and scientific literature were so numerous that they fill a column of the 'Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers.' He edited a volume of the works of Abraham Colles for the New Sydenham Society in 1881.

[History of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland by Sir Charles Cameron, Dublin, 1886, pp. 429–32; Lancet, 1889, i. 965; British Medical Journal, 1889, i. 1092.] D'A. P.

MACDONNELL, SORLEY BOY (CAROLUS FLAVUS) (1505?–1590), Scoto-Irish chieftain, lord of the Route and constable of Dunluce Castle, born probably in the castle of Dunanynie, near Ballycastle in co. Antrim, about 1505, was sixth and youngest son of Alexander or Alaster MacDonnell, lord of Isla and Cantyre in Scotland and of the Glynns in Ireland, the great-great-grandson of John Mor MacDonnell, who about 1400 married Margaret Bisset of the Glynns. Sorley Boy's mother was Catherine, daughter of John MacIan MacDonnell, lord of Ardnamurchan.

Apparently during one of the many abortive attempts of the Irish government to expel the Hebridean Scots, Sorley Boy was taken prisoner and incarcerated in Dublin Castle, but after an imprisonment of about twelve months he was, in September 1552, exchanged for certain prisoners made by his brother James on the occasion of Lord-deputy Sir James Croft's unsuccessful attack on the island of Rathlin. Shortly after his release he retaliated by seizing the constable of Carrickfergus Castle, Walter Floody, whom he compelled to pay a heavy ransom. In 1558, on the death of his brother, Colla, Sorley Boy, who had taken an active part in subjugating the MacQuillins of the Route, was appointed by his brother James to the

lordship of that district. The MacQuillins, however, resisted his authority, and during the spring of 1559 Sorley Boy was busily engaged in raising troops on the Scottish coast. Early in July he landed at Marketon Bay, and finding the MacQuillins strongly posted at the foot of Glenshesk he attacked them at a place called Beal-a-faula and repulsing them with heavy loss drove them southwards. Several bloody encounters followed, but at Slieve-an-aura the MacQuillins and their allies were completely routed, and the MacDonnells re-established in possession of the Route.

The Scottish settlements along the Antrim coast had long been regarded with disfavour by the English government, but the efforts made to destroy them had so signally failed that Elizabeth was quite ready to listen to certain overtures made to her by Sorley Boy shortly after her accession, to submit to her authority on condition of being confirmed in his possessions, and all the more so, probably, because she saw in the Scots a means of curbing the power of Shane O'Neill. To O'Neill the growth of a strong, independent power in the north-east was naturally as displeasing as it was to Elizabeth, but in the event of a rupture with the crown an alliance with Sorley Boy was a thing not to be despised. As for Sorley Boy there can be no doubt that his interest lay in coming to terms with the government. In 1560, when matters between the government and O'Neill were approaching a crisis, he readily consented to follow the lead of Argyll and his brother James in forming a league against Shane O'Neill, merely stipulating that as a reward for his services he should receive letters of denization and a grant of all the lands he held as deputy for his brother. Elizabeth and her advisers appear to have regarded his claims as somewhat extravagant, but there was an evident desire on their part to arrive at some satisfactory conclusion (see particularly Cecil's own instructions to Henry Warren in *State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. ii. 14). Obstacles, however, arose for which neither side was wholly responsible. As time went on and the situation of affairs altered, the government became less anxious to treat, and the murder of Alaster MacRandal Boy Macdonnell and his brother Gillaspic by Andrew Brereton in March 1563 made Sorley Boy stand on the defensive. A month or two later peace was concluded between the government and Shane O'Neill. The latter, who had been waiting his opportunity to break up the northern confederacy, thought the moment for action had arrived. Veiling his intention under the guise of loyalty, he in August 1564 announced his determination to expel Sorley Boy and the Scots. His resolution was applauded by government and immediately put into execution. In a battle near Coleraine Sorley Boy was himself wounded and his territory afterwards laid waste with fire and sword. In the spring of the following year, 1565, O'Neill renewed his invasion, and, proceeding northward through the Glynns, destroyed as far as possible every trace of the Scottish settlements. At Ballycastle he encountered the MacDonnells, and in the battle that followed Sorley Boy and James MacDonnell were taken prisoners. A few months later James died in prison, not without suspicion that his end had been purposely hastened by O'Neill. For two years Sorley Boy remained in captivity, but early in 1567 Shane O'Neill, whose situation had become desperate, determined—acting, it is conjectured, on the advice of Sorley Boy—to make a personal appeal for assistance to the Antrim Scots. The MacDonnells had neither forgotten nor forgiven his treatment of their chief, and, without supposing his murder to have been deliberately planned beforehand, it may well have been that his presence in their midst and his arrogant demeanour provoked them beyond endurance.

To the government, however, Sorley Boy was almost as objectionable as Shane O'Neill, and various schemes were set on foot to compel him to abandon his Irish possessions. But Sorley Boy, who since the death of Shane had been occupied in strengthening his connection in Scotland, landed at Marketon Bay on 27 Nov. at the head of six or seven hundred redshanks, in whose presence he swore never to leave Ireland with his goodwill. The news of his landing spread considerable consternation through official circles, but though Elizabeth issued peremptory orders for his expulsion, no attempt was made to execute them, and Sorley Boy, who consistently aimed at conciliation, after again urging the legal recognition of his claims, returned to Scotland, where he appears to have taken a personal part in a conflict between the Clan Donnell and MacLeans. During the year there were continual rumours of a combination between him and Turlough Luineach O'Neill, but though he was probably present at the marriage of Turlough and the widow of his brother James in Rathlin Island in the autumn of 1569, it was not till February 1571, when the air was full of the colonisation schemes of Sir Thomas Smith and others, that he deemed his presence in Ireland necessary. Leaving his son Donnell with three hundred Scots to guard the Glynns, he returned to Scot-

land to raise fresh troops. In February 1572 he made a sudden attack on Carrickfergus, but was repulsed by the garrison, and himself wounded. He had naturally felt apprehensive at the announcement of Smith's intention, but finding the latter after a time willing to come to terms with him, he again preferred a petition to be recognised as the legal owner of the territory he claimed. In forwarding his petition Smith suggested that if it was granted it would be advisable to persuade Sorley Boy to adopt the reformed religion. On 14 April 1573 letters patent of denization were addressed to him, but the determination of the Earl of Essex to resume Smith's project seems to have had the effect of frustrating them. Nevertheless, the arrival of the Earl of Essex in the summer of that year, notwithstanding his efforts to smooth the way by negotiating with the regent of Scotland and the Earl of Argyll for the revocation of the Scots, did not materially affect the situation. For finding Sir Brian MacPhelim O'Neill [q. v.], on whose submission he had laid considerable store, but a fickle ally, he in November turned his attention to Sorley Boy, who had recently renewed his offer of submission. Nothing, however, came of the matter, and in July 1575 Essex, having managed to come to some sort of terms with Turlough Luineach, made a determined effort to subdue Sorley Boy. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of Castle Toome he inflicted a sharp defeat upon him, but provisions running short he returned to Carrickfergus, where he deputed Captain John Norris [q. v.] to proceed by sea against Rathlin Island, where Sorley Boy had 'put most of his plate, most of his children, and the children of most part of his gentlemen with their wives,' for the sake of safety. Norris carried out his instructions to the letter, and Sorley Boy, who from the mainland saw the massacre of all those that were nearest and dearest to him, went almost frantic with despair. Notwithstanding his terrible loss, Sorley Boy in the beginning of September swooped down on Carrickfergus and carried off all the townsmen's cattle, defeating the garrison who tried to rescue them. A month later Sir Henry Sidney found the Glynns and Route in the possession of Sorley Boy, 'the country full of corn and cattle, and the Scots very haughty and proud by reason of the late victories he hath had.' Sorley Boy was, however, willing to treat on the old terms, and Sidney having agreed to a cessation of hostilities, undertook to forward his petition, though personally in favour of restoring the MacQuillins to the Route, and of supporting the claims of James MacDonnell's sons to the Glynns. The privy council, to whom he referred the question, declined to move in the matter, and things were allowed to drift back into their old position. The same policy of inaction was pursued by Sidney's immediate successors, and notwithstanding the efforts of the MacQuillins to recover the Route, Sorley Boy, by fresh arrivals from Scotland and by his alliances with Turlough Luineach, became yearly more powerful. So great indeed was the influx of Scots at this time, that, according to Sir Nicholas Malby [q. v.], Ulster threatened to become a second Scotland.

Such was the situation of affairs in August 1584, when Sir John Perrot [q. v.], alarmed by rumours of fresh arrivals, determined to make a strenuous effort to expel Sorley Boy. Mustering what forces he could, he proceeded northwards; but the news of his preparations had already alarmed Sorley Boy, who, after making hasty arrangements for the safety of his followers, slipped across to Scotland, where he had soon collected four thousand Islesmen, with whose assistance he determined to make a resolute effort to recover his position in Ulster. Perrot, who had reaped little honour from his elaborate expedition, seems to have connived at a scheme for Sorley Boy's assassination, which, however, proved unsuccessful (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. cxii. 90, ii.) In January 1585 Sorley Boy arrived at Cushindun with what forces he could muster, just in time to save his nephew, Donnell Gorme, who was vainly trying to hold his own against Sir W. Stanley and Sir H. Bagenal, from destruction. But the situation offered little prospect of success, and having obtained an interview with Captain Carleil, he offered to submit on the conditions offered him ten years before by Sir Henry Sidney. But Perrot, who had determined to expel him, declined to listen to any terms, and so, hunted from one stronghold to another, Sorley Boy was at last glad to escape to Scotland. A few months later the MacDonnells, notwithstanding the threats fulminated against them by James VI (*Hamilton Papers*, ii. 682), were back again in considerable numbers in the Glynns, and a small body of them having succeeded in recapturing Dunluce Castle, Perrot reluctantly consented to treat with Sorley Boy. The latter was at first unwilling to go to Dublin, but the execution of his eldest son, Alaster, broke his resolution, and in June 1586 he presented himself before the lord deputy. Prostrating himself before a picture of Queen Elizabeth, and kissing 'the pantofle of the same' (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, iv. 85), he ad-

mitted that he had no legal right in Ulster, expressed his sorrow for his past contumacy, and promised faithfully to abide by such conditions as were imposed upon him. An official, it is said (Hill, *MacDonnells of Antrim*, p. 187), brutally showed him his son's head over the castle gate, to which he proudly replied, 'My son hath many heads.' On 18 June indentures were signed (*Cal. Carew MSS.* ii. 427), whereby he received letters of denization, together with a grant by knight's service, the yearly payment of fifty beeves, twelve horsemen, and forty footmen to every hosting, to himself, and the issue male of his body, of all the land between the Bann and the Bush, embracing the greater part of the Route, the constableship of Dunluce Castle, and such land to the east as was not included in a grant to his nephew Angus. From this time forward he gave no trouble to the state, though his name figures in a list of 'doubtful persons' drawn up by Sir William Fitzwilliam [q. v.] in 1589. He died at Dunanynie Castle early in 1590, and was buried in the older vault in the abbey of Bunnamairge. It is traditionally stated that when his son Randal built the new vault in 1621 he transferred his father's remains thither, but no trace of his coffin is now to be found.

By his wife Mary, daughter of Con O'Neill, first earl of Tyrone, who died in 1582, Sorley Boy had, among other children, Alaster, who was killed, as noted above, in 1586; Donnell, who is said to have been slain by Turlough Luineach O'Neill; Sir James, who succeeded his father, and died suddenly at Dunluce on 13 April 1601; Sir Randal, first earl of Antrim (*d.* 1636) [q.v.]; Angus, and Ludar or Lother, who was implicated in the 1614 conspiracy. Of his daughters, one is said to have been married to the chief of the Macnaghtens in Scotland; another to MacQuillin of the Route; a third to Cormack O'Neill, brother of Hugh, earl of Tyrone; a fourth to Magennis, lord of Iveagh, and a fifth to Shane MacBrian MacPhelim O'Neill of Clandeboye (see MacFirbis's pedigree in Hill, *MacDonnells of Antrim*, App. i. and the pedigree in *Harl. MS.* 1425, f. 188).

From information received by Sir W. Fitzwilliam in October 1588 (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, iv. 63, 64), it appears that Sorley Boy, who was then about eighty-three years of age, married in that month a daughter of Turlough Luineach O'Neill.

[Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, vol. i.; Hill's Macdonnells of Antrim; State Papers in Rolls Office, London; Hamilton's Cal. of Irish State Papers, vols. i–iv.; Cal. of Carew MSS. vols. i–ii.; Morrin's Cal. of Patent Rolls, Eliz.; Cat. of Fiants, Eliz.; Collins's Sydney Papers; Devereux's Lives of the Earls of Essex; Kilkenny Archæol. Journal, 1885, pp. 133–48; D. Gregory's Western Highlands; Spottiswoode Miscellany, ii. 361; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Ulster Journal of Archæology, vols. v. viii.; Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan, vi. 1895; Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. p. 48.]

R. D.

MACDOUGALL, ALLAN (1750?–1829), Gaelic poet, known as Blind Allan, was born in Glencoe, Argyllshire, about 1750. At an early age he was apprenticed to an itinerant tailor, and during his wanderings he committed to memory many lines of Gaelic poetry, then orally preserved, and he thus quickened a natural aptitude for composing satirical verse. One day while at work he quarrelled with a fellow-tailor, who pierced his eye with a needle, and the wound rendered him totally blind. He afterwards made a living as a strolling musician, attending country feasts with his fiddle, and reciting his own compositions. In 1790, having received a house and a plot of land at Inverlochy, near Fort William, he retired thither, and, with the assistance of Ewan Maclachlan [q. v.], himself a poet, made arrangements for publishing his Gaelic verses, which duly appeared at Edinburgh in 1798, and included some work by Maclachlan. Colonel MacDonald, laird of Glengarry, subsequently took MacDougall under his care, and appointed him his family bard. In 1828 the poet travelled over the Western Highlands, soliciting subscriptions for a new edition of his book, but before it was issued he died, in 1829. He is buried at Kilfinan, Argyllshire.

[Reid's Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica; Mackenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry.] J. R. M.

McDOUGALL, FRANCIS THOMAS (1817–1886), bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, born at Sydenham in 1817, was son of William Adair McDougall, captain in the 88th regiment, and his boyhood was spent among military surroundings. His mother, whose maiden name was Gell, had strong religious principles of the evangelical type. At her suggestion McDougall was entered as a medical student at the university of Malta, where his father's regiment was quartered, and he walked the hospitals at Valetta. In 1835 he became a medical student at King's College, London, and graduated in medicine at London University. Accompanying a young gentleman to Oxford as physician, he matriculated at Magdalen Hall, and graduated B.A. in 1842, rowing bow in the university eight which beat Cambridge in the same year. On leaving Oxford he found

employment in superintending some iron-works in South Wales, and soon married Harriette, daughter of Robert John Bunyon, who was connected with the concern. The elder sister married Bishop Colenso. The works failed, and were closed. Thereupon McDougall, in accordance with a resolve formed at Oxford, took holy orders. He was ordained in 1845 by Dr. Stanley, bishop of Norwich, and became curate first of Farnlingham Pigot, and in 1846 successively of St. Mark's, Lakenham, a populous suburb of Norwich, and of Christ Church, Woburn Square, London. In 1847 he had almost simultaneously the offers of a permanent position at the British Museum, which he could hold with his curacy, and of mission work in Borneo, under the auspices of Sir James Brooke [q. v.], the newly constituted rajah of Sarawak. He chose the former, for the sake of his family, but afterwards repented, and in December 1847 set out for Borneo. Three races were then settled in that part of Borneo in which the McDougalls laboured: the Malays, who had come over from the Malay peninsula on the opposite shore, and were the ruling class; the native Dyaks, and the immigrant Chinese. The Malays were Mahommedans upon whom little impression could be made; but the Dyaks and the Chinese, especially the Dyaks, were much more promising. McDougall found his medical knowledge of great service. Medical missions were not then understood; and he had to explain to the supporters of the mission that in using his medical skill he was not going out of his proper sphere as a Christian. With the invaluable aid of Mrs. McDougall he established what was termed a 'Home School,' in which children were trained from infancy in the principles of Christianity. In 1853 he returned home in order to manage the transfer of the mission from the Borneo Mission Society, whose funds came to an end, to the Society for Propagating the Gospel which adopted it. In 1854 he was back again in Sarawak. The work of the mission grew, and as more clergy and catechists came to take part in it, need was felt for a properly constituted head. After many difficulties, McDougall was appointed bishop, taking his title at first, not from Sarawak, where the bulk of his work lay, but from the small island of Labuan, off its coast. Sarawak was a native state under an English rajah; Labuan was the only spot in those seas under the immediate control of the colonial office, and it was then thought impossible to erect a bishopric beyond the dominions of the crown. He was consecrated at Calcutta on St. Luke's Day, 1855. This was the first consecration that had taken place out of England, and it was by special commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Daniel Wilson). McDougall had many trials; his children died, his own health and that of his wife were impaired, though they both remained bravely at their post when others deserted it; and an insurrection of the Chinese in 1856 nearly swept away all the good work that had been done.

In 1862 McDougall's position was seriously imperilled. He accompanied Captain Brooke, the rajah's nephew, who was then taking his uncle's place at Sarawak on a three months' cruise. On their way the ship was attacked by pirates, who far outnumbered them. Every available man was of the utmost importance. The bishop felt it his 'stern duty' to take part in the combat. He fought bravely, and applied his medical skill to dress the wounds of his comrades. Unfortunately he sent an account of the affray to the 'Times,' in which he adopted rather too bellicose a tone. 'My double-barrelled Terry's breech-loader,' he wrote, 'proved itself a most deadly weapon for its true shooting and certainty and rapidity of firing.' The Bishop of London (Dr. Tait) shrewdly told McDougall, 'The letter will soon be forgotten; but when you next get into a similar encounter, you must get your wife to write about it.'

The bishop's troubles did not interfere with his work. Converts both among the Dyaks and Chinese increased. In three consecutive years, 1864, 1865, and 1866, the bishop held diocesan synods of all his clergy. He rewrote a 'Malay Prayer-book,' which he had published through the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in 1857, and prepared 'A Catechism for the use of the Missions of the Church in Borneo,' which was published in 1868. Meanwhile his health had in 1867 compelled him to return to England, and in the spring of 1868 he resigned his bishopric. Dean Stanley presented him to the vicarage of Godmanchester (1868), where he formed a close friendship with the bishop of the diocese, Dr. Harold Browne, who made him archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1870, and canon of Ely in 1871. When Dr. Browne was translated from Ely to Winchester, he took McDougall with him, giving him a canonry at Winchester in 1873, and the archdeaconry of the Isle of Wight in 1874. To these he added in 1886 the small vicarage of Milford. There he died on 16 Nov. 1886. Mrs. McDougall, who published 'Letters from Sarawak on Borneo,' 1854, and 'Sketches of our Life at Sarawak,' 1882, predeceased him on 7 May 1886.

[Memoirs of Francis Thomas McDougall, sometime Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, and of Harriette his wife, by her brother, Charles John Bunyon, 1889; Sketches of our life in Sarawak, by Harriette McDougall, 1883; Letters from Sarawak, addressed to a child (Harriette McDougall, about 1854).] J. H. O.

MACDOUGALL, Sir JOHN (1790–1865), vice-admiral, born in 1790, was the second son of Patrick MacDougall of Dunolly Castle, Argyllshire, lineal representative of the MacDougalls of Lorne, by his wife Louisa, youngest daughter of John Campbell of Achallader in Argyllshire. His elder brother, Alexander, captain in the 5th regiment of foot, was killed in 1812, at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo. John MacDougall entered the navy in December 1802, on board the Cruiser sloop, actively employed on the north coast of France through 1803. In 1804 he was in the Doris frigate with his cousin, Patrick Campbell [q. v.; see also Campbell, Sir Colin, 1776–1847]. When the Doris was burnt, January 1805, he was appointed to the Hero, in which he was present in the action off Cape Finisterre, 22 July 1805 [see Calder, Sir Robert]. He was afterwards again with Patrick Campbell in the Chiffonne, and in the Unité from June 1806 to November 1809, during which time he was repeatedly engaged in boat actions in the Adriatic. On 25 Nov. 1809 he was promoted by Lord Collingwood to be lieutenant of the Ville de Paris, a promotion confirmed by the admiralty on 3 Jan. 1810. In May 1811 he was again appointed to the Unité, which under the command of Captain Chamberlayne still formed part of the squadron in the Adriatic. The service was very severe, and MacDougall was, as before, frequently engaged in boat actions. In November 1811 he was in command of a prize to take her to Malta, when he fell in with three French ships of war. 'With a judgment and zeal which did him infinite credit' he returned to communicate his intelligence to the senior officer, Captain Murray Maxwell [q. v.], with the result that two of the French ships were captured. Towards the end of 1812 he was invalided from the Unité; in 1814 he was in the Leander on the coast of North America; and in 1816 was a lieutenant of the Superb with Captain Ekins, at the bombardment of Algiers, 27 Aug. In 1819 he was flag-lieutenant to Rear-admiral Donald Campbell in the West Indies, and was officially thanked by the king of Denmark, through the lords of the admiralty, for his conduct in saving the crew of a Danish ship wrecked in a hurricane at St. Thomas. He was promoted to be commander on 9 Feb. 1820.

From 1833 to 1835 he commanded the Nimrod on the coast of Portugal, and was promoted to be captain 16 Aug. 1836. In February 1845 he commissioned the Vulture, paddle-wheel frigate, for the East India station, and in April 1847, being then senior officer at Hongkong, escorted the governor, Sir John Davis, with a strong body of troops up the river to Canton, capturing the Bogue forts on the way, spiking upwards of five hundred guns and destroying the ammunition (*Bulletins of State Intelligence*, 1847, p. 262). It would appear that the Chinese were taken unawares, and that the forts were not garrisoned to their proper strength. He returned to England in 1848. He had no further service, but was promoted to be rear-admiral on 12 May 1857; was nominated a K.C.B. 10 Nov. 1862; attained the rank of vice-admiral 3 Nov. 1863; and died at Dunolly on 12 April 1865. He married in 1826 Elizabeth Sophia, only daughter of Commander Charles Sheldon Timins of the royal navy, and had issue, among others, Colonel Charles Allan, the present laird of Dunolly, Patrick Charles Campbell, who died a commander in the navy in 1861, and Somerled, now a captain on the retired list.

[O'Byrne's Nav. Biog. Dict.; Times, 17 April 1865.] J. K. L.

MACDOWALL, ANDREW, Lord Bankton (1685–1760), Scottish judge, born in 1685, was second son of Robert Macdowal of Logan, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Sir John Shaw of Greenock, bart. He was educated at the university of Edinburgh, and was admitted an advocate, 24 Feb. 1708. He succeeded John Sinclair of Murkle, Caithness, 5 July 1755, taking the title of Lord Bankton, and continued in that post until he died at Bankton, 22 Oct. 1760. From 1744 he had possessed the estate of Olivestob, formerly owned by Colonel Gardiner. He was author of 'An Institute of the Laws of Scotland in Civil Rights,' in four books, after the method of Lord Stair's 'Institutions,' 3 vols. fol., 1751–3.

[Brunton and Haig's Senators of the Royal College of Justice; Anderson's House of Hamilton, p. 330; Murray's Literary History of Galloway, 2nd ed. p. 165; Books of Sederunt; Scots Mag. 1760, xxii. 555; Catalogue of the Signet Library, Edinburgh.] J. A. H.

M'DOWALL, WILLIAM (1815–1888), journalist and antiquary, born at Maxwelltown, Kirkcudbrightshire, 21 July 1815, was son of a traveller for a cabinet-making firm. Receiving a good school education in Dumfries, he learned bookbinding there, and enlarged his experience in Glasgow and Lon-

don. In 1843, on becoming a free churchman, he was appointed to the editorial staff of the 'Scottish Herald,' an Edinburgh free church paper, and was afterwards for a short time reporter on the 'Banner of Ulster.' In 1846 he became editor of the 'Dumfries and Galloway Standard,' and with a short interval, during which he edited a Sunderland paper, about 1853–4, M'Dowall conducted the 'Galloway Standard' till his death, raising it to an influential position. A public-spirited citizen, he was connected with all the leading institutions of his burgh, and in his 'History of Dumfries,' 1867 (enlarged in 1873), he produced a most valuable record. He died at Dumfries, 28 Oct. 1888. He was twice married, and his second wife survives him.

M'Dowall displays grace of fancy and expression in 'The Man of the Woods and other Poems,' published in 1844, 2nd edit. 1882. Two chapters of his 'History of Dumfries,' relating to Burns, were separately issued in 1870 as 'Burns in Dumfriesshire.' In 1876 he published 'Memorials of St. Michael's Churchyard,' a compilation of antiquarian and biographical importance. His 'Mind in the Face,' which appeared in 1882, and reached a third edition in 1888, is a substantial contribution to the literature of physiognomy. M'Dowall's sumptuous and exhaustive volume,' Chronicles of Lincluden, as an Abbey and as a College,' was published in 1886, and his last work, issued in 1888, is a study of ballad-writers, entitled 'Among the Old Scottish Minstrels.'

[Dumfries and Galloway Standard, 31 Oct. 1888; Harper's Bards of Galloway.] T. B.

McDOWELL, BENJAMIN, D.D. (1739–1824), presbyterian divine, son of Ephraim McDowell, an Irish emigrant, from Connor, co. Antrim, was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, on 25 Dec. 1739. He was educated at the universities of Princeton, New Jersey, and Glasgow. His parents had belonged to the 'reformed presbyterian' church, founded in 1743 by John Macmillan [q. v.] McDowell joined the established church of Scotland, and was licensed by the Glasgow presbytery on 3 July 1766. Visiting his relatives at Connor, co. Antrim, Ireland, he received a call to the congregation of Ballykelly, co. Londonderry, and was there ordained by the Route presbytery on 3 Sept. 1766. He succeeded John Nelson, who had been compelled to resign on the ground of heterodoxy. McDowell soon appeared as a champion of conservative doctrine against John Cameron (1725–1799) [q. v.] The controversy was taken up by Alexander Colvill or Colville, M.D. [q. v.], to whom McDowell replied in an able defence of the Westminster doctrine. At this time 'new light' sentiments prevailed in the ministry of the general synod of Ulster; McDowell even thought (1775) it might be necessary for the minority to preserve their orthodoxy by secession; the effect of his polemics was greatly to increase the strength of the conservative section.

In 1778 he accepted a call to Dublin, as the successor of John Baird, D.D. [q. v.] The Capel Street meeting-house (sometimes, though without any historical reason, called the Scots Church) had just been rebuilt, and had changed its name, having a new entrance into Mary's Abbey. Its congregation, however, was reduced to some half a dozen families. McDowell rapidly became a power in Dublin presbyterianism. He was ably seconded by his elder, Alderman Hutton (afterwards high sheriff and lord mayor), and the congregation of Mary's Abbey came to number two thousand souls. From 1783 he took a leading part in negotiations between the presbyterians and the government relating to 'regium donum' and other public questions, acting with William Campbell, D.D. [q. v.], a prominent leader of the 'new light' party, who in his manuscript 'Sketches' (1803) has left a good-humoured account of their theological relations. In 1786 McDowell was elected moderator of the general synod, and in 1788 he was appointed by the synod, in conjunction with Robert Rodgers (*d.* 1791), minister of Corboy, co. Longford, to visit and inspect the presbyterian churches in the west and south-west of Ireland. The Edinburgh University gave him the degree of D.D. on 22 Jan. 1789. In 1791 he was in France, not drawn thither by any sympathy with the revolution. During the troubled years prior to 1798 he took no part in political agitation on either side, but organised weekly meetings for prayer, in view of the state of the nation.

On 4 Nov. 1791 James Horner (*d.* 1843), afterwards D.D., was ordained as his co-pastor. Service was regularly held on Christmas day, a very rare usage among presbyterians. On 14 May 1813, as McDowell was no longer equal to the duties of the co-pastorate, James Carlile, D.D. [q. v.], was ordained as his assistant and successor. McDowell died on 13 Sept. 1824, leaving a family. Horner preached his funeral sermon, which was published. A marble tablet to his memory was placed in his meeting-house (removed in 1864 to the new building in Rutland Square). Armstrong agrees with Horner's estimate of the excellences of his character, his fervid zeal, his gentleness, and his purity.

He published: 1. 'The Requiring Sub-

scription. . . defended; in answer to "The Catholic Christian". . . in a Letter to the Rev. J——n C——n,' &c., Glasgow, 1770, 12mo. 2. 'A Second Letter to the Rev. J——n C——n,' &c., Belfast, 1771, 12mo. 3. 'Observations on Theophilus Philander,' &c., Belfast, 1772, 12mo. 4. 'A Vindication of the Westminster Confession. . . from. . . two late Writers,' &c., Belfast, 1774, 12mo. 5. 'Letters of Importance . . . to the. . . Synod of Ulster, &c. With an Appendix . . . By Pistophilus Philecclesia,' &c., Belfast, 1775, 12mo. 6. 'The Doctrine of Salvation by Grace,' &c., Belfast, 1777, 8vo (two sermons on Eph. ii. 8, 9). 7. 'A Letter to the Ministers of the Synod of Ulster, by Amicus,' &c. [Dublin], 1807, 8vo. 8. 'The Nature of the Presbyterian Form of Church Government,' &c., Dublin, 1808, 12mo. Also separate sermons, 1783 and 1799, and parts of the ordination service for John Baird, 1812.

[Minutes of General Synod of Ulster, 1825, p. 9; Armstrong's App. to Martineau's Ordination Service, 1829, pp. 100 sq.; Cat. of Edinb. Graduates, 1858, p. 247; Reid's Hist. Presb. Church in Ireland (Killen), 1867, iii. 335 sq., 353, 390 sq.; Witherow's Hist. and Lit. Memorials of Presbyterianism in Ireland, 1880, ii. 145 sq.; Killen's Hist. Congr. Presb. Church in Ireland, 1886, pp. 129 sq.; Irwin's Hist. of Presbyterianism in Dublin, 1890, pp. 268 sq.]

A. G.

MACDOWELL, PATRICK (1799–1870), sculptor, was born in Belfast on 12 Aug. 1799. His father, a tradesman, died in his infancy, and left him and his mother with very limited means. From 1807 to 1811 he boarded at a school in Belfast, kept by an engraver named Gordon, who encouraged his attempts at drawing, and from 1811 to 1813 he was under the tuition of a clergyman in Hampshire. In 1813 he was apprenticed to a coachbuilder in London, but after four years and a half his master became a bankrupt, and his indentures were cancelled. He then went to lodge in the house of Pierre François Chenu, a French sculptor and modeller, and while there he endeavoured to sketch from plaster casts, and to acquire a knowledge of modelling. On leaving Chenu's he applied himself assiduously to drawing and modelling, and at length attempted a small figure of 'Venus holding a Mirror,' after Donatello, in which he succeeded so well that it was purchased by Chenu. He next sent a model in competition for a monument to Major Cartwright; but although his design was selected, it was not carried out by himself, owing to the insufficiency of the amount subscribed. He, however, allowed it to be executed by another sculptor, who was ruined by the commission. In 1822 he sent a bust to the Royal Academy, and was also an exhibitor from 1826 to 1829. In 1830 he was admitted into the Academy Schools, but continued to model and work on busts. The first group of poetic sculpture which he attempted was from Moore's 'Loves of the Angels;' it was purchased by Mr. George Davison of Belfast. This was followed by a group from Ovid of 'Cephalus and Procris,' executed in marble for E. S. Cooper, M.P. for Sligo, and afterwards by a life-size group of 'Bacchus and a Satyr.' In 1837 he exhibited the model of a 'Girl Reading,' which attracted the favourable notice of Sir Francis Chantrey, and was executed in marble for Mr. T. W. Beaumont, M.P. for Northumberland, and also for Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards earl of Ellesmere.

MacDowell was elected an associate of the Royal Academy in 1841, and soon afterwards went to Italy for eight months at the expense of Mr. Beaumont, for whom he executed, also in marble, a 'Girl going to the Bath,' exhibited in 1841; a 'Girl at Prayer,' in 1842; 'Love Triumphant,' his first large group, and 'Cupid,' in 1845; and 'Early Sorrow,' in 1850. He became a Royal Academician in 1846, and presented as his diploma work a 'Nymph.' In 1846, also, he executed a statue of Viscount Exmouth for Greenwich Hospital, and in 1850 he exhibited the model for the bronze statue of William, earl of Warren, for the houses of parliament. He executed also marble statues of William Pitt and of the Earl of Chatham for St. Stephen's Hall. His subsequent works included 'Cupid and Psyche,' a basso-relievo, in 1849; 'Virginius and his Daughter,' 1850; 'The Slumbering Student,' 1851; 'Love in Idleness,' the model, in 1852; 'The First Thorn in Life,' a commission from Mr. Thomas Baring; 'The Earl of Belfast,' a model for a bronze statue for the city of Belfast, 1856; 'Viscount Fitzgibbon,' a model for a bronze statue for the city of Limerick, and 'The Day Dream,' 1858; 'Eve,' 1865; 'The Children of John Pender,' 1866; and 'The Young Mother,' 1867; after which he exhibited nothing but busts. His last and greatest work, completed shortly before his death, was the fine group typical of 'Europe' for the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park. It represents 'Europa' seated on a bull, and surrounded by standing figures emblematical of England, France, Italy, and Germany. It was engraved by W. Roffe for the 'Art Journal' of 1871, and by W. Holl for 'The National Memorial to H.R.H. the Prince Consort,' London, 1873.

MacDowell died in London on 9 Dec. 1870, having just before retired into the

honorary rank of Royal Academicians. His works are graceful and elegant in design, and masterly in execution.

[Art Journal, 1850, p. 8, autobiographical letter, with portrait, and 1871, p. 41; Athenæum, 1870, ii. 847; Sandby's History of the Royal Academy of Arts, 1862, ii. 195–7; Royal Academy Exhibition Catalogues, 1822–70.] R. E. G.

MACDOWELL, WILLIAM (1590–1666), diplomatist, born in October 1590 at Makerstoun, Roxburghshire, was son of Thomas Macdowell by Johanna, daughter of Sir Andrew Ker of Greenhead. From 1597 to 1603 he attended Musselburgh school, and in 1605 proceeded to St. Andrews, where he had a distinguished career. In 1609, before he had taken his degree, he was made philosophical master at St. Leonard's College, an office which he held until 1614, when he accepted the professorship of philosophy at Groningen University. He graduated LL.D. at Groningen in 1625, and in 1627 became president of the council of war in Groningen and Friesland. In 1629, 1635, and 1636 he was sent ambassador to England, on the last occasion to adjust fishery disputes. Charles I, struck by the ability of his arguments, would have made him a Scottish privy councillor had not the civil war broke out. On 4 June 1650 Macdowell became Charles II's resident agent at the Hague. When, in March 1651, the English parliament sent Oliver St. John and Walter Strickland to the Hague to negotiate a union with the States, Macdowell distinguished himself by his reply to their propositions and memorials at the great assembly of the States-General, and the English envoys had to depart amid jeers from the populace in July. His success seems to have completely turned his head. He repudiated the advice of the English king's most trusted counsellors, and refused to take any instructions except from Charles himself. Nicholas, in writing to Hyde in March 1652, describes Macdowell as 'a most unskilful and indeed ridiculous person, and more a subject to these states than to the king, and strangely avaricious' (*Nicholas Papers*, Camd. Soc., i. 288). At Whitsuntide 1653 Cromwell persuaded the States to banish him, but he lingered for a while in Holland, in the hope of regaining the favour of Charles and the court (*Cal. of Clarendon State Papers*, ii. 148, 158, 277). At the Restoration he petitioned for payment of his salary as resident, and vainly urged the king to appoint him judge in Scotland (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1660, p. 298, 1660–1, p. 460). He returned to Holland, and by warrant, dated 10 April 1665, was authorised to 'transact certain affairs of importance there and correspond with the secretaries of state' (*ib.* 1664–5, p. 300). During the war with the Dutch, Macdowell was kept a close prisoner, and even threatened with torture for traitorously corresponding with England (*ib.* 1666–7, pp. 143, 192, 198). He died in 1666 (*ib.* 1665–6, p. 532). He married first, in 1617, Bernardina van Frittema, and secondly, Elizabeth Alberda (*d.* 1652), daughter of Regnerus Alberda van Zandt, and widow of Sicco van Botnia.

Macdowell's 'Answer' to the English envoys was printed at the Hague in 1651, both in English and Dutch. The English version was reprinted in the 'Harleian Miscellany,' ed. 1810, v. 251. Replies to it were published at London, also in 1651, under the title of 'Anglia Liberata.' Macdowell was likewise author of 'Collegium juridico-politicum,' 4to, Groningen, 1628.

In contemporary records Macdowell's name appears in various forms, such as 'Macdougall' and 'Macdonnell.' During the Commonwealth period he is nearly always styled 'Sir,' but there is no evidence of his having been knighted. His portrait has been twice engraved.

[Effigies et Vitæ Professorum Academiæ Groningæ, 1654, pp. 71–4; Scheltema's Staatkundig Nederland, ii. 49–51; Nicholas Papers (Camd. Soc.), i. 320, 321; Cal. State Papers, Dom. 1637 p. 208, 1651 pp. 31, 309, 389; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, ii. 262.] G. G.

MACDUFF, Thane or Earl of Fife (*fl.* 1056?), a half or wholly mythical personage, was, according to John of Fordun, the main instrument in advancing Malcolm Canmore [q. v.] to the throne held by the usurper, Macbeth [q. v.] The story is that, on his way through Fife, Macbeth saw a yoke of oxen belonging to Macduff fail in their task, and on being informed to whom they belonged expressed the opinion that Macduff himself should be put in the yoke. Fearful of the fate that might be in store for him, Macduff set sail for England, and Macbeth, on seeing his small vessel out at sea, captured and destroyed his castles, although the statement that he also murdered his wife and children is a later embellishment. Macduff ultimately persuaded Malcolm to return to Scotland to fight the usurper, and it was his forces chiefly that enabled Malcolm to defeat Macbeth at Lumphanan in Aberdeenshire, on 15 Aug. 1057. According to Wyntoun the person, 'never borne but of a mattyris wame was schorne,' who slew Macbeth was not Macduff, but one of his knights. In reward of his great services Malcolm, according to

Wyntoun, bestowed on Macduff three privileges: that he or his successors should have the right of placing the king on his throne on coronation day; that they should lead the van in the battle wherever the royal banner was displayed; that if they or any of their kindred committed slaughter of a sudden or unpremeditated kind they should have a peculiar sanctuary or asylum to which they might flee, and should obtain full remission on payment of a certain ransom. The sanctuary of the Macduffs was, according to tradition, the ancient cross called the Cross Macduff, which stood to the north of Newburgh, in the pass leading to Strathearn. Only the pedestal of the cross now remains, the cross itself having been destroyed by the reformers in 1559. A portion of the inscription on the pedestal, now all but erased, has been preserved, but its import has greatly puzzled antiquarians.

Skene credits John of Fordun with the entire invention of the story of Macduff.

[Chronicles of Fordun and Wyntoun, which have been expounded and embellished by Boece; Stuart's Sculptured Stones of Scotland; Alexander Laing's Lindores Abbey and Newburgh.] T. F. H.

MACE, DANIEL (*d.* 1753), textual critic, was probably a native of Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and was one of a family of thirteen children. He became presbyterian minister at Beckington, Somerset. Thence he removed to take charge of the presbyterian congregation at Newbury, Berkshire, at a stipend of 50*l.*, preaching his first sermon there on 5 March 1727; he succeeded Joseph Standen, who had conformed to the established church. In 1729 his edition of the New Testament appeared anonymously. Whiston, who was at Newbury in 1748, 'in the week after Whitsun-week,' says he 'heard the worthy Mr. Mace preach twice on Sunday, in the same meeting-house where my old learned friend Mr. James Peirce [q. v.] had preached.' Mace died about Christmas 1753, and was buried in his meeting-house, near the pulpit. He left a widow, a son and a daughter.

He published: 1. 'The New Testament in Greek and English, containing the Original Text corrected from the Authority of the most authentic Manuscripts,' &c., 1729, 8vo, 2 vols. (anon.) The dedication to Peter King, first lord King [q. v.], at that time lord chancellor, refers to King's 'History of the Apostles' Creed,' published (1702) while he was a presbyterian. Mace's Greek type is remarkably beautiful, and is apparently peculiar to this edition; he discards soft breathings and accents, except the circumflex. For the materials of his text he relies upon Mill, whom he constantly quotes. His judgment in the construction of his revised text is exceedingly sound. Reuss, followed by Gregory and Abbot, regards his edition as a genuine precursor of the modern critical texts of the New Testament, and remarks upon the very large number of cases in which his readings are confirmed by the results of later research. Critical and historical notes are given as footnotes, or appended to the different books. Mace's edition was roughly handled by advocates of the received text, especially by Leonard Twells [q. v.] Scrivener treats it with very unwise contempt. The importance of the work was at once perceived abroad, and the readings of the 'anonymus Anglus' are carefully treated in the later volumes of J. C. Wolff's 'Curæ Philologicæ et Criticæ in N.T.,' &c., Hamburg, 1725–35, 4to, 4 vols. English critics were probably repelled by the peculiarities of his English version. His typography is eccentric: he begins each paragraph with a capital, but the separate sentences with a small letter (a similar arrangement was occasionally adopted by Charles Bulkley [q. v.]) He is fond of odd words, e.g. 'grumes,' Luke xxii. 44; 'raparee,' 1 Cor. v. 10; 'brigues,' 1 Thess. v. 13; and the whole tone of his version is anti-ecclesiastical. Yet it exhibits genuine scholarship. A subject index shows Arianism very decidedly. The work has been erroneously ascribed to William Mace, appointed (30 Aug. 1744) Gresham lecturer on civil law, who died early in 1767. 2. 'XIX Sermons,' &c., 1751, 8vo, (on prayer, providence, &c.; Walter Wilson's manuscript, which gives a wrong date to the volume, says it was 'published' by Caleb Fleming, D.D. [q. v.], who may have seen it through the press; the long list of subscribers contains the names of David Hartley [q. v.] the philosopher and John Taylor, D.D., the hebraist).

[Whiston's Memoirs, 1753, p. 355; Christian Reformer, 1832, pp. 314 sq.; Reuss's Bibliotheca N. T. Gr., 1872; Scrivener's Plain Introduction to Criticism of N. T., 1883, p. 456; Gregory and Abbot's Prolegomena to Tischendorf's N. T., 1884, pp. 240 sq.; Newbury Weekly News, 29 March 1888 (article by Walter Money, F.S.A.), 12 July 1888; Walter Wilson's manuscript Notices of Dissenters, in Dr. Williams's Library; Mace's Works; information from J. Ellis Mace, esq., Tenterden.] A. G.

MACE, THOMAS (1619?–1709?), musician, was born in 1613, according to an engraved portrait by Faithorne prefixed to his 'Musick's Monument,' 1676, and inscribed 'ætat. suæ 63.' But this portrait was pro-

bably drawn some time before the publication of the book. Bromley, in his 'Catalogue of Portraits,' states that Mace died in 1709, at the age of ninety; the date of his birth, according to this computation, would be 1619. Mace lived at Cambridge, and was one of the clerks of Trinity College. About 1636 he married a Yorkshire lady, and he was in York in 1644, when the city was besieged by the parliamentary party.

Mace was an accomplished lutenist, but suffered from deafness, and the softer tones of the lute were inaudible to him. In order to lessen the effects of his infirmity he devised, in 1672, a lute of fifty strings, which he named the 'dyphone, or double lute' (cf. *Musick's Monument*). He had, moreover, at one time broken both his arms, and never recovered their full use; he was therefore compelled to adopt an original method of producing a 'shake' upon the lute (*ib.*) He also invented a 'table-organ.'

In 1675 Mace published a pamphlet 'for a Publick Good,' under the title of 'Profit, Conveniency, and Pleasure to the whole Nation. Being a short Rational Discourse, lately presented to his Majesty concerning the High-ways of England: their Badness, the Causes thereof, the Reasons of those Causes.' To this work was appended an announcement that Mace was about to publish a work on music, on which he had been engaged since Christmas 1671. It was licensed for the press on 5 May 1675, and while it was in the printer's hands Mace stayed at Mr. Nathaniel Thompson's, his printer's, in New Street, London. It was duly published by subscription, at twelve shillings a copy, in 1676, as 'Musick's Monument; or a Remembrancer of the best Practical Musick, both divine and civil, that has ever been known to be in the World.' An adequate analytical description of the book, which is quaintly written, is given in Hawkins's 'History of Music.' Burnet calls it matchless, and Southey devotes four chapters of his 'Doctor' to a discussion of its merits. The work is divided into three parts, of which the first treats of the condition of parochial psalmody and cathedral music, and the means of improving them; the second, of the lute and lute-playing; and the third, of the viol and of music in general.

In 1676 Mace was living with his wife in 'St. Buttolph's Parish, near Queens Colledge, Cambridge.' In 1690, according to Fétis, Mace came to London, set up an establishment for the sale of music and musical instruments, and gave lessons upon the theorbo, lute, and viol, and instruction in composition. His deafness appears to have told against his success, and he was consequently in straitened circumstances.

He had a family, one of whom, his youngest son, John, learned in 1672 to play upon the lute almost solely by reading the manuscript of his father's 'Musick's Monument.' The musician John Immyns [q. v.] is also recorded to have taught himself the use of the same instrument at the age of forty, by the unaided instruction of Mace's book. In 1676 Mace's brother, Henry, was 'sub-chantor' of York Cathedral, and he had a cousin, Thomas Mace, residing at Norwich.

[Grove's Dict. of Music, ii. 185; Fétis's Biog. Univ. des Musiciens, v. 391; Bromley's Cat. of Portraits, p. 240; Hawkins's Hist. of Music (Novello's edit.), pp. 726–33; Mace's Works.]

R. F. S.

MACEACHEN, EVAN (1769–1849), Gaelic scholar, born at Arisaig, Inverness-shire, in 1769, was educated in a school at Ruthven, near Keith. He was sent in 1788 to the Scots College at Valladolid, where he was ordained priest in 1798. On his return to the mission he was stationed at Arisaig. In 1801 he was removed to Badenoch, and thence was sent, about 1806, in the capacity of professor, to the seminary of Lismore. In 1814 he was appointed to the mission of Aigas in Strathglass, from which he was transferred in 1818 to Braemar. In consequence of failing health he retired in 1838 to Ballogie, and in 1847 he removed to Tombae, Banffshire, where he died 9 Sept. 1849.

He translated into Gaelic: 1. 'The Abridgment of Christian Doctrine,' printed while he was at Aigas. 2. 'The Spiritual Combat,' 1835. 3. 'The Following of Christ,' 1836. 4. 'The Declaration of the British Catholic Bishops,' published by the Catholic Institute. His more important Gaelic translations, still in manuscript, are: (5) the 'New Testament,' and (6) Bishop Challoner's 'Meditations.' He also published (7) a work on arithmetic, in English, and (8) a Gaelic dictionary, 1842.

[Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland p. 591; Catholic Directory for Scotland, 1850.]

T. C.

MACEGAN, MACEGGAN, MACEOGAN, or MACKEGAN, OWEN or EUGENIUS (*d.* 1603), bishop-designate of Ross, co. Cork, and apostolic vicar, a native of Ireland, was possibly educated at one of the Irish Roman catholic seminaries in Spain, and obtained the degrees of master of arts and bachelor of divinity from a Spanish university. In 1600 he was in Ireland actively encouraging rebellion. Carew (*MSS.* 1589–1600, p. 314) says that Florence MacCarthy

Reagh [q. v.] then 'wrote another letter to Donnaught McCartie and his brother (being rebels) persuading to rebellion, in which letter there joined with him Owen McKegen [McEggan in the margin] usurping the name of bishop of Rosse.' In the same year Tyrone and Florence MacCarthy jointly sent MacEgan to Rome 'for an excommunication to all that did not rebel, which excommunication was divulged after' (*ib.* p. 315). Subsequently MacEgan gained access to the Spanish court, and secured considerable influence with Philip III. It was largely owing to his suggestion that Philip resolved to send men and money to Kinsale in 1601 to support the rebellion which Tyrone had fomented in the south of Ireland. Pope Clement VIII approved the plan, and to increase its efficiency summoned MacEgan to Rome, appointed him apostolic vicar, created him D.D., and conferred on him livings in Munster estimated at 3,000*l.* a year (O'Sullevan, *Historiæ Catholicæ Ibernicæ Compendium*, ed. Kelly, 1743; Stafford, *Pacata Hibernia*). The vicariate secured for him unlimited ecclesiastical authority, and placed in his hands all the patronage in Munster (Bagwell, *Ireland under the Tudors*, iii. 429). MacEgan arrived at Kilmakilloge in Kenmare Bay in June 1602, in a ship bringing troops and 12,000*l.* from Spain. The insurgents were beginning to despair. Lord-deputy Mountjoy [see Blount, Charles, Earl of Devonshire and eighth Lord Mountjoy] had nearly crushed Tyrone's rebellion, and Kinsale was closely invested. 'Nevertheless, by reason of the arrival of Owen MacEgan with treasure and large promises from Spain, the Irish were for a while more sturdy after the siege of Dunboy than they were before' (Cox, i. 451). 'Many relapsed into rebellion, and particularly Donough and Finin, sons of Sir Owen Maccarty Reagh, received 300*l.* of the apostolical vicar, MacEgan, and upon 10 July joined the rebels' (*ib.*) About the same time Cormac MacCarthy was arrested on the charge of conspiring with MacEgan to assist the Spaniards, and Sir Cormac Macdermott, chief of Muskerry, was found to have received eight hundred ducats from him. MacEgan exercised his powers with unremitting energy. He confirmed children in crowds. All who had served the queen, even if they were Irish and Roman catholics, he is said to have had confessed and absolved, and then immediately executed in his sight. But MacEgan's career was soon ended. He personally engaged in an encounter with some English soldiers under Captain (afterwards Sir William) Taaffe [q. v.] at Cladach on 5 Jan. 1602–3, and was slain there. Sir George Carew [see Carew, George, Baron Carew of Clopton], writing to the privy council on 22 Jan. 1602–1603, says that MacEgan, perceiving the advantage that the English had obtained, 'with a drawn sword in one hand, and his portius and beads in the other, with one hundred men led by himself, came up to the sword, where he was slain, whose death so amazed the rest as they instantly brake and fled.' According to O'Sullevan, he was killed 'dum vestibus ecclesiasticis indutus, arma spiritualia manibus gerit altera breviarium, altera rosariam.' All Carberry was thereupon reduced to submission; 'a principall means of this suddaine and universalle reduction was the death of that traitorly priest, Owen MacEggan, which doubtlesse was more beneficialle to the state than to have gotten the head of the most capitall rebell in Munster' (Stafford, p. 367). He was buried in the convent of Timoleague, diocese of Ross, and a small cross was placed above his tomb.

He must not be confused with Boethius MacEgan (*d.* 1650), a Franciscan Minorite, who was appointed bishop of Ross on 11 March 1647, taken prisoner by a troop of Ludlow's soldiery in May 1650, and executed at Bandon Bridge (Brady, *Episcopal Succession*, ii. 112).

[Carew MSS. 1589–1600 pp. 314, 315, 1601–1603; Stafford's Pacata Hibernia, pp. 366–9; O'Sullevan's Hist. Cath. Ibern. Compendium, ed. Kelly, pp. 240, 243, 244, &c.; Cox's Hist. of Ireland, i. 451, 453; Thomas's Historical Notes, p. 1220; Myles O'Reilly's Sufferers for the Catholic Faith in Ireland; Brady's Episcopal Succession; MacGeoghegan's Hist. of Ireland (translated by Kelly), ii. 316, 317, 328; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors.] A. F. P.

MACERONI, FRANCIS (1788–1846), aide-de-camp to Murat and mechanical inventor, was born in Manchester in 1788. His father, Peter Augustus Maceroni, with two brothers, had served in a French regiment in America during the war of independence, and after a roving life settled down at Manchester as an Italian agent for British goods. He married an English woman, a Roman catholic, the daughter of Benjamin Wildsmith of Sheffield, and afterwards removed to London. Maceroni states that when the French first overran Italy his father had 30,000*l.* worth of English goods in that country on his books. He was sent by his mother to a Roman catholic school in Hampshire, a sort of 'Dotheboys Hall,' whence he was removed to an academy at Carshalton, Surrey, kept by some Dominican fathers from Douay. Afterwards he was at the college at Old Hall Green, near Puckeridge, Hertfordshire (of which the Rev. Dr. Poynter, subsequently Roman catholic

bishop of London, was president), and there he acquired a smattering of the sciences. In 1803 he was sent by his father to Rome, where one of his uncles was the papal postmaster-general. He was then fifteen. He appears to have idled away the next ten years at Naples and Rome, in company with other young Englishmen. Mixing in the best society, he claimed to have introduced archery and cricket into Italy, and started a swimming-bath for ladies, where he acted as instructor. He dabbled a little in scientific experiments, and in 1813 applied himself to the study of anatomy and medicine.

Maceroni's pleasing address and English birth recommended him to Murat, king of Naples, who on 1 Jan. 1814 made him one of his aides-de-camp, with the rank of colonel of cavalry, and in July of the same year sent him to England with an autograph letter to the prince regent. Murat, who was negotiating with the English government, sent him again on a mission to England in February 1815. He was in London when the news arrived of Napoleon's escape from Elba; on 26 Feb. Murat's forces were defeated by the Austrians at Tolentino on 2–3 May 1815, and on 16 May Murat fled from Italy to Corsica. Meanwhile 'Count' Maceroni, as he styled himself, had proceeded to Paris to further his master's interests. He claimed to have been made at this time a chevalier of the Legion of Honour in the name of the emperor. When the allied armies were advancing on Paris after Waterloo, he was employed as an agent of the 'commission of government' to endeavour to obtain an armistice, so as to delay the re-entry of the Bourbons; in this he was unsuccessful. In his memoirs he gives minute details of his interviews with the Duke of Wellington, whose published papers contain no mention of the subject. Maceroni was afterwards sent as the representative of the allied powers to offer Murat an asylum in the Austrian dominions. His letter to Murat conveying the offer is headed Genoa, but dated 28 Sept. 1815, when he appears to have been at Ajaccio, and Murat's answer from the latter place under the same date accepted the proffered terms, 'after he should have regained his family.' The letters are given in the 'Castlereagh Correspondence,' xi. 49, 50. Murat was then on the eve of setting out on his last fatal expedition, in which he refused to allow Maceroni to accompany him. Maceroni states that a number of Corsican patriots at this time asked him to place himself at their head, shake off the French yoke, and offer the island to Great Britain. He returned to France, and was subsequently thrown into a French prison for alleged illegal interference on Murat's behalf. He was released, without compensation, and in January 1816 returned to England, which was his home for the rest of his life.

In 1817 he published his 'Interesting Facts relating to the Fall and Death of Joachim Murat, King of Naples,' London, 8vo, which went through several editions. He also wrote a pamphlet in French and English containing Santini's representations of Napoleon's ill-usage at St. Helena. He was associated with Sir Gregor MacGregor [q. v.], afterwards cacique of Poyais, in his attack and capture of Porto Bello in 1819, but soon fell out with MacGregor, whom he described as a coward and a mountebank. Maceroni afterwards received the rank of brigadier-general in the service of the new republic of Colombia, and appears to have incurred many risks and liabilities in procuring supplies of men and arms in London and Paris. In 1821 he married. He then went to Spain with General Pepè, and meddled in Spanish and Neapolitan politics, always on the popular, and, as events turned out, the losing side. On his return to England he was in communication with the Spanish ambassador in respect of a project of ship communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He promoted a company, styled 'The Atlantic and Pacific Junction and South American Mining and Trading Company,' with a capital of a million sterling in 100*l.* shares. The names of Henry Kater [q. v.] and Sir William Congreve [q. v.] appeared among the directors. The company collapsed in the commercial panic of 1825. About this time Maceroni brought out 'the best paddle-wheel in the world,' some improved rockets, a design for an armoured ship, and other military and naval inventions which were never patented. He also wrote 'Hints to Paviours,' London, 1827, 8vo, in which he advocated asphalte paving. In 1829 he went to Constantinople on receipt of 1,000*l.* to assist the Turks against the Russians, and returned two years later 'poorer than he went.' At the time of the first Reform Bill he published an ill-advised physical force pamphlet, entitled 'Defensive Instructions for the People, containing new and improved Combination of Arms, called Foot Lancers,' London, 1832, 8vo. The combination was a fowling-piece and a ten-foot lance for street fighting. Maceroni says that he had great difficulty in finding a printer for the pamphlet, which he published without any return when he and his children were in the sorest poverty.

Maceroni next turned his attention to an improved model of 'steam-coach' for common

roads, the most important of his inventions. An engineering treatise of the day (GORDON, *Elementary Locomotion*) speaks of it as 'a fine specimen of indomitable perseverance.' In this undertaking Maceroni was associated with a Mr. Squire, the owner of a factory on Paddington Green, by whom the invention was patented and worked out. Accounts of the successful performances of the steam-coach in the neighbourhood of London and Brussels appeared in the 'Morning Chronicle,' 7 and 16 Oct. 1833, 'Scotsman,' 9 March 1834, 'Times,' 10 Oct. 1834, 'Globe,' October 1834, 'True Sun,' December 1834, and elsewhere. But the railways ruined the project, the partners fell out, an execution was put in the works, and Maceroni was for some time a prisoner for debt. At the time of writing his memoirs in 1838 he and his children were in most distressed circumstances. He died in London on 25 July 1846.

With much personal vanity, which his memoirs constantly betray, Maceroni appears to have been an amiable and accomplished man, of fertile inventive genius. His scientific views were practical as well as original.

One of Maceroni's uncles, resident in England, changed the spelling of the family name to 'Macirone,' but Maceroni resumed the original orthography.

[Memoirs and Adventures of Colonel Maceroni, London, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo, and 'synoptical index' at the end of that work; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. xi. 35, 2nd ser. iv. 74.] H. M. C.

M'EWEN, WILLIAM (1735–1762), Scotch secessionist, born at Perth in 1735, studied divinity under Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling and James Fisher of Glasgow. In 1753 he was licensed to preach by the associate presbytery of Dunfermline, and in 1754 he was ordained minister of the associate congregation in Dundee. He died suddenly at Leith on 13 Jan. 1762, having been married two days before to the eldest daughter of John Wardlaw, merchant of Dalkeith. He was buried in Dalkeith churchyard.

M'Ewen was an attractive preacher and writer. He was author of: 1. 'Grace and Truth; or the Glory and Fulness of the Redeemer displayed in an Attempt to explain . . . the Types, Figures, and Allegories of the Old Testament,' 12mo, Edinburgh, 1763 (numerous editions). 2. 'A select Set of Essays, doctrinal and practical, upon Subjects in Divinity,' 2 vols. 12mo, Edinburgh, 1767; 7th edit., 'enlarged, with fourteen new Essays on the Perfection of God,' 1799.

[Life by John Patison prefixed to the various editions of M'Ewen's Works.] G. G.

MACFAIT, EBENEZER, M.D. (*d.* 1786), miscellaneous writer, was eminent in his day as a Greek scholar and mathematician. He practised medicine at Edinburgh, but died at Alva, the seat of his friend John Johnston, on 25 Nov. 1786 (*Scots Mag.* xlviii. 622). He was author of: 1. 'Remarks on the Life and Writings of Plato, with Answers to the principal Objections against him; and a General View of his Dialogues,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1760 [anon.] 2. 'A new System of General Geography,' pt. 1 (all published), 8vo, Edinburgh, 1780. Macfait also contributed two papers on meteorological subjects to vol. i. of 'Essays Physical and Literary' (1754).

[Watt's Bibl. Brit.] G. G.

MACFARLAN, JAMES (1832–1862), poet, of Glasgow, son of a weaver turned pedlar, was born at Glasgow, 9 April 1832. He received some school training at Kilmarnock and Glasgow, but was mainly self-taught. Stirred by a stray volume of Byron when twelve years old, he presently joined subscription libraries in various provincial towns visited in the wanderings of the family. At twenty, Macfarlan, then a professional pedlar, knew the standard English poets, and had himself written verse extensively. In 1853 he walked to and from London, securing the publication of a volume of lyrics, which gave him reputation, but little profit. For a short time subsequently he held a post in the Glasgow Athenæum, but relapsed into peddling. He printed in Glasgow a second book with an ambitious dedication, but received scanty encouragement either from his patron or from the public. Struggling on against consumption, poverty, and neglect, getting and quickly losing some petty employment, he was at length engaged as police-court reporter to the Glasgow 'Bulletin.' Too erratic for this post, he successfully contributed short stories for a time to the weekly issue of the paper. Then he married, and his wife helped the income by dressmaking. Dickens, whom Macfarlan found 'a prince of editors,' printed several of his poems in 'Household Words;' and Thackeray, hearing Samuel Lover recite his 'Lords of Labour' in 1859, warmly exclaimed that he did not think 'Burns himself could have taken the wind out of this man's sails.' Meanwhile, Macfarlan's health rapidly failed, owing partly to his convivial habits. His fatal illness seized him when hawking his prose pamphlet, 'An Attic Study,' and he died in Glasgow, 6 Nov. 1862. He was buried in Cheapside cemetery, Anderston, Glasgow, and a tombstone was erected by his admirers in 1885.

Macfarlan does not write in the Scottish dialect, but in fluent and resonant English. He shows originality and elevation of thought. His works are: 'Poems: Pictures of the Past,' 1854; 'City Songs, and other Poetical Pieces,' 1855; and 'Lyrics of Life,' 1856. Subsequently he published two tracts, 'The Wanderers of the West,' a poem, and a series of acute and suggestive prose reflections, entitled 'An Attic Study: brief Notes on Nature, Men, and Books.' 'The Poetical Works of James Macfarlan, with a Memoir,' appeared in 1882.

[Memoir by Mr. Colin Rae-Brown, prefixed to Poetical Works; Grant Wilson's Poets and Poetry of Scotland; Irving's Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen.] T. B.

MACFARLAN, JOHN (*d.* 1846), Scottish advocate, elder brother of Patrick Macfarlan [q. v.], was eldest son of John Warden (1740–1788), minister of the second charge, Canongate, Edinburgh, who took the additional name of Macfarlan after marrying Anne, daughter of Hugh Macfarlan of Kirkton or Ballencleroche. John, who succeeded to the family property, was brought up to the law, and obtained a good practice as an advocate. He was one of Sir Walter Scott's friends, and studied German with him about 1788. He was intimate with Dugald Stewart and Sir Henry Moncrieff, was interested in philosophy, and a good lawyer. He is mentioned in Cockburn's 'Memorials' as 'an apostle, and worthy of the best apostolic age.' He published two pamphlets, 'Who are the Friends of Religion and the Church?' 1838; and 'The Presbyterian Empire, its Origin, Decline, and Fall,' 1842. He died 18 Dec. 1846, leaving a son,

Macfarlan, James (1800–1871), who was born in 1800, licensed by the presbytery of Glasgow in 1831, and became minister of Muiravonside, near Linlithgow, on the presentation of William IV, in 1834. He was a Hebrew scholar, and published in 1845 an English version of the 'Prophecies of Ezekiel.' He married, 31 Oct. 1837, Matilda Marianne Christie, daughter of Captain Christie of the 78th regiment, and granddaughter of William Morehead of Herbertshire. By her he left, among other children, a son,

James Macfarlan (1845–1889), who was born 6 Jan. 1845, educated at the Edinburgh Academy (1858–61) and university (1861–4), and licensed as a minister. From 1869 till 1871 he assisted at Dundee, and was appointed minister of Ruthwell by the Earl of Mansfield in 1871. He was an archæologist, and by his exertions in 1887 the runic cross of Ruthwell, on which he wrote a monograph, 1885, was removed to the church. He died at Foulden, Berwickshire, 7 Oct. 1889, and was buried at Ruthwell. A memorial hall has been since built in commemoration of his work in the parish. He married a daughter of Professor Allan Menzies of Edinburgh University, and left several children.

[Information kindly furnished by Dr. Douie of Sevenoaks; Cockburn's Life of Jeffrey, i. 21, 113, ii. 26, 63; C. Morehead's Mem. of R. Morehead, pp. 6 et seq.; Cockburn's Memorials, pp. 150, &c.; Lockhart's Scott, p. 56; Hew Scott's Fasti; Dumfries and Galloway Standard, 9 Oct., and Dumfries and Galloway Courier and Herald, 12 Oct. 1889; Memoirs of James Macfarlan (1845–1889), 1892.] W. A. J. A.

MACFARLAN, PATRICK (1780–1849), Scottish divine, younger brother of John Macfarlan [q. v.], was educated at the Edinburgh High School, was licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh on 28 Dec. 1803, and was presented to the charge of Kippen in 1806 by David Erskine of Cardross. In 1810 he was transferred, on the presentation of George III, to Polmont, Stirlingshire; in 1824 he became minister of St. John's, Glasgow, in succession to Chalmers; in 1825 minister of St. Enoch's, Glasgow; and in 1832 he was transferred, on the presentation of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, to the west parish of Greenock, the richest living in the church of Scotland. He was examined on 20 and 25 March 1834 before the committee of the House of Commons on church patronage, and was moderator of the general assembly the same year. At the disruption he adhered to the protest, joined the secession, and was declared no longer a minister of the kirk on 24 May 1843. He was moderator of the free general assembly in 1845. He died on 13 Nov. 1849. Macfarlan married, on 8 Jan. 1808, Catherine, daughter of Robert Clason, minister of Logie; she died in 1815, and left a son John, a free church minister at Greenock, and two daughters.

His chief works were: 1. 'Thoughts on Popular Election, Patronage, and Calls,' Edinburgh, 1833, 8vo. 2. 'Letter to the Friends of the Established Church,' Edinburgh, 1842, 8vo. 3. 'The Past and Present State of Evangelical Religion in Switzerland,' Edinburgh, 1845, 8vo; the first of a series of lectures on foreign churches. 4. 'A Vindication of the Church of Scotland,' London, 1850, 8vo; an answer to the Duke of Argyll's 'Essay on the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland.' In 1826–7 he engaged in a controversy with Greville Ewing [q. v.], occasioned by a speech of the latter at a meeting of the Glasgow Auxiliary Bible Society. He edited Warden's 'Essay on the Lord's Supper,' Leith,

1808, and Thomas Brown's 'Sermons,' Glasgow, 1849.

[Hew Scott's Fasti, passim; Disruption Worthies; Free Church Mag. 1850.] W. A. J. A.

MACFARLAN, WALTER (*d.* 1767), antiquary, second son of John Macfarlan of Arrochar and Helen, daughter of Robert, second viscount Arbuthnot, succeeded his father in 1705. From his early years Macfarlan devoted himself to antiquarian research connected with the history of Scotland. Ecclesiastical records specially attracted him, and he employed a clerk named Tait to make copies of most of the cartularies accessible to him; the copies are notable for their accuracy and neatness. Macfarlan appears to have held strict views on etiquette. 'The late laird of Macfarlan, an eminent genealogist,' wrote Dr. Johnson in his 'Hebridean Tour,' p. 134, 'considered himself as disrespectfully treated if the common addition [i.e. Mr.] was applied to him. "Mr. Macfarlan," said he, "may with equal propriety be said to many; but I, and I only, am Macfarlan."' He died at his house in Canongate, Edinburgh, on 5 June 1767. His library was sold, and the Faculty of Advocates purchased in 1785 his manuscripts, of which there have been printed the cartularies of Aberdeen, Arbroath, Balmerino, Dryburgh, Dunfermline, Kelso, Lindores, Melrose, Moray, St. Andrews, and Scone. These were extensively used by Douglas in his 'Peerage of Scotland.' Macfarlan married in 1760 Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Alexander, sixth earl of Kelly, and left a son Walter. There is a portrait of Macfarlan in the library of the Society of Scots Antiquaries, which was engraved in 1846. Another by J. T. Seaton, in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, was engraved in mezzotint by Alexander Hay.

[Gent. Mag. 1767; Scots Magazine; Johnson's Hebridean Tour; Douglas's Baronage of Scotland; Notes and Queries, 1st ser. iv. 406, 509; Turnbull's Catalogue of Faculty of Advocates' Library; Irving's Eminent Scotsmen; Anderson's Scottish Nation.] A. F. P.

MACFARLANE, MRS. (*fl.* 1716–1719), murderess, was daughter of Colonel Charles Straiton, a zealous Jacobite. When about nineteen she married John Macfarlane, writer to the signet and law agent of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat. At the time Macfarlane was in middle life, many years his wife's senior. Soon after the marriage Mrs. Macfarlane made the acquaintance of Captain John Cayley, a commissioner of customs, and son of Cornelius Cayley of the city of York. On 29 Sept. 1716 he called on her in her house at Edinburgh, when, for reasons known only to herself or him, she fired two shots at him with a pistol, one of which pierced his heart. Her husband asserted that she fired to save herself from outrage (letter in *Swintons of that Ilk*, p. 89), and she affirmed that this explanation was 'only too true' (*ib.* p. 91). Her husband also affirmed that she wished to send for a magistrate and tell the whole story, and that he advised her against it. Not appearing to stand her trial in the ensuing February, she was outlawed. She obtained refuge in the mansion-house of the Swinton family in a concealed apartment opening from the parlour by a sliding panel. A child of Lady Swinton, while her mother was at church, discovered Mrs. Macfarlane one day in the parlour, and this incident suggested to Scott his description of the concealment and discovery of the Countess of Derby in 'Peveril of the Peak.' Scott says 'it is certain she returned and lived and died in Edinburgh' (note to *Peveril of the Peak*). If, however, she returned, her life in Edinburgh was comparatively short, for her husband married again on 6 Oct. 1719 (Appendix to FERGUSSON'S *Major Fraser's Manuscript*).

[Chambers's Domestic Annals of Scotland; Scott's note to Peveril of the Peak; Fergusson's Major Fraser's Manuscript, App. No. 3, ii. 170–181; A. C. Swinton's The Swintons of that Ilk.] T. F. H.

MACFARLANE, CHARLES (*d.* 1858), miscellaneous writer, a native of Scotland, was son of Robert Macfarlane, by his wife, daughter of John Howard and widow of Major Harris, who was killed at the massacre of Patna in 1763. From January 1816 to May 1827 he lived in Italy and travelled through every part of the Peninsula, acquiring complete familiarity with its language and literature. In 1827 he went to Turkey and resided for sixteen months in Constantinople and the Turkish provinces. He returned to England on 2 Feb. 1829, settling in London, and supported himself by literary work. He was for many years a valuable member of Charles Knight's staff.

Accompanied by his eldest son, a youth of sixteen, Macfarlane returned to Turkey in 1847, and on his way home, in the summer of 1848, visited Messina, and made a tour through the kingdom of Naples, the Abruzzi, the marches of Ancona, and Rome. About July 1857 he was nominated a poor brother of the Charterhouse, where he died on 9 Dec. 1858. James Robinson Planché, his collaborator in several of Knight's publications, found him 'a most amusing companion and a warm friend.'

Macfarlane's best work was the 'Civil and Military History of England,' which he contributed to Knight's 'Pictorial History,' edited by George Lillie Craik, 8 vols. 8vo, 1838–44. The struggles between the houses of York and Lancaster are described with especial spirit and knowledge. An abridgment, with a continuation to date, was published, under the title of 'The Cabinet History of England,' 26 vols. 12mo, London, 1845–7. Another edition, with the title changed to 'The Comprehensive History of England,' appeared under the editorship of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, 4 vols. 8vo, London, 1856–61, and again in 1876–8; and a third, with a continuation to 1884, by Thomas Archer, was issued as 'The Popular History of England,' 3 vols. 8vo, London, 1886. For Knight Macfarlane also compiled anonymously two pleasant little volumes called 'The Book of Table Talk,' 1836 (another edition 1847), for which Planché wrote a brief history of stage costume.

Macfarlane's historical novels are readable, but his biographies of Gresham (1847), Marlborough (1852), Wellington (1853, 1877, 1886), and Napoleon I (1852, 1879, 1880, 1886), his histories and books of travel, go far to justify the 'Athenæum's' reference to him as a 'voluminous, not a luminous writer.' Macfarlane's writings, other than those already noticed, include: 1. 'Constantinople in 1828,' 4to, London, 1829 (two editions; translated into French, 2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1829). 2. 'The Armenians, a Tale of Constantinople,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1830. 3. 'Barba Yorghi (or Uncle George), the Greek Pilot,' in vol. i. of 'The Sisters' Budget,' 8vo, London, 1831. 4. 'The Romance of History; Italy,' 3 vols. 12mo, London, 1832 (and 1872). 5. 'The Seven Apocalyptic Churches. The Etchings by T. Knox,' 4to, London, 1832. 6. 'The Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers in all parts of the World,' 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1833 (and 1837, in the 'Family Library'). 7. 'The French Revolution,' 4 vols. 8vo, London, 1844–5, in Knight's 'Library for the Times.' 8. 'Our Indian Empire,' 8vo, London, 1844, in the same series. 9. 'The Camp of Refuge' (anon.), 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1844 (also 1880–1887); a tale of the conquest of the Isle of Ely. 10. 'A Legend of Reading Abbey' (anon.), 12mo, London, 1845, in 'Knight's Weekly,' No. 62. 11. 'The Dutch in the Medway' (anon.), 12mo, London, 1845, in the same series, No. 43. These three tales were published collectively, under the title of 'Old England Novelettes,' 4 vols. 18mo, 1846–7. 12. 'The Romance of Travel; the East,' 2 vols. 12mo, London, 1846–7, in 'Knight's Weekly,' Nos. 81, 111. 13. 'Popular Customs, Sports, and Recollections of the South of Italy,' 12mo, London, 1846, in 'Knight's Monthly Volume,' originally contributed to the 'Penny Magazine' between 1834 and 1845. 14. 'A Glance at Revolutionized Italy,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1849. 15. 'Sicily, her Constitutions, and Viscount Palmerston's Sicilian Blue-Book,' 8vo, London, 1849, an appendix to the above. 16. 'Turkey and its Destiny,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1850. 17. 'The Neapolitan Government and Mr. Gladstone,' 8vo, London, 1851. 18. 'A History of British India,' 8vo, London, 1852 (1857, 1858, and 1881). 19. 'Japan, an account Geographical and Historical. . . . With Illustrations from Designs by A. Allom,' 8vo, London, 1852. 20. 'The Catacombs of Rome, with Illustrations,' 12mo, London, 1852 (1854 and 1855). 21. 'The Great Battles of the British Army,' 8vo, London, 1853 (2nd edit. 1854). 22. 'Kismet, or the Doom of Turkey,' 8vo, London, 1853. 23. 'The Camp of 1853, with Hints on Military Matters for Civilians,' 12mo, London, 1853. 24. 'Patriots of China,' 8vo, London, 1853. 25. 'The Chinese Revolution, with details of the Habits, Manners, and Customs of China and the Chinese,' 16mo, London, 1853. He also translated Desbarolles's 'Two French Artists in Spain,' 8vo, 1851.

[Athenæum, 18 Dec. 1858, p. 800; Planché's Recollections; Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

MACFARLANE, DUNCAN (1771–1857), principal of Glasgow University, son of Duncan Macfarlane, minister of Drymen, Stirlingshire, was born at Auchingray, 27 Sept. 1771. He was educated for the church at the university of Glasgow, licensed 1791, and ordained to the charge of Drymen, in succession to his father, in 1792. In 1806 he was created a D.D. of his university. He contested unsuccessfully the chair of divinity and the ministry of the Tron Church, where Dr. Thomas Chalmers was elected, after a keen contest, in 1814. He was made one of his majesty's chaplains in 1815, served as moderator of the general assembly in 1819, and presented an address to George IV on his accession in 1820. While still at Drymen he was appointed dean of the Chapel Royal, but resigned both offices on being made principal of Glasgow University and minister of the High Church, Glasgow, in 1824. Opposition was raised to his holding the two offices conjointly, but the general assembly, by 165 to 80 votes, decided that he was acting legally. The colonial mission scheme was originated by him, and he continued its convener over twenty years. In the patron-

age controversy he defended the established church of Scotland against the seceders, and as a moderator of the general assembly for the second time conducted the church business in the disruption year, 1843. He died at Glasgow, 25 Nov. 1857.

[Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, 1868, vol. ii. pt. i. pp. 7, 235, 353; J. Smith's Our Scottish Clergy, 2nd ser. 1849, pp. 72–9; G. MacGregor's History of Glasgow, 1881, p. 454; Irving's Book of Scotsmen, 1881, p. 300.] G. C. B.

MACFARLANE, JOHN, LL.D. (1807–1874), Scottish divine, born in Dunfermline on 7 Feb. 1807, was third son of James Macfarlane, for forty years colleague, and afterwards successor at Queen Anne Street Church, Dunfermline, of James Husband, D.D. (*d.* 1821), whose daughter Grace was his wife. She died in giving birth to her ninth child when John was eight years of age. Of his brothers, James became the leading solicitor in Dunfermline, William Husband a well-known lithographer in Edinburgh, George and Wardlaw merchants in Glasgow, and Andrew, minister of Trinity U. P. Church, Greenock. John was educated at the grammar school of Dunfermline, and in his thirteenth year entered the university of Edinburgh. In 1823 he attended a session at Glasgow University, and entered the Divinity Hall of the United Secession church in 1825. He was licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh in 1830, and was ordained in Kincardine-on-Forth in the following year. He soon became known as a popular preacher and a facile and voluminous writer. In 1832 a steeple was added to his church, and a bell introduced. An interdict to prevent the bell from being rung was served upon him at the instance of the parish minister, but it was found that the use of church bells was not an exclusive privilege of the established church. In September 1840 he was inducted into the charge of Nicolson Street U. P. Church, Glasgow. Shortly afterwards his congregation removed to a new church, called Erskine Church, in memory of two of the founders of the secession denomination. In 1842 Macfarlane received the degree of LL.D. from Glasgow University. In company with Dr. H. M. Macgill of Glasgow and others, Macfarlane promoted the cause of presbyterian church extension in England. Funds placed at the disposal of the synod for the purpose by John Henderson, esq., of Park, Glasgow, enabled Macfarlane and his associates to open presbyterian churches at Highbury and at Clapham, London, and in August 1861 Macfarlane himself was called to the latter. He was elected moderator of the united presbyterian synod in 1866 and of the English provincial synod in 1870. Under his ministry Clapham Church increased from thirty-six members to about eight hundred, and raised over 12,000*l.* for building purposes. Macfarlane died after a long illness in 1874.

In 1837 Macfarlane married Janet Jamieson, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Kidston of Glasgow.

Macfarlane published, apart from sermons, lectures, and pamphlets: 1. 'The Night Lamp,' a narrative 'of the means by which spiritual darkness was dispelled from the deathbed of Agnes Maxwell Macfarlane' (written in 1832, but not published till 1851). 2. 'The Mountains of the Bible, their Scenes and their Lessons,' 1840. 3. 'Altar Light,' 1859. 4. 'Altar Zeal,' 1859. 5. 'Altar Gold,' 1859. 6. 'The Life and Times of Dr. Lawson,' the result of much labour and research, 1861. 7. 'Pulpit Echoes,' 1868. In 1837, in conjunction with Dr. McKerrow, he edited 'The Life and Correspondence of the Rev. H. Belfrage, D.D., Falkirk.' In 1838 he contributed to the 'Christian Treasury' 'Moral Views of London.' He was also the author of memoirs of Dr. Archer, Dr. Kidston, Dr. Smith, Dr. McKelvie, Dr. Baird, the Rev. John Campbell, and others, and edited a 'Condensed Commentary,' from Henry and Scott.

[Personal knowledge; Graham's Memoirs of John Macfarlane, LL.D.; Annals and Statistics of the U. P. Church.] T. B. J.

MACFARLANE, PATRICK (1758–1832), Gaelic scholar, born in 1758, was for some time schoolmaster at Appin, Argyllshire, but latterly resident in Glasgow, where he died towards the end of 1832. His work in Gaelic literature consisted mostly of translations published by the Society in Scotland for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge. Among the authors whose works he translated into Gaelic are Baxter, Dr. Blair, Bunyan, Doddridge, and Guthrie. He corrected the proofs of the Gaelic New Testament of 1813 and of McLeod and Dewar's Dictionary. He also compiled a manual for family devotion (1829), published a small collection of Gaelic poems (1813), and a vocabulary of Gaelic and English (1815).

[Reid's Bibl. Scoto-Celtica; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Gent. Mag. 1833, pt. i. p. 93.] J. R. M.

MACFARLANE, ROBERT (1734–1804), miscellaneous writer, a native of Scotland, was born in 1734, and received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he proceeded M.A. He settled in London, and for some years kept a school with great success at Walthamstow, Essex. At one time he was editor of the 'Morning

Chronicle' and 'London Packet.' His retentive memory enabled him to faithfully report some of the finest speeches in parliament during Lord North's administration, especially those delivered in the debates on the American war. On the evening of 8 Aug. 1804, during the Brentford election, he was killed by being accidentally thrown under a carriage at Hammersmith (FAULKNER, *Hammersmith*, pp. 297–8).

Marfarlane was engaged by Thomas Evans, the publisher, of Paternoster Row, to write a 'History of the Reign of George III,' the first volume of which was issued in 1770. In consequence, however, of some misunderstanding, Evans employed another writer to continue the work, the second volume of which appeared in 1782, and the third in 1794. On being reconciled to Evans, Macfarlane wrote in 1796 a fourth volume, which was severely handled by the critics. Macfarlane defended himself in an 'Appendix, or the Criticks Criticized,' 8vo, London, 1797.

He was an enthusiastic admirer of the poems of Ossian, and translated them into Latin verse, publishing in 1769 the first book of 'Temora' as a specimen. At the time of his death he had in the press an elaborate edition of the poet, which was afterwards issued under the auspices of the Highland Society of London, with the title 'The Poems of Ossian in Gaelic, with a literal Translation into Latin, with a Dissertation on their authenticity by Sir J. Sinclair, and a Translation from the Italian of the Abbé Cesarette's Dissertation on the Controversy respecting Ossian, with Notes by J. McArthur,' 3 vols. 8vo, London, 1807.

In 1797 Macfarlane published 'An Address to the People of the British Empire on Public Affairs,' and in 1799 a translation of George Buchanan's 'Dialogue concerning the Rights of the Crown of Scotland,' with two dissertations prefixed, one on the pretended identity of the Getes and Scythians, and the Goths and Scots, and the other vindicating the character of Buchanan as an historian.

[Gent. Mag. 1804, ii. 791; Anderson's Scottish Nation, ii. 731–2; Green's Diary of a Lover of Literature, 1810, p. 65.] G. G.

MACFARLANE, ROBERT, LORD ORMIDALE (1802–1880), senator of the College of Justice, born in 1802, was son of Parlane Macfarlane of Luss, Dumbartonshire. He was educated at Glasgow and Edinburgh, and admitted a writer to the signet in 1827. He afterwards passed some time in Jamaica, but, determining to proceed to the bar, became advocate at Edinburgh in 1838. He was very successful with juries in civil cases, though not an orator, and in 1853 was made sheriff of Renfrewshire. He was made an ordinary lord of session, with the title of Lord Ormidale, on 13 Jan. 1862, and transferred to the second division in 1874. As a judge he was kind to young barristers, and very painstaking. He had a dislike for showy pleading, and did a great deal after Lord Colonsay's death to reform the procedure of the court of session. His speech upon the condition of the court before the Juridical Society in 1867 caused some controversy, but the act of 1868 abolishing many of the technicalities of pleading was largely due to his advocacy. Ormidale died at Hartrigge, Jedburgh, on 3 Nov. 1880. His wife, a Miss Greigh of Eccles, Berwickshire, whom he married in 1845, predeceased him. Ormidale published: 1. 'The Practice of the Court of Session in Jury Causes,' Edinburgh, 1837, 8vo. 2. 'Reports of Jury Trials in the Courts of Session from 12 March 1838 to 27 Dec. 1839,' Edinburgh, 1841, 8vo. 3. Parts i. to viii. of 'Practical Notes on the Structure of Issues in Jury Cases in the Court of Session,' Edinburgh, 1844–5, 8vo.

[Scotsman, 5 Nov. 1880; Irving's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, p. 572; Ann. Reg. 1880, p. 219; Book of Dignities.] W. A. J. A.

MACFARREN, GEORGE (1788–1843), dramatist and theatrical manager, born in London 5 Sept. 1788, was son of George Macfarren. He was educated chiefly at Archbishop Tenison's school in Castle Street, Leicester Square, and while there he wrote a tragedy which was privately played by his schoolfellows, with the support of Edmund Kean, then a boy of their own age. Macfarren was also something of a musician, and according to his son, Sir G. Macfarren, 'he could sustain either of the parts in a violin quartet,' and 'had he not met with a fashionable teacher of dancing, named Bishop, who offered to make him a gentleman instead of a fiddler, he would have adopted music as his profession' (*Musical World*, lv. 24, 1877). He was the first teacher of Oury the violinist (DUBOURG, *The Violin*, 1878 ed., p. 217), and while still under twenty years of age he opened a dancing academy of his own. In 1816 he visited Paris, where he had lessons in dancing from the best teachers. His natural bent was, however, towards the stage, and on 28 Sept. 1818 his first publicly performed dramatic work, 'Ah! what a Pity, or the Dark Knight and the Fair Lady,' was given at the English Opera House (for the benefit of John Pritt Harley) [q. v.]; from this date almost every year witnessed the production of some piece or other from his pen.

In February 1831 he took over the management of the theatre in Tottenham Street, which he called the Queen's Theatre, in honour of Queen Adelaide, and here he remained until July of the following year, producing, among numerous other works, a dramatic version of Handel's 'Acis and Galatea,' for which Cipriani Potter wrote additional accompaniments (cf. BANISTER, *Life of G. A. Macfarren*, p. 35, 1892). Macfarren seems to have laid special stress upon accuracy of detail and naturalness in staging the plays which he produced. Robert Elliston, successively lessee of Drury Lane, the Olympic, and Surrey theatres, stated that 'no such perfect pictures as he saw at the Queen's Theatre had ever been put on the stage.' Stanfield painted a drop-scene, which he presented to Macfarren as a token of friendship; Winston was acting-manager, and Leitch was ultimately appointed scene-painter. However, the venture did not meet with pecuniary success, and Macfarren left the Queen's on being appointed stage-manager of the Surrey. He afterwards went to the Strand. He was a good amateur draughtsman and painter, a faculty which stood him in good stead in designing theatrical scenes.

In 1834 he visited Milan, where his daughter was studying singing, and there wrote the libretto of an opera, 'Caractacus.' During some years of his life Macfarren was totally blind, but a year before his death he underwent an operation for cataract and recovered his sight. While blind he devoted himself largely to literature, and he first suggested the formation of the Handel Society. In 1841 he became editor and proprietor of the 'Musical World.' He died suddenly on 24 April 1843 in Castle Street, Leicester Square.

Macfarren married, in August 1808, Elizabeth (*b.* 20 Jan. 1792), daughter of John Jackson, a bookbinder, of Glasgow, who had settled in London. Their eldest son, Sir George Alexander Macfarren, is noticed separately.

The following are the titles of his chief dramatic works, Nos. 1 to 7 being produced at the Royal Coburg Theatre: 1. 'Winning a Husband,' comedietta, in two acts, written for Mrs. Barrymore, produced in 1819. 2. 'Guy Fawkes,' drama, in three acts, 1822. 3. 'Tom and Jerry in France,' comedietta, in two acts, 1823. 4. 'Edward the Black Prince,' historical drama, in three acts, 1823. 5. 'George III,' historical drama, in three acts, 1824. 6. 'The Horatii and Curiatii,' historical drama, in three acts, written for the appearance of Booth (1825) at the Coburg. 7. 'Sir Peter Pry.' 8. 'Malvina,' drama, with music by T. S. Cooke, in three acts, 1826. 9. 'Oberon,' romantic drama, in three acts, 1826. 10. 'Gil Blas,' drama, in three acts, 1827. 11. 'Emblematical Tribute on the Marriage of the Queen,' 1840. 12. 'Don Quixote' (posthumous), opera, in two acts, 1846. Nos. 8 to 12 produced at Drury Lane. 13. 'Auld Robin Gray,' domestic drama, in three acts, 1828. 14. 'The Talisman,' drama, in three acts, 1828. 15. 'My Old Woman,' farce, 1829. 16. 'March of Intellect,' farce, written for the infant prodigy Burke, who acted, danced, sang, and played the violin, 1829. Nos. 13 to 16 produced at the Royal Surrey. 17. 'The Danish Wife,' drama, in three acts, produced at the Queen's Theatre, 1831. 18. 'Harlequin Reformer,' Christmas pantomime, at the Surrey, 1831. 19. 'Innocent Sins,' comedietta, in two acts, at the Strand, 1838. 20. 'The Devil's Opera,' two acts [see G. A. MACFARREN]. 21. 'The Matrimonial Ladder,' comic opera, in two acts, music by Ambroise Thomas, 1839, produced at the Lyceum. 22. 'Latin, Love, and War,' farce, produced at the Haymarket, 1839. In addition to these pieces Macfarren wrote very many short poems, which were set to music by E. J. Loder, G. A. and W. C. Macfarren, Henry Smart ('Estelle'), and others. There is a small oil portrait of Macfarren by H. Lejeune, R.A., and another by Davison, life size, kit-cat, which is in the possession of Mr. Walter Macfarren.

[Authorities already given, and information most kindly supplied by Mr. Walter Cecil Macfarren.] R. H. L.

MACFARREN, SIR GEORGE ALEXANDER (1813–1887), musical composer, born at 24 Villiers Street, Strand, London, on Shrove Tuesday, 2 March 1813, was son of George Macfarren [q. v.] In August 1820 he was sent to Dr. Nicholas's school at Ealing, an establishment in which his father had for many years taught dancing, and at which Cardinal Newman and Professor Huxley were educated. As a youth Macfarren was very delicate, and in 1823 he was removed from the school in order to have his eyesight (which was defective even in these early days) attended to by Mr. Alexander, the oculist. Shortly afterwards he went to a school at Lancing, where he remained eighteen months. His first musical instruction he received from his father, and in March 1827 he was placed under Charles Lucas [q. v.], with whom he continued his studies until 1829, when he entered the Royal Academy of Music. Many years afterwards he wrote a memoir of his old master in the 'Imperial Dictionary of Biography.' At the Royal Academy his masters were Thomas Haydon, William Henry

Holmes, for pianoforte, and Cipriani Potter for composition, and one Smithies for trombone, an instrument which he undertook, in accordance with the Academy rules, as a second study.

In September 1830 his first important orchestral work, a symphony in C, was produced at an Academy concert, and was followed in December 1831 by another in D minor. For the opening of the Queen's Theatre in Tottenham Street, under his father's management in 1831, Macfarren wrote an overture in D, and in 1832 the music to a piece entitled 'The Maid of Switzerland.' On 26 June 1833 another overture by him was played at the Royal Academy two days after its author had received the bronze medal for composition and improvement in pianoplaying. On 17 July in the same year a 'grand overture' was produced at Paganini's concert at Drury Lane Theatre, and on 24 May 1834 an 'Incantation and Elfin Chorus' were given for the first time.

In 1834 Macfarren made his first attempt at dramatic composition, writing a large portion of an opera on the subject of 'Caractacus,' for which his father furnished the libretto. This work was, however, never performed in public, the censor of plays, T. J. Serle, condemning it on the score of historical inaccuracy. At the first concert of a recently formed society of British musicians, 27 Oct. 1834, a symphony in F minor by Macfarren was produced (*Athenæum*, 2 Nov. 1834), and a year later, 2 Nov., W. H. Holmes played Macfarren's pianoforte concerto in C minor at one of the same society's concerts; the overture to the 'Merchant of Venice' also dates from this period (*ib.* 22 Oct. 1835). In 1836 Macfarren wrote in a single night his overture 'Chevy Chase,' as a prelude to a play by J. R. Planché. This work was the means of introducing Macfarren to continental audiences, and Mendelssohn subsequently produced it at one of the Leipzig Gewandhaus concerts in 1843.

On quitting the Royal Academy in 1836, Macfarren became music teacher in a school in the Isle of Man, but there practically his sole opportunities for obtaining musical practice were occasional performances in private of Bach's organ fugues on the piano, the pedal parts being played by a retired naval officer on the contrabass! He devoted much of his spare time, however, to composition, and set to work upon an opera, called at first 'Craso, the Forlorn,' a title afterwards changed to 'El Malechor,' when the opera was enlarged to two acts; for this also his father wrote the libretto. 'El Malechor' was a very ill-fated work; it was accepted for performance by Bunn at Drury Lane in 1839, by Barnett at the St. James's, and by Balfe at the English Opera House in 1840, but as each of these managers became bankrupt before the work could be produced, it never obtained a hearing, only one song being at any time performed in public.

In 1837 Macfarren resigned his post in the Isle of Man, and composed a farewell overture for all the available orchestral resources of the island. The piece was written for sixteen flutes, one clarinet, one violoncello, and some ten or twelve violins—as difficult an orchestra to write for as could well be imagined. On reaching London in 1837 Macfarren was appointed to a professorship of harmony and composition at the Royal Academy of Music, and about the same time wrote the overture to 'Romeo and Juliet.' To the year 1838 belong the conception, composition, and production (13 Aug.) within a month of the 'Devil's Opera,' one of Macfarren's best dramatic works (cf. Banister, *Life*, and *Musical World*, 16 Aug. 1838, and *Athenæum*, 18 Aug. 1838). A jubilee performance of this work was given at Taunton under T. Dudeney in 1888. Later in 1838 the first part of Mr. W. Chappell's 'Collection of National English Airs . . . harmonized by W. Crotch, G. A. Macfarren, and J. A. Wade,' was issued; the whole of the musical part was entrusted to Macfarren.

On the occasion of the queen's marriage in 1840, the Macfarrens, father and son, wrote an 'Emblematical Tribute' for Drury Lane, and in the same year Macfarren joined the council of the newly established Musical Antiquarian Society. For this society he edited Purcell's 'Dido and Æneas,' and several other works by old English composers, and also arranged a pianoforte score of this opera and of the same composer's 'Bonduca.' The former work, however, was subsequently discovered to have been edited from incomplete manuscripts.

In 1844 the Handel Society was founded by Macfarren, in accordance with a suggestion of his father, who died a year earlier. Of this society Macfarren was secretary, and for it he edited 'Belshazzar,' 'Judas Maccabeus,' and 'Jephtha;' it ceased in 1848, owing to want of support.

In January 1845 Macfarren became conductor at Covent Garden, where, under Laurent's management, he produced the 'Antigone' with Mendelssohn's music; on 9 June his C sharp minor symphony, which was composed some years previously and dedicated to Mendelssohn, was given by the Philharmonic Society. In 1845 Macfarren completed an opera on the subject of 'Don

Quixote' (begun in 1841), and it was produced on 3 Feb. 1846 under Bunn's management at Drury Lane, with a libretto by the elder Macfarren. Macfarren had already made the acquaintance of Dr. Day, and staunchly championed Day's system of harmony, advocating and teaching it within the walls of the Royal Academy. Macfarren was consequently 'invited to discuss the question' of the system's orthodoxy before a board which consisted of his colleagues at the Academy. After a lively discussion Macfarren resigned his professorship and severed his connection with the Academy rather than abandon a theory which he felt to be sound. He was, however, reinstated in 1851, and permitted to teach any system he pleased.

In 1847, owing to continued failure of his eyesight, Macfarren visited an oculist in New York; but the results of the visit, which extended to some eighteen months, were not satisfactory. During his absence he worked much at composition, and completed an opera, 'Charles the Second,' with a libretto by Desmond Ryan; it was produced at the Princess's Theatre 27 Oct. 1849, E. J. Loder conducting, and immediately met with success, being played throughout the greater part of two seasons. In 1850 (*Sunday Review*, January 1888) the serenata 'The Sleeper Awakened,' the libretto written by John Oxenford, was performed at Her Majesty's Theatre (national concerts), Sims Reeves taking the part of Abou Hassan. Macfarren's next work of importance was the opera, 'Allan of Aberfeldy' (libretto again by Oxenford), written for Bunn, manager of Drury Lane Theatre in 1851, but, just as the rehearsals were about to begin, Bunn again became bankrupt, and the opera was never produced. On 25 April 1853 the Harmonic Union gave at Exeter Hall the first performance of a cantata 'Lenora,' the libretto of which was an arrangement by Oxenford of a German ballade by Bürger. Julius Benedict conducted, and the work was repeated at the Birmingham Festival under Costa in 1855. The following year witnessed the production of an overture to 'Hamlet' by the New Philharmonic Society, a full analysis of which was given in the programme. For the Bradford Festival of 1857 Macfarren wrote one of his best works, the cantata 'May Day,' Costa conducting. On 9 May 1860 a composition in similar form, entitled 'Christmas,' was produced by the London Musical Society under Alfred Mellon. Five months later one of Macfarren's greatest successes was achieved in the production of the opera 'Robin Hood' at Her Majesty's Theatre. E. T. Smith was the manager, Charles Hall the conductor, and Sims Reeves, Santley, and Madame Lemmens-Sherrington sang the principal parts. In his 'Life and Recollections' Reeves writes that 'Macfarren composed the principal part in what is now recognised as that master's best opera, for myself.' The 'Musical World' of October 1860 speaks in glowing terms of the success of this work. It was during its composition, and probably owing to the great strain put upon him by it, that Macfarren's eyesight completely failed; henceforth he was compelled to dictate all his compositions and literary works to an amanuensis.

On the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, Macfarren wrote an allegorical masque, 'Freya's Gift,' to a libretto by Oxenford, for the Royal English Opera at Covent Garden, where it was performed on 10 March 1863, and in October of the same year German Reed commissioned him to compose an opera di camera, the result being 'Jessy Lea,' which was followed in 1864 by a work on similar lines entitled 'The Soldier's Legacy' (libretto by Oxenford). In the former work Madame Edith Wynne made her first public appearance as an opera singer.

The year 1864 was a very busy one, for, in addition to the work just mentioned, Macfarren wrote an opera to a libretto by Edward Fitzball, called 'She Stoops to Conquer,' which was produced at Covent Garden (Royal English Opera), 11 Feb., Alfred Mellon conducting; while another grand opera in four acts, 'Helvellyn' (libretto by Oxenford), was produced at Covent Garden, Mellon once more being the conductor; the orchestra being led by J. T. Carrodus, and Parepa and Lemmens-Sherrington sustaining principal parts. For some time after the production of these works Macfarren remained comparatively idle, the next compositions of importance being a setting of Christina Rossetti's 'Songs in a Cornfield' for female voices, which Leslie's Choir produced in 1868, and a cantata, 'Outward Bound' (libretto by Oxenford), written for the Norwich Festival of 1872.

With the exception of 'Kenilworth,' an opera written about 1880 for Madame Albani, but never produced, Macfarren thenceforth abandoned opera writing, and devoted himself to oratorio. His first work in this form was 'St. John the Baptist,' produced on 23 Oct. 1873 at the first Bristol Festival, the libretto being compiled by Dr. E. G. Monk. This composition was begun in 1870, and was to have been given at the Gloucester Festival in 1871, but, owing to some misunderstanding, Santley retired, and the composer withdrew his work. So pronounced was its success, however, in 1873, that Macfarren immediately received

commissions to write two more works of a similar class; one, the 'Resurrection,' was produced at the Birmingham Festival in 1876, and met with a very enthusiastic reception (*Monthly Musical Record*, 1 Oct. 1876), though it has been rarely performed since; the other, 'Joseph,' was given at the Leeds Festival 21 Sept. 1877. 'Joseph,' if of academic value, was certainly not a popular success. Concessions were made to the popular taste by the 'introduction of two contralto songs, à propos of nothing; but for the rest, it is feared that the public will find the work dry, if not pedantic' (*Monthly Mus. Rec.* October 1877, p. 155). It is possible that the want of success was due to the badness of the libretto. Both these works were conducted by the composer's brother, W. C. Macfarren. They were quickly followed by a cantata, 'The Lady of the Lake,' which was written for and produced at the opening of the Glasgow Town-hall, 15 Nov. 1877.

In February 1875, on the death of Sir William Sterndale Bennett [q.v.], Macfarren was elected principal of the Royal Academy of Music, and in March, professor of music at Cambridge University. In April the degree of Mus. Doc., *honoris causâ*, was conferred upon him at Cambridge, an example which was followed in 1876 by the university of Oxford, and in 1887 by Dublin University. In 1878 he was also created M.A. by Cambridge, and in 1883 knighthood was offered to him, and was, after much hesitation, accepted.

In November and December 1882 he composed the music for the performances of Sophocles's 'Ajax' in Greek at Cambridge, Stanford directing (*Mus. Times*, 1 Jan. 1883). In 1883 Macfarren wrote his fourth oratorio, 'King David,' which was performed at the Leeds Festival in October under Sir Arthur Sullivan. 'Its reception was most cordial, this result being no doubt aided by a very fine performance' (*ib.* November 1883, p. 605). For the opening of the International and Universal Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, April 1884, Macfarren wrote his 'St. George's Te Deum,' when it was performed by the Handel Festival orchestra under Mr. Manns. A curious feature of the performance was the use made of the bands of the Grenadier and Scots Guards, in addition to the ordinary orchestra; and the introduction of the National Hymns of a number of European countries lent the work a peculiar appropriateness. From this date Macfarren devoted most of his time to his duties at Cambridge and at the Royal Academy of Music, and though he wrote some music (sonatas for violin and piano in A and C; a piano sonata in G minor; six other similar works, and a quartet in G minor for strings, most of which are still in manuscript), none of it was in the operatic or oratorio form. After some months of failing health, he died suddenly on 31 Oct. 1887, at his house, 7 Hamilton Terrace, London. A requisition for his burial in Westminster Abbey was refused, but a memorial service took place in the abbey after the funeral at Hampstead cemetery on 5 Nov. (*Sunday Review*, January 1888). Macfarren married, on 27 Sept. 1844, Clarina Thalia Andrae, a native of Lübeck, at Marylebone Church. Madame Macfarren made her *début* on the stage, in the part of the page in her husband's opera, 'Charles the Second,' 27 Oct. 1849.

As principal of the Royal Academy of Music, Macfarren introduced many new customs; he founded the fortnightly meetings of the professors, which, however, now have 'virtually been merged in the meetings of the R.A.M. club, since established' (*Life of Macfarren*, 1892, p. 347). He also gave an address at the beginning of each academical year at the Academy, and during his lifetime delivered an immense number of lectures on almost every conceivable musical subject at Cambridge, London (Royal Institution 1867; City of London Institute 1866-67-68-70), and elsewhere. His talents were of a very high order, and he had an extraordinary capacity for work, and an indomitable courage in facing the misfortune of blindness; but he was not a genius, and his works, especially those in the larger forms, lack genuine inspiration. They are consummate masterpieces of ingenuity and of learning; they are admirably constructed; they are the results of incessant labour, and the natural outcome of an intellect trained to the utmost pitch of mechanical skill, but they bear the stamp of artificiality (cf. *Musical Times*, December 1887). As a composer he exercised little influence over his contemporaries, and none over his successors.

As a writer of theoretical works Macfarren will possibly be known to posterity after his compositions have been forgotten; but these, too, suffer by their dogmatical and one-sided tone. His lectures and his text-book of counterpoint will always be of interest, at least as a landmark in contemporary musical history.

Besides the orchestral and vocal compositions already enumerated, he composed: 1. Quartets for strings, in A, 1843; G minor, 1852; G, manuscript, 1878. 2. Quintet for piano and strings, in G minor, 1844. 3. Violin Concerto in G minor, written for Strauss, and produced at a Philharmonic concert in 1873. 4. Symphonies in D, 1858; and E minor, 1874,

for orchestra. 5. Pianoforte Sonatas in E flat and A, 1842. 6. Trio in E minor, for piano and strings, 1843. 7. Anthems, church services, and several hundreds of songs, ballads, glees (Shakespeare's songs for four voices, 1860–4); six convivial glees for three voices, 1836; part songs to words by Charles Kingsley, 1865.

Macfarren's chief contributions to the literature of music are: 1. 'Rudiments of Harmony, with Progressive Exercises,' London, 1860; 16th ed. 1887. 2. 'Six Lectures on Harmony, delivered at the Royal Institution,' London, 8vo, 1867; 2nd ed. 1877; 3rd ed. 1882. 3. 'On the Structure of a Sonata,' London, 1871. 4. 'Eighty Musical Sentences,' written in 1867, but first published in 1875. 5. 'Counterpoint, a Practical Course of Study,' London, 4to, 1879; 3rd ed. 1881; another in 1885. 6. 'Musical History briefly narrated and technically discussed,' originally published under the heading 'Music' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 9th ed., but reissued in book form with the addition of 'A Roll of the Names of Musicians, and the Times and places of their Births and Deaths,' Edinburgh, 1885. 7. 'Addresses and Lectures,' London, 1888, with portrait. He also prepared biographical notices of musicians for the 'Imperial Dict. of Biog.;' analyses of works by the great composers; analytical programmes for the Philharmonic Society, 1868–80; and for the Sacred Harmonic Society, the Birmingham Festivals, &c. The following portraits of Macfarren exist: 1. Life-size kitcat, by Mrs. Goodman, in the possession of Mr. W. C. Macfarren. 2. Life-size three-quarter length by Cyrus Johnson, in the possession of the artist; this was exhibited at the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887, and at the Victorian Exhibition 1892. 3. A bas-relief plaque by Mrs. Henry Holmes, in the possession of the Royal Academy of Music.

[A Life of George Alexander Macfarren, by H. C. Banister, was published with portrait in January 1891; 2nd ed. (unaltered), 1892. See also authorities in the text; Athenæum, 2 Nov. 1834; Mus. World, new series, No. 33, 16 Aug. 1838, p. 262, No. 42, 18 Oct. 1838, pp. 101, 133, 212, 1839, p. 216; Musical Record, December 1887, p. 272; Musical Times, December 1887, p. 713; Argosy, January 1888; Grove's Dict. of Music, and Index to same. The writer has also to thank the composer's brother, Mr. W. C. Macfarren, for several valuable suggestions, for authenticating some dates, and also for information from family records not otherwise obtainable.] R. H. L.

MACFIRBIS, DUALD (1585–1670), Irish historian, wrote his name in Irish Dubhaltach MacFirbhisigh, and in English letters Dudley Ferbisie (*Clarendon MS.* 68, fol. 59 *b*). It was latinised Firbissius by O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, p. 219), from which Charles O'Conor (*Ogygia Vindicata*, p. ix) constructed the form under which he is now generally known in English books (O'Curry, *Lectures*, i. 120; Hennessy, *Chronicum Scotorum*, p. i). His family were the hereditary historians of O'Dubhda, and the inauguration of that chief was performed by MacFirbis raising a wand above his head and pronouncing his name. The chief members of the family, known as hereditary historians, are: Gilla Isa Mor MacFirbis (*d.* 1279), Sean MacDonchadh MacFirbis (*d.* 1362), Amhlaibh MacFirbis (*d.* 1362), Fearbiseach MacFirbis (*d.* 1379), and Donnchadh MacFirbis (*d.* 1376). Other members of his family of historical note are: Domhnach MacFirbis, who wrote at Lackan, co. Sligo, in 1390 'Leabhar buidh Lecain' (now H. 2, 16, library of Trinity College, Dublin), a collection of historical and ecclesiastical pieces in prose and verse, an account of the contents of which is given in O'Curry's 'Lectures on the MS. Materials of Irish History,' p. 191; and Giolla Iōsa Mor MacFirbhisigh, who wrote at Lackan in 1416 'Leabhar Lecain,' a manuscript of six hundred pages, of small folio size, containing a great variety of history and genealogy, now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Duald was the eldest of the four sons of Giolla Iōsa Mor MacFirbhisigh, the third son of Dubhaltach, who wrote a 'Leabhar Gabhala,' and was born in 1585 in the newly built castle of Lackan. His father was a scholar of some distinction, and sent him to study literature, history, and Brehon law under the famous legal family of MacAedhagain in Ormond, co. Tipperary. Besides Irish learning he acquired Latin, English, and some Greek. When his education was finished he returned to Tireragh, co. Sligo, and lived there till the death of his father, the final dispossession of O'Dubhda and ruin of the Irish interest in that district in 1643, when he migrated to Galway. He there became acquainted with Roderic O'Flaherty [q. v.] and Dr. John Lynch [q. v.], both of whom speak gratefully of receiving instruction in Irish history from him. He copied three fragments of Irish annals (571–910) for Dr. Lynch in 1643 from a vellum manuscript of Giolla na naemh MacAedhagain—printed in the volume of the Irish Archæological Society for 1860. His transcript was edited by John O'Donovan. For five years he was engaged on a great treatise on Irish genealogy, which he finished in 1650, and called 'Craobha coibhneasa agas geuga geneluigh gacha gabhala dar ghabh Ere' ('The Branches of Kin-

dred and Genealogical Boughs of every Plantation of Ireland'). The original manuscript is in the collection of the Earl of Roden, and there is a copy, made in 1836 by Eugene O'Curry, in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin. The book gives an account of all the existing Irish clans, of their saints and kings, as well as of the mythical Tuatha de Danaan and Firbolg, who were believed to have preceded the Gaedhel in Ireland. In the same year he wrote two poems on 'O'Seachnasaigh of Gort' (O'Curry, *Lectures*, p. 123). In 1655 Sir James Ware [q. v.] brought MacFirbis to Dublin to do literary work for him, and he continued to translate and transcribe Irish manuscripts till Ware's death in December 1666. He then left Castle Street, Dublin, returned to Lackan, and lived, as so many Irish gentlemen then did, as a poor landless sojourner in a cottage on the former estate of his family. Much of what he wrote in Ware's house has since disappeared, but there remain translations (1) of the 'Annals of Ulster' (in British Museum); (2) of the 'Annals of Inisfallen;' (3) of 'Annals' from 1443 to 1468 (printed by Irish Archæological Society, 1846, edited by J. O'Donovan); (4) of the 'Registry of Clonmacnoise' (in British Museum, printed by Kilkenny Archæological Society, 1857). These are all in English, with occasional brief notes in Irish explaining the translation. Thus to the statement 'Dermot the second of Moylurg died,' he adds the word 'tanaiste,' to explain that this Dermot was the heir and not the successor. At the same period he wrote 'An Account of Extinct Irish Bishopricks' and 'A List of Irish Bishops,' both in English (holograph manuscripts in British Museum, Clarendon 68). In Irish he wrote during the same period, in 1656, an unfinished composition, 'Ughdair na h-Erend' ('The Authors of Erin, with an Account of their Authorship and their Paternity'). The manuscript is in the Bodleian Library (Rawlinson 480). The authors are those who treat of 'Senchas' (history), 'Dligh' (law), 'Liaighais' (physic), with the aesdana or poets, but the account does not get beyond those mythical authors whom every Irish literary man knew by name, and ends with Naente nae Brethach, whose death is computed to have taken place two centuries before the Christian era. In 1666 he prepared an abridged edition of his genealogical treatise. It was probably in this period that he transcribed the Irish chronicle known as 'Chronicum Scotorum,' edited by W. M. Hennessy in the Rolls Series in 1866. The date of a collection of glossaries in his hand, in the library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 2, 15), is not known. It includes copies of Cormac's 'Glossary' [see Cormac, 836–908] and of O'Davoren's. In 1670 he began a journey to Dublin. It was probably to be performed on foot, and his reputation as a learned man would open every Irish door on the way to him. One evening he rested in a small shop in Dunflin, co. Sligo. A Mr. Crofton came into the shop flushed with drink, and attempted to kiss the girl in charge. She tried to stop him by saying that the old gentleman in the next room would see him, when he took a knife which lay on the counter, and rushing up to MacFirbis stabbed him to the heart. MacFirbis was a tall man, with brown hair, of dignified aspect. He was the last of the hereditary sennachies of Ireland, and in moderate prosperity and extreme adversity, in youth, and till old age, was constantly devoted to the preservation of Irish literature and history. He wrote a clear Irish hand, with large, well-formed letters, not all joined together, slightly sloping, and looking as if rapidly written. His English hand is also clear, with now and then a reminiscence of the Irish character in the letters.

[Clarendon MS. 68, Brit. Mus.; O'Donovan's Three Fragments of Annals, 1860; Tribes and Customs of Hy Fiachrach, 1844; Annals of Ireland, 1846 (Irish Archæological Society); O'Curry's Lectures on MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History, 1873; W. M. Hennessy's Chronicum Scotorum (Rolls Ser.), 1866; O'Flaherty's Ogygia, London, 1685; O'Flaherty's Ogygia Vindicata, ed. C. O'Conor, 1775; J. Lynch's Cambrensis Eversus (Celtic Society), 1850; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan, Dublin, 1851.] N. M.

MACFLYNN, FLORENCE or **FLANN** (*d.* 1256), archbishop of Tuam, also called Fiacha O'Flyn, was chancellor of Tuam and sub-deacon to the pope when he was elected archbishop about May 1250; the royal assent was given on 27 May, and seisin was granted on 25 July, but MacFlynn appears to have had to go to Rome, and he was not consecrated till 25 Dec. 1250. In the following year, like his predecessors, he endeavoured to obtain possession of the see of Ennachdune or Annaghdown in Galway; his opponent, Concord, was at first supported by the king, but MacFlynn eventually obtained confirmation (Sweetman, i. 3131, ii. 274). He held a synod at Tuam in 1251. His episcopate was marked by some quarrels with Thomas, the bishop-elect of Achonry in 1251, and Thomas, bishop of Clonmacnoise in 1255 (*ib.* i. 3156, ii. 456). In 1255 he made a journey to England to lay a statement of grievances before the king on behalf of the Irish church:

namely, that the bishops and their tenants were dragged into the court contrary to the ancient liberties of the churches, and that they were oppressed by the sheriffs and the barons. Henry ordered such remedy as tended to the welfare of the church to be applied (*ib.* ii. 460). The 'Annals of the Four Masters' says that MacFlynn then returned home. In 1256 he seems to have made a fresh journey to England about May, to present a further petition on the same matter (*ib.* ii. 503), but died on the way at Bristol. Leave to elect a successor was issued on 29 June (*ib.* ii. 507). MacFlynn is described as a man of wisdom and learning, with a knowledge of law.

[Four Masters, iii. 341, 353, 355, ed. O'Donovan; Annals of Loch Cé, i. 395, 407, 409 (Rolls Ser.); Sweetman's Cal. Documents, Ireland, vols. i. and ii.; Ware's Works on Ireland, i. 665–6, ed. Harris; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. iv. 6, 19, 42; Burke's Catholic Archbishops of Tuam, pp. 24–62.] C. L. K.

M'GAULEY, JAMES WILLIAM (*d.* 1867), was professor of natural philosophy to the board of national education in Ireland from 1836 to 1856. He appears to have then gone to Canada till about 1865, when he settled in England. He became a member of the council of the Inventors' Institute (of London), and took an active part in the executive committee of that body, and was one of the editors as well as a contributor to their organ, the 'Scientific Review.' At the time of his death, on 25 Oct. 1867, he was also managing director to the Inventors' Patentright Association.

M'Gauley's principal works were: 1. 'Lectures on Natural Philosophy,' 8vo, Dublin, 1840; 3rd edit. 1851. 2. 'The Elements of Architecture,' 16mo, Dublin, 1846. 3. 'A Key to the Treatise on Arithmetic . . . used in the Irish National Schools,' 16mo, Dublin, 1852. 4. 'A Treatise on Algebra,' 16mo, Dublin, 1854. He also wrote papers on 'Natural Philosophy and Chemistry,' which appeared in the 'Reports of the British Association,' the 'Philosophical Magazine,' the 'Chemical News,' and the 'Scientific Review,' between 1835 and 1867.

[Gent. Mag. 1867, pt. ii. p. 828; Athenæum, 26 Oct. 1867; Scientific Review, November 1867; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Roy. Soc. List of Scient. Papers.] B. B. W.

M'GAVIN, WILLIAM (1773–1832), controversialist, born on 25 Aug. 1773 at Darnlaw, in the parish of Auchinleck, Ayrshire, was third son of James M'Gavin, farmer, by Mary M'Millan, a farmer's daughter of Muir-Kirk, in the same shire. The farm of Darnlaw was the property of James Boswell, Johnson's biographer. Beyond receiving a few weeks' instruction at the village school, he was entirely self-educated. In 1783 his father removed to Paisley, and in 1785 William was bound apprentice to a weaver, but in 1790 he entered the service of John Neilson [q. v.], a well-known Paisley printer and bookseller. During the three years that he remained there he carefully studied English grammar and composition, and obtained some knowledge of science. In 1793 he went to assist his elder brother in the management of a school, of which he soon obtained the sole charge. About 1796 he commenced a small thread business at Paisley, but was unsuccessful. In January 1799 he was engaged as bookkeeper to David Lamb, an American cotton merchant in Glasgow, to whose two sons he at the same time acted as tutor. In 1803, on Lamb's removal to America, the whole management of the business devolved upon him, and on the death of the father he entered in 1813 into partnership with the son.

M'Gavin belonged to the antiburgher communion, and was a member of the congregation of the Rev. James Ramsay, whom he joined about 1800, and subsequently assisted to form an independent or congregational church, occasionally preaching for him. In April 1804 he was regularly ordained Ramsay's co-pastor. He withdrew from the pastorate in 1807, and afterwards became an itinerant preacher and an active director of the various benevolent and religious societies at Glasgow. His business proving unprofitable, M'Gavin was induced to undertake in 1822 the Glasgow agency of the British Linen Company's bank. He died on 23 Aug. 1832. A monument to his memory was erected in the necropolis of Glasgow and at Auchinleck. On 7 Oct. 1805 he married Isabella Campbell of Paisley.

M'Gavin was a genuine philanthropist, quick-tempered, but warm-hearted and open-handed. From 1818 to 1822 he contributed to the 'Glasgow Chronicle' a series of letters on the principal points of controversy between the Roman and reformed churches under the general title of 'The Protestant.' William Eusebius Andrews [q. v.] forthwith started a weekly paper, called 'The Catholic Vindicator,' in reply to 'The Protestant,' but abandoned it after a year. When issued in book form 'The Protestant' formed four large 8vo volumes, and passed through six editions. Some statements contained in it relative to the building of a Roman catholic chapel in Glasgow led to an action for libel at the instance of the officiating priest in April 1821, which resulted in a verdict of 100*l.* damages

being returned against M'Gavin. A public subscription in his favour produced 900*l*.

M'Gavin wrote also in the 'Glasgow Chronicle' refutations of the principles of Robert Owen of Lanark (1823), and of the views promulgated by William Cobbett in his discreditable 'History of the Protestant Reformation' (1825), both series of letters being afterwards published separately. He took part in the Apocrypha controversy of 1825. In 1826 he published an edition of Knox's 'History of the Reformation,' and subsequently defended the views expressed then in the 'Christian Herald' (1827–9), under the title of 'Church Establishments considered, in a Series of Letters to a Covenanter' (reissued in 8vo). He superintended an edition of John Howie's 'Biographia Scoticana' in 1827 (other editions, 1833–4, 1846, 1858), and wrote an introductory essay to John Brown of Whitburn's 'Memorials of the Nonconformist Ministers of the Seventeenth Century' (1832), besides numerous tracts and books for the young. His posthumous works, with a memoir, were issued in two volumes in 1834.

[Dr. William Reid of Edinburgh's The Merchant Evangelist, 1884; Memoir prefixed to M'Gavin's Posthumous Works; Anderson's Scottish Nation; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] G. G.

McGEE, THOMAS D'ARCY (1825–1868), Irish-Canadian statesman and poet, born of an Ulster family at Carlingford, co. Louth, on 13 April 1825, was second son of James McGee, a coastguard. His mother's father, a Dublin bookseller named Morgan, had suffered imprisonment and financial ruin owing to his connection with the United Irishmen. In 1833 his father obtained an appointment in the custom-house at Wexford, and Thomas attended a day-school there. He showed an aptitude for study and a natural gift of eloquence. In 1842 he emigrated to America. After a brief stay at Providence, Rhode Island, he reached Boston in June, and entered the office of the 'Boston Pilot' as a clerk (Duffy, *Four Years of Irish History*, pp. 18–20). Before long he became editor of the newspaper. Reports of his activity in the Irish political movements in America, and his reputation as a writer and speaker, reached Ireland, and through the influence of O'Connell, it is said, he was appointed parliamentary correspondent of the 'Freeman's Journal' in London. Literature, however, had greater attractions for him than the business of the House of Commons. Duffy says he 'was more absorbed in the achievements of Luke Wadding and Art Kavanagh than in those of Sir R. Peel or Lord John Russell' (*ib.*) His connection with the 'Freeman's Journal' consequently soon closed. But he subsequently became London correspondent of the 'Nation.' To that paper he sent, besides letters, many poems, which appeared over one or another of the following signatures: 'Montanus,' 'Amergin,' 'Feargail,' 'Sarsfield,' 'An Irish Exile,' 'GillaEirin,' 'Gilla-Patrick,' and 'M.'

In 1847 he was appointed secretary to the committee of the Irish Confederation, and returned to Ireland to take an active part in the literary propaganda of Young Ireland. In the same year he was arrested at Hollywood, co. Wicklow, but was released, and shortly afterwards he married. He was sent on a secret mission, which proved abortive, to Scotland in the following year. His orders were to rouse the Irish of Glasgow, to seize two or three of the Clyde steamers, and to force the hands to work the vessel round to the coast of Sligo. Thomas Francis Meagher [q. v.] bears testimony to the courage, enthusiasm, tact, and energy of M'Gee, and the charge that he betrayed the cause in Scotland may safely be rejected (Michael Cavanagh, *Memoirs of T. F. Meagher*, 1892, pp. 245–6). On his return to Ireland he was sheltered by Dr. Edward Maginn [q. v.], catholic coadjutor bishop of Derry, whose biography he wrote in later years, and finally, after the rout of his party, he escaped to America disguised as a priest. He arrived in Philadelphia on 10 Oct. 1848, and proceeding to New York, started there within a month the 'New York Nation,' which was a success until he came into collision with the clergy by his denunciations of the priests for dissuading the peasants from rebellion. He then went to Boston and founded in 1850 a paper called 'The American Celt.' The tone of this journal was at first republican or revolutionary, but McGee gradually changed his views, under the influence, it is said, of the Know-nothing movement in America, and advocated a return to constitutional methods (Drake, *Dict. of Amer. Biog.* p. 518). His secession from the ranks of his old comrades led to accusations of treachery, and he found it needful to remove his paper, first to Buffalo, and then to New York. But the continued attacks made upon him by Devin Reilly and others made it impossible for him to remain in America. Duffy remarks that 'some of Reilly's articles about McGee were a disgrace to Irish-American journalism by their foulness and mendacity' (*Four Years of Irish History*, 1883, pp. 458, 459, 775).

In 1857 McGee disposed of his newspaper property in America and settled in Montreal. There he started another paper, the 'New

Era,' which was less successful than the 'American Celt,' but he soon achieved a high place in Canadian politics. Within a year of his arrival he was elected one of the three members for Montreal in the Legislative Assembly, and in May 1862, and again in 1864, his eloquence and administrative capacity procured him the important post of president of the council. He devoted much energy to assisting the formation of the Dominion of Canada and the federation of the provinces. 'To him is due the chief credit of having all over British North America, in the maritime provinces as well as in Ontario, popularised the idea' (*Irishman in Canada*, p. 654). When the union was accomplished, in 1867, his post of president was exchanged for that of minister of agriculture and emigration, and he was elected member for Montreal West in the Dominion parliament on 6 Nov. 1867.

McGee resolutely denounced the threatened Fenian invasion of Canada, and supported the prosecution of disloyal Irishmen. A plot to murder him was consequently matured, and in the early morning of 7 April 1868, as he was returning home after a parliamentary sitting, he was shot before his own house in the streets of Ottawa. Public indignation was intense, and McGee was accorded a magnificent state funeral. He left a widow and two daughters, who were provided for by the Canadian government. Twenty thousand dollars were offered for the capture of the murderer, and one P. J. Whelan was taken and hanged.

McGee was gifted with great eloquence, and his verse possessed a strength and terseness not very common in Irish poetry. His prose was virile and picturesque, and his 'Popular History of Ireland' is considered the best of its kind. His efforts to promote the union of the Canadian provinces and to render them loyal to England have met with due recognition, while his name is as well known in Ireland as that of any of the Young Irelanders, except Thomas Davis. His dark complexion gave him the sobriquet of 'Darky' McGee.

His published works, apart from separately published pamphlets and speeches, and twenty-eight lectures on English, Irish, and Canadian subjects (see H. J. Morgan, *Bibl. Canadensis*, pp. 265–7), are: 1. 'Historical Sketches of O'Connell and his Friends,' 3rd edit. 12mo, Boston, 1845. 2. 'Irish Writers of the Seventeenth Century,' 18mo, Dublin, 1846. 3. 'Memoir of the Life and Conquests of Art McMurrogh, King of Leinster,' 12mo, Dublin, 1847. 4. 'Memoir of C. G. Duffy,' Dublin, 1849. 5. 'A History of the Irish Settlers in North America,' 12mo, Boston, 1851; 2nd edit. 8vo, 1852. 6. 'Irish Letters,' New York, 1852. 7. 'History of the Attempts to establish the Protestant Reformation in Ireland,' 12mo, Boston, 1853. 8. 'Catholic History of North America,' 12mo, 1854. 9. 'Life of Edward Maginn, Coadjutor Bishop of Derry,' 8vo, New York, 1857; Montreal, 1857, 12mo. 10. 'Canadian Ballads and Occasional Pieces,' 8vo, Montreal, 1858. 11. 'A Popular History of Ireland,' 8vo, 2 vols. New York, 1862; another edition in one volume, London, 1869. 12. 'The Crown and the Confederation' ('by a Backwoodsman'), 8vo, Montreal, 1864. 13. 'Notes on Federal Governments Past and Present,' 8vo, Montreal, 1865; a French translation appeared in the same year at the same place. 14. 'Speeches and Addresses, chiefly on the subject of the British American Union,' 8vo, London, 1865. 15. 'Two Speeches on the Union of the Provinces,' 8vo, Quebec, 1865. 16. 'Poems,' edited by Mrs. M. A. Sadleir, with introductory memoir and portrait, 8vo, New York, 1869.

[A Sketch of the Life of Hon. T. D. McGee, by H. J. O'C. French, Q.C. (Montreal); Appleton's Cyclop. of Amer. Biog. iv. 116–17; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. Supplement, ii. 1046; Nation, 18 and 25 April and 2 May 1868; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biog. pp. 312–13; Morgan's Bibl. Canadensis, pp. 265–7; Duffy's Four Years of Irish History; N. F. Davin's Irishman in Canada, Lond. 1887, pp. 648–59; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, p. 146; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

D. J. O'D.

MACGEOGHEGAN, CONALL (*fl.* 1635), Irish historian. [See Mageoghegan.]

MACGEOGHEGAN, JAMES (1702–1763), historian, was born near Uisnech in co. Westmeath in 1702, and belonged to the family known in Irish as Cinel Fhiachach, so that he was related to Richard MacGeoghegan, the defender of Dunboy in 1602, and to Conall Mageoghegan [q. v.], translator of the 'Annals of Clonmacnoise,' as well as to Francis O'Molloy, author of the 'Lucerna Fidelium.' He was educated in France, and entered the church, becoming an abbé. In 1758 he published in Paris 'Histoire de l'Irlande, ancienne et moderne,' of which the second volume appeared in 1762, and the third in 1763. Amsterdam appears on the title of vol. iii., but as the paper, type, and most of the ornaments are identical, and as the royal approbation for the first two volumes appears at the end of the third, the place is probably merely an indication that an official approval was not given to the recent politics of the last volume. The work is dedicated to the Irish troops in the service of France, and is a summary of the existing

printed books on Irish history. The author shows some colloquial acquaintance with the Irish language, but had not examined any manuscript except the 'Book of Lecan,' which was then at the Irish College in Paris, and which, he says, was difficult to read. The history is not critical; it inclines, for example, to the view that the Giant's Causeway is a specimen of early Irish architecture, but it contains a good deal of interesting information arranged in order. It concludes with an account of the confiscations and grants which followed the treaty of Limerick. The abbé's name appears as Ma-Geoghegan on the title of vol. i., and as MacGeoghegan on that of vol. ii.; both are phonetic expressions of the Irish form MacEochagain ('Cunnrudh Mheig Eochagain agus an t-Sionnaigh,' line 2). He became one of the clergy of the church of St. Merry in Paris, and died there 30 March 1763.

[Works; Biographie Générale, Paris, 1855; Miscellany of Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. 1846; Topographical Poems of John O'Dubhagain, ed. O'Donovan, Dublin, 1862; National MSS. of Ireland, vol. ii.; information from the Rev. Patrick Bogle of the Collège des Irlandais, Paris.] N. M.

MACGEOGHEGAN, ROCHE, also called 'Rochus de Cruce' (1580–1644), Irish Dominican and bishop of Kildare, son of Ross MacGeoghegan, chief of the sept of the MacGeoghegans of Moycashel or Kinelfiacha, co. Westmeath, was born in 1580. He studied at the Irish College in Lisbon, at Coimbra, where he entered the order of St. Dominic, and at Salamanca, where he spent eight years. The general of the Dominicans was anxious to revive in Ireland the Dominican order, which at the death of Queen Elizabeth had become almost extinct, and MacGeoghegan was selected to carry the revival into effect. He was present at a general chapter of the Dominicans held at Milan in 1622, and was there appointed provincial of Ireland. He worked with indomitable energy in Ireland, restored his order to vigour, and, it is stated, converted to the catholic faith several persons of prominence in the country (Moran, *Persecutions of Irish Catholics*). On three occasions the government ordered his arrest, and a reward of 200*l.* was offered for his capture; but each time he succeeded in escaping. He ultimately resigned the office of provincial and withdrew to Louvain, where he aided in the foundation of a convent for Irish Dominicans. On the death of Peter Lombard [q. v.], archbishop of Armagh, in 1625, it was urged on Pope Urban VIII without result that he should appoint MacGeoghegan to the vacant see. In 1629 he was appointed bishop of Kildare, being consecrated at Brussels by the Archbishop of Mechlin. Throughout his episcopate he was the constant object of persecution, and was frequently obliged to keep in hiding. He died at Kilbeggan in co. Westmeath in 1644, and was buried in the cathedral of Kildare.

MacGeoghegan had collected a large library, which, according to Moran, was burned by his persecutors; according to others, he pledged it in order to relieve the poor of his flock.

[De Burgo's Hibernia Dominicana, pp. 98, 106, 108, 431, 487, 561; Moran's Historical Sketch of the Persecutions suffered by the Catholics of Ireland (wherein the author quotes from a manuscript History of the Irish Bishops, by Dr. John Lynch), pp. 366–71; Comerford's Collections relating to the Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin, 1st ser. pp. 30–5; Meehan's Memoirs of the Irish Hierarchy in the Seventeenth Century, pp. 158–9, and Appendix, pp. 309–10, 341.] P. L. N.

MACGEORGE, ANDREW (1810–1891), antiquarian writer and historian, son of Andrew Macgeorge, lawyer, was born 13 May 1810, in Glasgow, where he received his school and university education. He was admitted into the Faculty of Procurators in 1836, becoming about the same time a member of his father's firm. After his father's death he was head of the firm till 1889, when he retired. Recognised as a sound ecclesiastical lawyer, Macgeorge was connected with some famous cases in the courts of the church of Scotland, and was in controversy an uncompromising churchman. He wrote, under the pseudonym of 'Veritas,' an elaborate series of articles on the principles of the free church, which were collected later for private circulation. He was skilled in heraldry, and as an antiquary he contributed important papers to the Archæological Society of Glasgow. His love of art is illustrated by his biography of W. L. Leitch [q. v.], and by many water-colour paintings and clever caricatures. For 'Rab and his Friends,' by Dr. John Brown (1810–1882) [q. v.], he drew an illustration of the dog-fight, and Thackeray highly commended some of his caricatures when shown them by Dr. Brown. He took an active interest in the welfare of public institutions in Glasgow, notably the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, which was founded by his exertions, and of which he was long the secretary. His *alma mater* conferred on him the degree of LL.D. four months before his death, which took place at Row, Dumbartonshire, 4 Sept. 1891. In 1841 he married Miss Pollock of Whitehall, near Glasgow,

who survived him with an only daughter, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Alison of Edinburgh.

Macgeorge's works are: 1. 'Insignia of Glasgow,' 1866. 2. 'Principles of the Free Church,' 1873. 3. 'Free Church Claims: their Real Character and Tendency,' 1877. 4. 'Old Glasgow: the Place and the People,' 1880, illust. 8vo and 4to, 1888; an able and trustworthy treatise. 5. 'Flags, their History and Use,' illust. 4to, 1881, a work of much research and interest. 6. 'William Leighton Leitch, Landscape Painter,' 1884. 7. 'The Church in its relation to the Law and the State,' a dissertation contributed to Professor Story's 'Church of Scotland, Past and Present,' and also issued separately, 1891. For the Maitland Society he edited 'Miscellaneous Papers illustrative of the Reigns of Mary and James VI,' 1834, 4to.

[Glasgow Herald, 5 Sept. 1891; Helensburgh and Gareloch Times, 7 Sept. 1891; personal knowledge.] T. B.

MACGILL, HAMILTON MONTGOMERY, D.D. (1807–1880), united presbyterian divine, born in 1807 in Catrine, Ayrshire, was educated at Mauchline, and entered Glasgow University in 1827 and the Divinity Hall of the United Secession church in 1831. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kilmarnock in March 1836, and was ordained minister of Duke Street Church, Glasgow, in February 1837 as colleague to Dr. Muter. In 1840 he separated, with part of the congregation, from Duke Street, and formed the Montrose Street Church. In 1858 he became home mission secretary of the united presbyterian church, and he resigned his pastoral connection. He previously edited the 'Juvenile Missionary Magazine,' and now became editor also of the 'Missionary Record.' In 1868 Macgill resigned the home secretaryship on becoming foreign mission secretary, and that office he held at his death. He received the degree of D.D. in 1870 from the university of Glasgow. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and performed his secretarial duties with care and judgment. He died 3 June 1880.

Macgill published, besides sermons and addresses, an elaborate 'Life of Dr. Heugh,' his father-in-law, in 1850, and the well-known and learned work, entitled 'Songs of the Christian Creed and Life,' selected and translated, 1876.

[Personal knowledge; memorial notice in United Presb. Mag. July 1880; Annals and Statistics of the U. P. Church.] T. B. J.

MACGILL, STEVENSON (1765–1840), professor of theology at Glasgow, son of Thomas Macgill, a shipbuilder, of Glasgow, was born at Port Glasgow on 19 Jan. 1765. His mother, Frances, daughter of George Welsh, esq., of Lochharet in East Lothian, may have been a descendant of the Rev. John Welch [q. v.], son-in-law of John Knox. Macgill was educated in the parish school at Port Glasgow and Glasgow University, which he entered at the age of ten and took the nine years' course, gaining many distinctions in classics and theology. After acting as a private tutor to the Earl of Buchan, among others, he was licensed to preach by the Paisley presbytery in 1790, and in the following year was presented to the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire. He also received an offer of the chair of civil history in the united colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard at St. Andrews, together with a small country living, but conscientious scruples prevented his accepting any plurality. In 1790 he contributed the 'Student's Dream' anonymously to 'Macnab's Collection,' and in 1792 published a tract against the French revolution called 'The Spirit of the Times.' In 1797 he was translated to the Tron Church, Glasgow, and the 'dearth' which occurred soon afterwards gave abundant scope for his parochial energies. On 23 Aug. 1803 he received the degree of D.D. from the university and Marischal College, Aberdeen. He bestowed considerable attention on the prisons, infirmary, and lunatic asylum, and in 1809 published his 'Thoughts on Prisons,' advocating extensive reforms, which were not, however, adopted when the Glasgow prison was built. He insisted upon further church accommodation, urging that lack of it encouraged the growth of dissent, and started an association for mutual instruction in literature and theology, before which he read a series of essays, afterwards published as 'Letters addressed to a Young Clergyman,' 1809. A second edition, enlarged and dedicated to Hannah More, was issued in 1820. In 1814 he was elected to the chair of theology in the university of Glasgow, vacated by the death of Dr. Robert Findlay [q. v.]; he demitted his charge of Tron Church on 9 Nov. 1814, and was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Chalmers [q. v.]; and as professor reorganised the study of theology. In 1823 he engaged in a warm dispute with some of his university colleagues, notably Patrick Macfarlan [q. v.], on the question of pluralities, and his views were subsequently adopted by a royal commission on the Scottish universities. Macgill was mainly instrumental in the erection of the monument to Knox in Glasgow Necropolis; in 1828 he was unanimously elected moderator of the general assembly; in January 1834 he was appointed chaplain in or-

dinary to his majesty by William IV; and in 1835 dean of the Chapel Royal. He died on 18 Aug. 1840, aged 75.

His works, besides those already mentioned, are: 1. 'Discourse on Elementary Education,' 1811, 8vo. 2. 'Lectures on Rhetoric and Criticism,' Edinburgh, 1838. 3. 'Sermons,' with portrait, Glasgow, 1839. 4. 'Discourses,' with biographical memoir, Glasgow, 1844.

[Hew Scott's Fasti, i. 397, ii. 12, iii. 898; Life by Dr. Burns; Biographical Memoir, Glasgow, 1844; Chambers's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Irving's Book of Eminent Scotsmen; Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica; works in British Museum.] A. F. P.

M'GILL, WILLIAM, D.D. (1732–1807), Scottish divine, youngest son of William M'Gill, farmer, of Carsenestock, Wigtownshire, was born in 1732. After passing through schools at Monigaff and at Penninghame, Wigtownshire, he entered Glasgow College, and graduated M.A. On 10 Oct. 1759 he was licensed by Wigtown presbytery, and from 12 June 1760 acted as assistant to Alexander Ferguson, minister of Kilwinning, Ayrshire. He was presented by the town council and session in April 1761 to the second charge in Ayr, and ordained there on 22 Oct. 1761. His colleague was William Dalrymple, D.D. [q. v.], Burns's 'D'rymple mild,' a kindred spirit with himself in disposition and in theological tendencies. Both belonged to the 'moderate' party in the Scottish church, and were inclined to go further than their leader, William Robertson, D.D., the historian, inasmuch as they advocated (before 1780) the abolition of subscription.

In 1786, prior to which he had received the degree of D.D., M'Gill published an essay on 'The Death of Christ,' which exhibits a marked divergence from the theory of atonement upheld in the standards of his church. He had evidently been much influenced by the earlier volumes of Priestley's 'Theological Repository' (1770–1), which he quotes with approval (pp. 542 sq.) Dalrymple, in a 'History of Christ' (1787), commended his colleague's work. No immediate action was taken by the authorities of his church, but in 1789 M'Gill excited some angry feeling by publishing a political sermon. On 15 April 1789 a complaint was presented to the synod of Glasgow and Ayr alleging that M'Gill's essay contained heterodox doctrine. The synod required the presbytery of Ayr to take up the case, and see if there were grounds for the complaint. On appeal to the general assembly the synod's order was quashed (1 June), but the presbytery was recommended to take steps to preserve purity of doctrine. The next meeting of presbytery (15 July) was attended by a concourse of people from far and near, and gave rise to Burns's satire 'The Kirk's Alarm.' William Auld, minister of Mauchline, Ayrshire ('Daddy Auld'), moved for a committee of inquiry, which was carried against a proposition by Thomas Thompson, minister of Dailly, for a committee of conference with M'Gill. On the committee appointed was Auld's elder, William Fisher ('holy Willie'). The committee met six times, and presented a report of fifty pages. M'Gill's case was conducted by Robert Aiken ('Orator Bob'), writer in Ayr. The presbytery on 30 Sept. referred the case to the synod, which on 14 Oct. directed the presbytery to take action. On 27 Jan. 1790 M'Gill handed in his answers to charges, and the case was again (24 Feb.) referred to the synod, M'Gill appealing against the reference. It was evident that the various courts were willing to shift the responsibility of dealing with the matter. At length M'Gill stopped proceedings by offering (14 April) an explanation and apology, which the synod accepted as satisfactory. His parishioners had warmly supported him, the provost of Ayr, John Ballantine, being 'deaf To the church's relief.' Burns's own judgment is expressed in the lines,

> Doctor Mac, Doctor Mac,
> Ye should stretch on a rack,
> To strike evil-doers wi' terror;
> To join faith and sense,
> Upon ony pretence,
> Is heretic, damnable error.

Priestley regrets that M'Gill 'was not more firm, especially if the general assembly would have supported him.' No further prosecution ensued, though one seems to have been meditated. On 12 May 1791 Theophilus Lindsey [q. v.] writes to William Turner of Newcastle, 'The second storm which threatened good Dr. M'Gill is happily blown over.'

M'Gill died of asthma on 30 March 1807, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a man of erect and commanding stature. Lockhart mentions his 'cold, unpopular manners.' His character was probably marked by reserve, but it is certain that he was beloved by his flock, and he never made a personal enemy. Burns speaks of his 'close, nervous excellence.' He married, on 7 Nov. 1763, Elizabeth Dunlop of Ayr (*d.* 9 June 1785), and had three sons and five daughters, all of whom died before him except his fourth daughter, Mrs. Graham.

He published: 1. 'A Practical Essay on the Death of Jesus Christ. In two parts.

Containing, I. The History, II. The Doctrine, of His Death,' &c., Edinburgh, 1786, 8vo. 2. 'The Benefits of the Revolution,' &c., Kilmarnock, 1789, 8vo (sermon). Also three single sermons, 1793–5.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ; Lockhart's Life of Burns; Rutt's Memoirs of Priestley, 1832, i. 72; Grub's Eccl. Hist. of Scotland, 1860, iv. 146; Theological Review, 1878, p. 457.]

A. G.

MACGILLIVRAY, CHARLES R. (1804?–1867), physician and Gaelic scholar, the son of a small farmer, was born in Kilfinichen, Mull, about 1804. He received his elementary education at the school of his native parish, and when about twenty went to Glasgow, where he found employment in a druggist's shop. In 1849 he commenced business as a druggist, and in 1853 graduated M.D. In 1859 he was appointed lecturer in Gaelic at the Glasgow Institution. He died in Glasgow in 1867.

MacGillivray was an enthusiastic Gaelic scholar, and assisted Dr. Norman Macleod [q. v.] with his publications. In 1858 he published a Gaelic grammar, but his best-known work is a translation of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' (1869), in which he was helped by Archibald Macfadyen the hymn-writer. He also translated parts of Howie's 'Scotch Biography' into Gaelic, published in London in 1870–3.

[Gent. Mag. 1867, pt. ii. p. 253, where the date 7 June is uncertain; Glasgow Post Office Directory; information privately supplied.]

J. R. M.

MACGILLIVRAY, WILLIAM (1796–1852), naturalist, was born at Old Aberdeen, 25 Jan. 1796. As a child he spent eight years (1799–1807), in the island of Harris, Outer Hebrides. He then returned to Aberdeen and studied under Ewan M'Lachlan, and in 1808 entered as an arts student at King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. in 1815. While at the university he made some study of medicine, chiefly under Dr. Barclay, but, after some five years' trial, he abandoned it for natural science. In 1817 he began the study of zoology with a fellow-student, W. Craigie, and for a time acted as dissector to the lecturer on comparative anatomy at King's College. His vacations as a student had been spent in the Western Isles, and he subsequently rambled over most parts of Scotland. With his journal and a copy of Smith's 'Flora Britannica' he walked from Aberdeen to London, for the purpose of seeing the country and visiting the British Museum. He afterwards attended the lectures of Robert Jameson [q. v.] in Edinburgh, subsequently geologising, gathering gulls' eggs, and shooting birds in the Outer Hebrides. On 29 Sept. 1820 he married Marion Askill in the Island of Harris. In 1823 he accepted the appointment of 'assistant and secretary to the regius professor [R. Jameson] of natural history, and regius keeper of the museum of the Edinburgh University.' He retired after a few years in order to continue his observations in the field, but in 1831 was appointed 'Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh.' He resigned the post in March 1841, when he succeeded Dr. Davidson as 'Professor of Natural History in the Marischal College, and University of Aberdeen.' In 1844 his old college bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

As professor, MacGillivray was busily occupied in delivering lectures, and in forming a collection for the use of the students. He also embarked in numerous literary undertakings, and the strain proved too much. Early in 1850 he spent a month in exploring the central region of the Grampians, the district around Lochnagan, and from the results of the exposure he never recovered. He went to Torquay to recruit later in the year, and shortly after his arrival at Torquay his wife suddenly died. His own death took place at Aberdeen on 4 Sept. 1852.

MacGillivray was not only a keen observer of scientific phenomena, but a most careful and exact recorder of what he saw. He achieved striking success in several branches of natural science, in any one of which, had his vocation permitted, he might have become a brilliant specialist. He had the highest qualifications as a curator of museums.

Shortly before he died, MacGillivray had completed what was the great work of his life, 'A History of British Birds.' This had been begun before 1837, when the first volume was issued, and extended to five volumes in 8vo, the last two being completed in the intervals of illness. The style is singularly clear, while the care devoted to anatomical details and to the graphic descriptions of the haunts and habits of the birds gives it permanent scientific value. MacGillivray, for the first time in the history of the science, based his classification of birds on their anatomical structure. The work was considered by Audubon and others to be the best of its kind in English.

MacGillivray's first published note was on the occurrence of a walrus on the shore of Lewis, in Deer, 1817 (*Edinb. Phil. Journ.* vol. ii. 1820); his last completed work was the manuscript for a 'Natural History of Dee Side.' This manuscript was purchased by

the queen, and at her command privately printed under the editorship of Professor E. Lankester, in 1855.

The following is a list of his other works: 1. 'A Systematic Arrangement of British Plants by W. Withering, Corrected and Condensed [and furnished], with an Introduction to Botany, by W. MacGillivray,' 8vo, London, 1830; 10th ed. 1858. 2. 'The Travels of A. von Humboldt . . . a Condensed Narrative,' 8vo, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, vol. x. 1832; 2nd edit. 1859. 3. 'Lives of Eminent Zoologists, from Aristotle to Linnæus,' 8vo, Edinburgh Cabinet Library, vol. xvi. 1834; 2nd edit. 1860. 4. 'Descriptions of the Rapacious Birds of Great Britain,' 8vo, London, 1836. 5. 'A History of British Quadrupeds,' in Jardine's Naturalist's Library, vol. xxii. 8vo, Edinburgh, 1838; 2nd issue 1845-6, vol. xvii. 6. 'A Manual of Botany,' 8vo, London, 1840; 2nd edit. 1853. 7. 'A Manual of Geology,' 12mo, London, 1840; 2nd edit. 1841. 8. 'A Manual of British Ornithology,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1840–2; 2nd edit. 8vo, 1846. 9. 'A History of the Molluscous Animals of the Counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff,' &c., 12mo, London, 1843; 2nd edit. 1844. 10. 'Domestic Cattle; the Drawings by J. Cassie, jun.,' 8 pts. issued 1845.

MacGillivray conducted the 'Edinburgh Journal of Natural History and of Physical Science' from its inception in October 1835 to its termination in May 1840. With this was issued a translation of a portion of Cuvier's 'Animal Kingdom.' He edited with notes a translation from the French of Richard's 'Elements of Botany,' 8vo, Edinburgh and London, 1831; also a new edition of Sir J. E. Smith's 'Introduction to . . . Botany,' 12mo, London, 1836, and the 6th edit., enlarged, of Thomas Brown's 'Conchologists' Text-Book,' 12mo, Edinburgh and London, 1845. He wrote the description of the species, with their anatomy, of several hundred specimens of birds for Audubon's 'Ornithological Bibliography' (5 vols. 1831–9), and prepared the greater part, if not the whole, of that author's 'Synopsis of the Birds of North America' (1839). He also wrote a sketch of the section Palmipes, for Wilson's article, 'Ornithology,' in the 7th edit. of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and did the drawings for sixteen quarto plates illustrative of the 'Internal Structure of Fossil Vegetables formed in the Carboniferous and Oolitic Deposits of Great Britain,' by Witham. In addition he wrote more than thirty minor papers, which appeared in the 'Transactions of the Wernerian Natural History Society,' 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal,' 'Edinburgh Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' 'Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society,' and 'Edinburgh Journal of Medical and Natural Science.'

Among his papers at his death was found the unfinished manuscript of a projected 'History of the Vertebrated Animals,' and he probably translated or edited many other works of which no record was kept.

A collection of original water-colour drawings by him of British mammals, birds, and fish is preserved in the Zoological Department of the British Museum (Natural History).

The only published portrait—that in Harvie-Brown and Buckley's 'Vertebrate Fauna of the Outer Hebrides,' pt. ii.—is from one in oils by MacGillivray himself, retouched after his death by a local artist. It is not considered a good likeness.

MacGillivray's son, JOHN MACGILLIVRAY (1822–1867), naturalist, the eldest of thirteen children, was born at Aberdeen 18 Dec. 1822; but spent his childhood in Edinburgh, where he afterwards studied medicine. In 1842, before the course was complete, he was appointed by Lord Derby naturalist under Professor J. B. Jukes [q. v.], on board the Fly, commanded by Captain Blackwood, and sailed in her to Torres Straits and the Eastern Archipelago. He returned to England in 1846, and later in that year was appointed naturalist on board the Rattlesnake, under Captain Owen Stanley. Professor Huxley, then an assistant-surgeon in the royal navy, was also of the staff. On his return in 1850, MacGillivray wrote an account of the voyage, which was published in 1852. Later in that year he sailed, also in the capacity of naturalist, in the Herald, under Captain Denham, on a surveying voyage to the coasts of South America, and for the South Pacific. MacGillivray, however, left the vessel at Sydney in 1855, and spent the rest of his life in making excursions to various of the Australasian islands, collecting natural history specimens, and studying the habits of the aborigines. Accounts of these expeditions appeared from time to time in the Sydney papers. His constitution was at length undermined by the constant fatigue and exposure, and he died at Sydney 6 June 1867. The molluscan genus *Mac Gillivrayia* was named in his honour.

[Memoir by J. Harley in Selection of Papers of Leicester Lit. and Phil. Soc. pp. 107–64; Edinb. New Phil. Journ. 1853, liv. 189–206; Encycl. Brit. 9th edit.; North Brit. Rev. xix. 1–10; Athenæum, 18 Nov. 1852; Gent. Mag. 1852, pt. ii. p. 533; Preface to the Rapacious Birds; Good Words, 1868, pp. 425–9, and portrait of J. MacGillivray; information kindly

supplied by the Rev. P. Beaton of Paris, and R. Walker, M.A., registrar, &c., of the Aberdeen University.] B. B. W.

MAC GIOLLA CUDDY (1618–1693), Irish jesuit. [See ARCHDEKIN, RICHARD.]

McGLASHAN, ALEXANDER (*d.* 1797), Scottish violinist, flourished in Edinburgh about the end of the last century. He was an able and spirited leader of the fashionable bands in Edinburgh, and had some reputation as a composer of Scottish music. He edited 'A Collection of Strathspey Reels, with a Bass for the Violoncello and Harpsichord' (Edinburgh, 1780), and 'A Collection of Scots Measures, Hornpipes, Jigs, &c.' (1781). He was generally known as 'King McGlashan,' a name which he acquired from his stately appearance and showy style of dress (CHAMBERS). He died in May 1797 (GLEN).

[Johnson's Scots Musical Museum, Edinburgh, 1853, i. 66; Brown's Dictionary of Musicians, p. 406; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, ii. 482, s.v. 'Gow;' Glen's Coll. of Scottish Dance Music, Introduction, Edinb. 1891.] J. C. H.

McGLASHAN, JOHN (*d.* 1866), legal author, was a solicitor in Edinburgh. He joined in 1824 the Society of Solicitors-at-Law, and was one of the solicitors before the supreme courts from 1831. About 1855 he went to New Zealand, where he died in 1866.

In 1831 he published 'Practical Notes on the Act of Sederunt,' which, under the title given to the second edition, 'Practical Notes on the Jurisdiction and Forms of Process in Civil Causes of the Sheriff Courts of Scotland,' reached a fourth edition. 'The Law and Practice in Actions of Aliment' appeared in 1837, and a 'Digest of the Laws relating to Pawnbrokers' in 1844.

[Scottish Law Lists; Oliver and Boyd's New Edinburgh Almanac; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. R. M.

MACGOWAN, JOHN (1726–1780), baptist minister, was born in 1726 at Edinburgh. After receiving a good education, he was apprenticed to a weaver. He subsequently settled in Bridge Street, Warrington, as a baker. He had early become a Wesleyan, and now joined the methodist movement as a preacher. At a later period he was attracted by the independents, but finally joined the particular baptists. He ministered at the old baptist chapel at Hill Cliff, near Warrington, and afterwards at Bridgnorth (*Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. vii. 75).

In September 1766 Macgowan became pastor of the old meeting-house in Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, opened by William Kiffin [q. v.] in 1687. Here he remained until his death. His preaching, despite its Calvinistic tone, became popular. In failing health, Macgowan administered the sacrament for the last time on 12 Nov. 1780, and died 25 Nov. He was buried in Bunhill Fields (cf. WILSON). He left a widow and children.

Macgowan was a writer of some talent. In controversy his style was caustic and ironical, and in his devotional works he had frequent recourse to allegory. His books went through many editions in London, the North of England, and America. Several were published under pseudonyms, i.e. 'The Shaver' and 'Pasquin Shaveblock.' His chief work, 'Infernal Conferences, or Dialogues of Devils, by the Listener,' London, 1772, 2 vols. 12mo, may have been suggested by 'The Dialogues of the Dead' (London, 1760) of George, lord Lyttelton. He edited, with notes, 'Night, a Satire upon the Manners of the Rich and Great,' by Charles Churchill [q. v.], probably about 1768.

The titles of his chief other publications are: 1. 'Letter to an Arian,' dated 28 April 1761, printed in John Allen's 'Crown of Crowns,' 3rd edit. 1816. 2. 'The Arians' and Socinians' Monitor, being a Vision that a young Socinian lately had,' London, 1761; 3rd edit. 1795; 12th edit. 1883. 3. 'Death: a Vision, or the Solemn Departure of Saints and Sinners, represented under the Similitude of a Dream,' London, 1766; 2nd edit. 1768; 7th edit. 1780; other editions, Leeds, 1805; Edinb. 1844, &c. 4. 'Priestcraft Defended; a Sermon occasioned by the Expulsion of Six Young Gentlemen from the University of Oxford, for praying, reading, and expounding the Scriptures; humbly dedicated to the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Houses, by the Shaver.' This pamphlet, written in a satirical vein upon a 'text taken from the "St. James's Chronicle" of Thursday, 17 March 1768,' relating to the expulsion (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1768, pp. 225, 410), ran through eleven editions in eight months. It was followed by 'A Further Defence of Priestcraft, being a Practical Improvement of the Shaver's Sermon on the Expulsion of Six Students, &c., occasioned by a Vindication of that pious act, by a Member of the University,' 5th edit. 1768. This was answered by 'The Shaver Shaved by a Matriculated Barber,' London, 1769. 'The Shaver's New Sermon for the Fast Day, by Pasquin Shaveblock,' 5th edit. 1795, appears to be by Macgowan, although the preface to this edition is dated 'Barbers' Hall, 17 Feb. 1795,' five years after his death. 5. 'Familiar Epistles to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, by the

Author of "The Shaver's Sermon,"' London, 1771. 6. 'The Life of Joseph, the Son of Israel,' in eight books, London, 1771; in ten books, with a frontispiece, dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Honywood, 1799. This has been frequently reprinted, and was translated into Gaelic by Patrick Macfarlane [q. v.], Glasgow, 1831. 7. 'Socinianism brought to the Test, &c., in a series of Twenty Letters to Dr. Priestley.' An answer to 'A Free Address to Protestant Dissenters' (1768), London, 1773. 8. 'A curious Letter to the Rev. S. B. Blacket, occasioned by his Sermon preached before the Bishop of Exeter at the Consecration of St. Aubin's Church, Plymouth.' 9. 'The Foundry Budget opened, or the Arcanum of Wesleyanism disclosed,' a reply to W. Sellon's 'Defence of God's Sovereignty against the Aspersions cast upon it,' by E. Coles, London, 1780; another edit. Manchester. 10. 'Discourses on the Book of Ruth, and other Important Subjects,' edited and prefaced by the Rev. J. Reynolds, 1781.

A collected edition, consisting of 'Infernal Conferences' and four other of Macgowan's works, with portrait and illustrations, was published soon after his death, London, no date. Another, containing nine of the above, was published in 2 vols. London, 1825. 'Church and King,' a thanksgiving sermon for 29 May, by Pasquin Shaveblock, London, 1795, although attributed to Macgowan, seems unlikely to be his.

[Kendrick's Profiles of Warrington Worthies, p. 8; Wilson's History of Dissenting Churches, i. 448–53; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. and Pseudon. Lit.; Notes and Queries, 5th ser. vi. 509; Sutton's List of Lancashire Authors, p. 75; Sermon on Macgowan's death by Benjamin Wallin, and Funeral Oration by Samuel Stennett, D.D., London, 1781.] C. F. S.

MACGRADOIGH, AUGUSTIN (1349–1405), also called Magraidin (O'Donovan), Magradian, and MacCraith (O'Reilly), Irish chronicler, probably a native of Meath, was born in 1349. He entered the convent on Oilen-na-naomh in Loch Ree of the Shannon, and became a canon-regular of St. Austin. He became famous as a scribe, and was versed in secular as well as religious learning. He continued the annals of Tighearnach O'Brian [q. v.] to the year 1405, and his death is recorded in those annals by a subsequent hand. The O'Clerys (*Annala Rioghachta Eireann*, ii. 754) give a long extract from a book written in part by him and called 'Liubhar an Oilen,' but it is not certain that this, which is not now extant separately or in full, is a different work from his continuation of 'Tighearnach.' Some lives of saints which he is said to have written, have not been identified in modern times, but are probably in existence. He died in the last week of October 1405 at Oilen-na-naomh.

[O'Curry's Lectures, i. 73, and Appendix xxxix., where his obituary notice is given in Irish; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. O'Donovan, ii. 755; Colgan's Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ, p. 5; Ware's Writers of Ireland, ed. Harris, p. 87; Transactions of the Iberno-Celtic Society, 1820, i. 21; O'Conor's Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores.] N. M.

MACGREGOR, Sir CHARLES METCALFE (1840–1887), major-general, born at Agra in 1840, second son of Robert Guthrie MacGregor, was brought up in Perthshire and was educated at Marlborough College. As ensign in the 57th Bengal N.I. he was present at the outbreak of the mutiny at Firozpur in 1857, and took part in the pursuit of the 10th light cavalry. He was engaged in the final operations at the siege of Delhi, accompanied Colonel Gerrard's column at the taking of Rewari, at Kanaonda, and in the action of Narnoul, where he captured a gun, cutting down one of the gunners. MacGregor next distinguished himself, when under Sir T. Seaton's command, in hand-to-hand combats at Gangeri, Patiali, and Manipuri. He also served with Lord Clyde's army throughout the siege and storming of Lucknow (where his elder brother had recently died during the defence of the residency), and killed a Sepoy after a desperate encounter. He accompanied Sir Hope Grant's force to the north of Lucknow, where he fought at Bari, and then in many other minor skirmishes was always noticeable for his gallant disregard of danger.

In August 1858 MacGregor was given the command of a squadron of Hodson's horse, and after crossing a river near Daryabad, under a heavy fire, with only seventy sabres, he charged the enemy and captured a gun, his horse being killed and himself severely wounded. On recovery he rejoined Sir Hope Grant's force, with which he was present at the passage of the Gogra, in actions at Wazirgaon, Machligaon, Bankasia, and in the operations across the Rapti river. In 1859 he led the advance guard of Sir A. Horsford's expedition, charged the enemy three times at Sarwaghat, where he killed four Sepoys in hand-to-hand fight, having his horse wounded. Subsequently, while serving with Brigadier Holdich's column, he captured Murad Baksh, the famous rebel chief, who had opened fire on the English women at Cawnpore. In 1860 MacGregor, having joined Fane's horse (now 19th Bengal lancers), served in it through the campaign in China.

At Sinho he charged the Tartar cavalry, thereby saving Sterling's battery, was very severely wounded, and specially recommended for his gallantry. Still suffering from his wounds, he took part in the fighting near Tungchow and at the capture of Pekin.

On returning to India in 1861 MacGregor was made second in command of Hodson's horse (10th Bengal cavalry), with which he stayed until 1864. In 1864 he served with General Dunsford's column of the Bhutan field force as brigade-major, and was severely wounded at the assault of Dalingkot and again at Chamorchi, Bala (another dangerous wound), and Nagoh. He conducted a daring reconnaissance from Datmah to Chirang, and was mentioned in despatches. He was appointed deputy assisant quartermaster-general of the eastern frontier, on the conclusion of the campaign.

In 1867–8 MacGregor was employed with the advanced guard reconnoitring with the Abyssinian expedition under Sir Robert Napier, and took an active part in the fight at Arogi and at the capture of Magdala. In 1868 MacGregor was engaged in compiling the 'Gazetteer of Central Asia' for the Indian government. The work occupied him five years, after which he was employed as director-general of transport during the famine in North Behar. He was member of the ordnance commission in 1874, and assistant quartermaster-general of the Rawal Pindi division in February 1875.

In April 1875 MacGregor made an adventurous ride by an unknown route from the Persian Gulf to Sarakhs, within a few miles of Herat, in order to obtain information concerning the Afghan frontier. Proceeding to England, he was gazetted a companion of the Star of India, and at Lord Salisbury's request undertook a yet more hazardous exploration through Baluchistan in company with Captain Lockwood. The results of these travels were published in two works, viz. 'Narrative of a Journey through the Province of Khorassan,' 1879, and 'Wanderings in Baluchistan,' 1882. At the commencement of the second Afghan war, in 1878, MacGregor was entrusted with special duty, in charge of the Khaibar line of communications, and he was with General Maude's expedition against the Zakha Khels in the Bazar Valley as chief of the staff. Later he was appointed chief of the staff to Sir Samuel Browne, with whom he made the advance from Jalalabad to Gandamak; and after the conclusion of the treaty he conducted the arrangements for the retirement of the Peshawar Valley field force until it was broken up. He received the order of the Indian Empire in 1878, and was made a C.B. for the Afghan campaign. When the second phase of the war broke out, MacGregor was appointed chief of the staff to Sir Frederick Roberts, accompanied the advance from Ali Khel in Kuram, across the Shutargardan, and took an active share in the action of Charasia, capture of Cabul, and occupation of the Sherpur cantonment. On 11 Dec. 1879 Macgregor recaptured from the enemy the four abandoned guns of Smijth-Windham's battery at Kala-i-Aoshar outside Cabul, and took a leading part in the defence of Sherpur and the subsequent fighting in Maidan and Wardak. When Sir Donald Stewart arrived from Kandahar, MacGregor became his chief of the staff until the defeat at Maiwand. He afterwards commanded the 3rd infantry brigade of Sir F. Roberts's Kabul-Kandahar field force during the trying march to Kandahar, and at the final victory over Ayub Khan's army on the banks of the Argandab.

At the close of the campaign MacGregor (now brigadier-general) marched a column through the Mari country, and on returning to Simla received the knighthood of the Bath and was made quartermaster-general in India. Proceeding to England he superintended the compilation of the 'History of the Second Afghan War' (6 vols. 1885–6), which was, however, suppressed by the Indian government. He returned to India in 1884. During his tenure of office the intelligence department was brought to a high pitch of perfection, and means for the speedy mobilisation of army corps in case of emergency were first organised. MacGregor's work, 'The Defence of India,' privately printed in 1884, was acknowledged to be the most perfect work of its kind, but was rigorously suppressed by the government. In 1885 MacGregor was appointed general officer commanding the Punjab frontier force, but his health soon broke down, and he died at Cairo, a few days after his promotion to the rank of major-general, on 5 Feb. 1887. His body was brought to Scotland and interred at Glengyle, on the shores of Loch Katrine, in his ancestral burying-ground. Lord Dufferin, a personal friend, said of General MacGregor: 'Not among the many distinguished captains I have known could I mention one who came nearer—in martial bearing, love of his profession, devotion to duty, and knowledge of the art of war—to the ideal of a powerful, chivalrous warrior.'

MacGregor married first in 1869 Frances Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Durand; she died on passage to England, 9 May 1873, leaving one daughter. MacGregor's second wife, whom he married in February

1883, and who survived him, was Charlotte Mary, second daughter of Frederick W. Jardine.

[The Life and Opinions of Major-General Sir Charles Metcalfe MacGregor, Quartermaster-General in India, edited by Lady MacGregor, 2 vols. 1888, including a bibliography of the numerous professional memoirs published by General MacGregor.] S. P. O.

MACGREGOR, SIR GREGOR (*fl.* 1817), calling himself his Highness Gregor, Cacique of Poyais, South American adventurer, was grandson of Gregor Macgregor. The latter enlisted in the Black Watch, then Semphill's highlanders, and was called in Gaelic by his comrades 'Gregor the Beautiful.' When the regiment was first ordered to England in 1743, Gregor's grandfather and two others were sent on in advance to London, so that George II, who was on the point of starting for the continent, might see some soldiers of the regiment before leaving. One of the men died on the road, at Aberfeldy. Macgregor and the other were paraded before the king at St. James's, and exercised with the broadsword and Lochaber axe. Both afterwards rose to commissions; Macgregor, who subsequently joined another regiment, finally sold out of the army, and became laird of Inverardine in Breadalbane (STEWART, *Scottish Highlanders*, i. 232 *n.*)

The grandson is said to have been at one time in the British army. According to his own account (*Exposicion Documentada*, &c.), he went out to Caraccas in 1811, to settle and aid in the struggle for South American independence. He married a South American lady, the Señora Josefa Lovera, who accompanied him in his subsequent adventures. He lost most of his property in the terrible earthquake at Caraccas in March 1812. Soon after he became colonel and adjutant-general to General Miranda, and subsequently commandant general of the cavalry and general of brigade in the Venezuelan army. In the renewed struggle for independence under Simon Bolivar, commencing in 1813, he repeatedly distinguished himself, particularly by his skilful retreat from Ocumare to Barcelona, with a handful of men before an overwhelming force of royalists, in 1816; and subsequently in the battles of Onoto, Chaguarames, Quebrada-honde, Alacran, and especially in the memorable battle of Juncal. In 1817 he was promoted to the rank of general of division in the Venezuelan army, and received the special thanks of Bolivar and the insignia of the order of Liberatadores (*ib.*) Macgregor was subsequently engaged in sundry filibustering enterprises. In 1817 he took possession of Amelia Island, on the Florida coast, which belonged to Spain; and in 1819, eluding the vigilance of the British authorities at Jamaica, he made a descent on Puerto Bello, which he captured, but was subsequently surprised and had to fly. In 1821 he appears to have quitted the service of Venezuela—by that time a part of the republic of Colombia—and settled among the Poyais Indians, a warlike tribe on the Mosquito shore, where he obtained a tract of fertile country and adopted the title of Cacique. He encouraged trade, established schools, projected a bank (the notes for which were engraved by William Home Lizars [q. v.] the engraver), established a small army, and on 13 April 1821 started for Europe, as he stated in a proclamation to his subjects, 'for the purpose of procuring religious and moral instructors, the implements of husbandry, and persons to guide and assist in the cultivation of the soil.' The proclamation also declared that no person but the honest and industrious should find an asylum in the Poyais territory. The latter is really one of the healthiest and most productive parts of Central America, but the attempt to introduce Scottish immigrants proved a most miserable failure (see *Scots Mag.* 1823, pp. 324–31), and a loan obtained by Macgregor from London houses was never paid, either interest or principal. Much and not undeserved obliquy fell on Macgregor, but he probably honestly believed in the feasibility of his schemes. Fifteen years later he published in London a 'Plan of Constitution for the Mosquito Territory' (1836). In a memorial to the Venezuelan government, dated from Caraccas in 1839, Macgregor refers to the misfortunes which have befallen him, and appealed for naturalisation in the republic, and restoration to his former military rank. The Venezuelan government granted his requests, and directed that, in view of the very eminent services rendered by him to the cause of South American independence during the wars of 1812–21, he be restored to the rank of general of division with his former seniority, and that a sum of money be granted to him. He is believed to have died at Caraccas a few years later.

[Strangway's Sketch of the Mosquito Shore (Edinburgh, 1822), which has a portrait of Macgregor. Among many pamphlets in Brit. Mus. Libr. respecting Macgregor, the most interesting are a brief account of the Puerto Bello expedition, attributed to Sir John Besant, which compare with the bitterly written account in Memoirs of Colonel Francis Maceroni, vol. ii.; A Letter in Defence of Macgregor, signed 'Verax;' and the Caraccas Memorial entitled Exposicion Documentada, &c., Caraccas, 1839, 8vo.] H. M. C.

MACGREGOR, JAMES (*d.* 1551), dean of Lismore, was the son of Dougall Johnson (the son of John) MacGregor by his wife, a daughter of Donald McClawe, *alias* Grant. This branch of the MacGregors lived at Tullichnullin, a house at Fortingall, Perthshire, and owned in perpetuity the vicarage of Fortingall with a lease of the church lands. The father was a notary public, and died after 1529. James was in all probability only in minor orders. He was a notary public in 1511, was dean of Lismore in 1514, and suceeeded his father in the vicarage of Fortingall. He died in 1551, and was buried in the church at Inchordin. He was married, and had a son Gregor MacGregor. Two natural sons, Gregor and Dougall, were naturalised in 1557, Dougall being at that time chancellor of Lismore.

James MacGregor collected Gaelic poetry, and with the help of his brother Duncan transcribed what he gathered into a commonplace book, which forms a quarto of about 311 pages, written in a Roman hand. This volume, most of which was transcribed as early as 1512, came during the eighteenth century into the possession of the Highland Society of London, from which it passed to the Highland Society of Scotland, and is now in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. A volume of selections from it was edited, with introduction, notes, and translation, by Thomas McClauchlan and William F. Skene (Edinburgh, 1862, 8vo). It is of great philological value, and illustrates the relations between Western Scotland and Ireland from an early date.

[Edition of the Dean of Lismore's book by McClauchlan and Skene; Proc. Soc. Antiq. of Scotland, II. i. 35; Dublin Univ. Mag. lxiii. 95 sq.] W. A. J. A.

MACGREGOR, JOHN (1797–1857), statistician and historian, eldest son of David MacGregor of Drynie, near Stornoway, Rossshire, born at Drynie in 1797, emigrated as a young man to Canada and settled in Prince Edward Island, where he became a member of the House of Assembly, and in 1823 served the office of high sheriff. He also travelled through great part of British North America and the United States, collecting statistics. On his return to Europe about 1828 he published 'Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Maritime Colonies of British America,' London, 1828, 8vo and 12mo; and 'Observations on Emigration to British America,' London, 1829, 8vo. In 1830 he made a tour on the continent of Europe, a narrative of which he published, under the title 'My Note-book,' in 1835, London, 3 vols. 8vo. In concert with his friend James Deacon Hume [q. v.] he projected in 1832 a vast work on the commercial statistics of all nations, the compilation of which occupied him during the next seven years, in the course of which he visited most of the countries of Europe. In 1839 he represented the British government in the negotiations with the kingdom of Naples for a revision of the commercial treaty of 1816. In 1840 he succeeded James Deacon Hume as one of the joint secretaries of the board of trade. A strong free-trader, he prompted Joseph Hume's motion for a select committee on import duties, and gave evidence before the committee (July 1840), which was felt as a severe blow to protection. During his tenure of office he embodied the results of his statistical researches in twenty-two parliamentary reports on 'Commercial Tariffs and Regulations of the several States of Europe and America, together with the Commercial Treaties between England and Foreign Countries,' published, with appendix, in 8 vols. 8vo, London, 1841–50; and in 'A Digest of the Productive Resources, Commercial Legislation, Customs Tariffs, Navigation, Port and Quarantine Laws and Charges, Shipping, Imports and Exports, and the Monies, Weights, and Measures of all Nations, including all British Commercial Treaties with Foreign States, collected from Authentic Records, and consolidated with especial reference to British and Foreign Products, Trade, and Navigation,' London, 1844–8, 3 vols. 8vo.

On the repeal of the corn laws MacGregor threw up his post at the board of trade, and entered parliament (July 1847) as member for Glasgow, which constituency he represented until shortly before his death. He spoke frequently on commercial, financial, and colonial questions, dreamed of a place in the cabinet, and established the reputation of a bore. He was the principal promoter and sometime chairman of the Royal British Bank, incorporated by royal charter in 1849, which, though far from prosperous, he egregiously puffed in a chapter on 'Banking' contributed to Freedley's 'Money' in 1853. He was also a party to the publication of accounts which concealed the true position of the bank. It stopped payment in September 1856, and MacGregor, who had absconded shortly before, died at Boulogne on 23 April 1857, indebted to the bank in the sum of 7,362*l.*

Besides the works mentioned above, MacGregor published: 1. 'British America,' Edinburgh, 1832, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. 'The Resources and Statistics of Nations, exhibiting

the Geographical Position and Natural Resources, the Political Statistics, including the Government, Revenue, Expenditure, the Civil, Military, and Naval Affairs, the Moral Statistics, including Religion and Education; the Medical Statistics, including Comparative Mortality, &c.; and the Economical Statistics, including Agriculture, Manufactures, Navigation and Trade, &c., of all Countries,' London, 1835, 8vo. 3. 'The Commercial and Financial Legislation of Europe and America, with a Pro-forma Revision of the Taxation and the Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom,' London, 1841, 8vo. 4. 'The Preference Interests, or the Miscalled Protective Duties shown to be Public Oppression, addressed to all classes and parties,' London, 1841, 8vo. 5. 'The Commercial Treaties and Tariffs of Prussia and other States of the Germanic Union of Customs,' London, 1842, 8vo. 6. 'The Progress of America from the Discovery by Columbus to the year 1846,' London, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo. 7. 'Sketches of the Progress of Civilisation and Public Liberty, with a view of the Political Condition of Europe and America in 1848,' London, 1848, 8vo. 8. 'Germany, her Resources, Government, Union of Customs, and Power, under Frederick William IV, with a Preliminary View of the Political Condition of Europe in 1848,' London, 1848, 8vo. 9. 'Holland and the Dutch Colonies,' London, 1848, 8vo. 10. 'Financial Reform, a Letter to the Citizens of Glasgow, with an Introduction and Supplementary Notes,' London, 1849, 8vo. 11. 'Sketches, Historical and Descriptive, of the Austrian and Ottoman Empires, including a Concise View of the Rise and Power of Prussia, and Remarks on Russia, France, and the remaining States of Europe,' London, 1851, 8vo. 12. 'The History of the British Empire from the Accession of James I, to which is prefixed a Review of the Progress of England from the Saxon Period to the last year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth,' London, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. 13. 'A Synthetical View of the Results of Recent Commercial and Financial Legislation,' London, 1853, 8vo. 14. 'The Madrai Case,' London, 1853, 8vo. 15. 'The Nunnery Question,' London, 1853, 8vo. MacGregor also edited, for Bohn's 'Standard Library,' De Lolme's 'Constitution of England,' with a life of the author, and notes, London, 1853, 8vo.

MacGregor was an able and industrious compiler of statistics, a vigorous writer and a clear thinker. On the other hand, he was a utilitarian of the most extreme type, and, identifying civilisation with material prosperity, was as unfit to write history as to make it. He was a member of the Académie de l'Industrie Agricole.

[Times, 22 and 24 Sept. 1856 and 27 April 1857; Scotsman, 29 April 1857; Ann. Reg. 1857, Chron. (App.) p. 304; Gent. Mag. 1857, pt. ii. p. 735; Badham's Life of James Deacon Hume, pp. 238, 247, 327 et seq.; Athenæum, 1832 p. 137, 1852 p. 248, 1847 p. 591, 1849 p. 269, 1851 p. 8, 1857 p. 569; MacGregor's Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Maritime Colonies of British America; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. Ockerby, pp. 92–3, footnote; Greville Memoirs, pt. ii. vol. ii. p. 53; Hansard, 3rd ser. liii. 1308, liv. lv. and xcv–cxliii.; Parl. Papers 1840–8, Reports from Commissioners; Edinburgh Review, lxxxii. 204 et seq., lxxxviii. 514; Wilson's (Christopher North) Essays Critical and Imaginative, ed. 1866, ii. 210; Blackwood's Magazine, xxxi. 907; De Gex and Jones's Reports, iv. 581; Irving's Book of Scotsmen; Cat. Libr. Board of Trade; Cat. Libr. Fac. Adv.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

J. M. R.

MACGREGOR, JOHN, commonly known as Rob Roy (1825–1892), philanthropist and traveller, born on 24 Jan. 1825, was son of General Sir Duncan MacGregor, K.C.B. His mother was the youngest daughter of Sir William Dick, bart., of Prestonfield, near Edinburgh. Adventures came to him early: as a baby he was outwardbound on the Kent, East Indiaman, which took fire in the Bay of Biscay. An account of the disaster was published by his father in 1825, and republished by him in 1880. As a boy he was apt at mechanics, read hard, was a good climber, boxer, and horseman, and passionately fond of boating. His mind early took a strong religious bent, and he was with some difficulty dissuaded from becoming a missionary.

His schooling was interrupted by his father's constant changes of station, and he is said to have been at seven schools in all, among them at King's School, Canterbury. In 1839 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he remained a year, taking a high position in mathematics. Thence he went to a tutor's, and in 1844 proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating as thirty-fourth wrangler in 1847 (M.A. in 1850). He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and devoted himself for a time to 'patent' law; but, being possessed of ample means, threw aside the chances of a good practice and devoted the rest of his life chiefly to foreign travel or to active philanthropic work at home, with occasional diversions into literary and mechanical investigations.

MacGregor was in Paris during the revolution of 1848. In July 1849 he started overland across Europe to the Levant, and on to Egypt and to Palestine: his tour occupied

nine months. In 1851 he went to Russia, and worked southward to Algeria and Tunis; afterwards crossing to Canada and the United States. Between 1853 and 1863 he largely occupied himself with a study of modes of marine propulsion, which his mathematical attainments fitted him to pursue. In order to determine the alleged validity of the claim made on behalf of Blasco de Garay to have employed steam for purposes of marine propulsion in 1543, he, in the autumn of 1857, journeyed to Simancas and examined the Spanish archives. He found the usual difficulty of obtaining full information from this source, but his journal shows that he was fairly satisfied that De Garay made no such pretension. During the summer of 1865 MacGregor launched his canoe the Rob Roy, and started on the first of those solitary cruises by which he is best known. This first Rob Roy was built of oak and covered fore and aft with cedar; she was 15 feet in length by 2 feet 4 inches; 9 inches deep, drew 3 inches of water, and weighed 80 lbs. The paddle was 7 feet long; she carried a bamboo mast, lugsail and jib, and took baggage for three months. Starting down the Thames, and round the coast to Dover, MacGregor crossed the Channel by steamer and navigated a network of rivers, canals, and lakes, the chief of which were the Sambre, Meuse, Rhine, Main, Danube, Aar, Moselle, and Seine; besides the lakes Constance, Zurich, and Lucerne. Lord Aberdeen, in another canoe, joined MacGregor for some part of the distance. The voyage was practically 'one of discovery.' The log was published in 1866 in the little book 'A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe,' which was perhaps the most popular work of the year. Up to that time the canoe had hardly been known in England, and MacGregor may be considered the patron saint of canoeing and canoe clubs. In 1866 he made a second summer holiday trip in a new and smaller canoe through part of Norway and Sweden; then by the Baltic to Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein, and so to the North Sea and Heligoland. In 1867 he varied his craft and took his holiday in a small yawl, built to his own design, also christened Rob Roy. He started down the Thames and crossed the Channel to France; thence, after some sailing on the rivers, he came back to the Isle of Wight and eastward along the south coast to London. In November 1868 he once more took to the canoe, and, travelling by steamer to Alexandria, started on the most adventurous and perilous of his voyages, through the Suez Canal and down the Red Sea, and thence to Palestine, navigating the Jordan and Lake Gennesareth.

Meanwhile MacGregor had actively promoted many philanthropic schemes in London. In 1851 he helped to found the Shoeblack Brigade, and supported Lord Shaftesbury's efforts in behalf of destitute children, becoming vice-president of the Ragged School Union. In 1853 he took an active part in the work of the Open-Air Mission, and of that undertaking, as well as of the Pure Literature Society and of the Protestant Alliance, he was for several years an honorary secretary. He was also an active member of the British and Foreign Bible Society and of the Reformatory and Refuge Union. The entire profits of all his works were devoted to these and other charities, and with the same object, after his return from his last trip in 1869, he frequently lectured about his travels, illustrating his lectures with diagrams and sketches of his own. He was twice elected member for Greenwich on the London School Board (in 1870 and 1873), and was for some time the chairman of the industrial schools committee of the board.

MacGregor was an enthusiastic volunteer, and on 15 May 1861, in the early days of the movement, read a paper before the Society of Arts (*Journal*, p. 474) on the 'Hythe School of Musketry.'

During the latter years of his life, owing to failing health, he resided at Boscombe, near Bournemouth, where he died at his residence, 'Lochiel,' on 16 July 1892.

He married in 1873 the daughter of Admiral Sir C. Caffin, who survives him, with two daughters.

MacGregor had much literary facility, and was a good draughtsman, always illustrating his own books. While at Cambridge as an undergraduate he contributed to the 'Mechanics' Magazine,' 1844, and sent sketches to 'Punch.' His records of his travels are very brightly written. Their titles are: 1. 'Three Days in the East,' 1850. 2. 'Our Brothers and Cousins, a Tour in Canada,' 1859. 3. 'A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe,' 1866. 4. 'A Voyage alone in the Yawl Rob Roy,' 1867. 5. 'The Rob Roy on the Baltic,' 1867. 6. 'The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Red Sea, and Gennesareth,' 1869. He also wrote papers on a variety of mechanical questions in the 'Mechanics' Magazine,' beginning in 1844 (xli. 96, xliii. 426, xliv. 170, 222, 348, 418, xlv. 500, and others); 'Eastern Music, a Collection of Egyptian and Syrian Tunes,' 1851; 'An Abridgment of Specifications relating to Marine Propulsion,' 1858.

[Private information; Times obituary, 20 July 1892; Letter from Mr. Turner in Times of 22 July 1892.] C. A. H.

McGREGOR, JOHN JAMES (1775–1834), historian and topographer, born at Limerick on 24 Feb. 1775, was brought up among the methodists, and became an ardent supporter of their religious principles. At an early age he became editor of the 'Munster Telegraph,' published at Waterford. Subsequently he removed to Dublin, where he became editor of the 'Church Methodist Magazine,' a quarterly publication, and in 1829 he was appointed literary assistant to the Kildare Place Education Society. He died in Dublin on 24 Aug. 1834.

His principal works are: 1. 'History of the French Revolution, and of the Wars resulting from that event,' 11 vols. in 12, Waterford and Dublin, 1816–27, 8vo. 2. 'Narrative of the Loss of the Sea Horse Transport, Captain Gibbs, in the Bay of Tramore . . . Also some Account of the Wreck of the Lord Melville and Boadicea Transports,' Waterford, 1816, 8vo. 3. 'New Picture of Dublin,' with map and views, Dublin, 1821, 12mo. 4. 'The History, Topography, and Antiquities of the County and City of Limerick, with a View of the History and Antiquities of Ireland,' 2 vols. Dublin, 1826–7, 8vo (conjointly with the Rev. P. Fitzgerald, vicar of Cahercorney). 5. 'True Stories from the History of Ireland,' Dublin, 1829–33, 3 vols. 12mo, in the manner of Sir Walter Scott's 'Tales of a Grandfather.'

His portrait has been engraved by S. Freeman from a miniature by Purcell.

[Memoir by his son, John James McGregor, M.D., Dublin, 1840; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1437; Gent. Mag. new ser. iii. 111.]

T. C.

MACGREGOR or CAMPBELL, ROBERT, commonly called ROB ROY (1671–1734), highland freebooter, the younger son of Donald MacGregor, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Campbell of Gleneaves, and sister possibly to Robert Campbell, who commanded at the massacre of Glencoe, was born in 1671 (register of baptism, 7 March 1671, in Buchanan parish, quoted in *Scottish Antiquary*, vii. 37). One consequence of the ill-fortune that overtook the Argyll family at the Restoration was the repeal in 1661 of the penal acts against the MacGregors, but as they were not restored to their territories possibly the only result of the clemency was to encourage their old freebooting propensities. The father was younger brother of the chief of the clan, Gregor MacGregor, and a member of the Gregor Dhu branch to which the chiefship had fallen on the extinction of the direct male line. The father's name figures as Lieutenant-colonel MacGregor in the bond of association signed at the castle of Blair, 24 Aug. 1689, the number of the men whom he brought to support King James being one hundred (*Acts of the Scottish Parliament*, ix. App. p. 60). He probably owed his rank to James's nomination after the revolution. He is no doubt identical with 'the great robber Lieutenant-colonel MacGregor' who on 11 Jan. 1690 was brought a prisoner to Edinburgh by a party of Lord Kenmure's men (*Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 369), and shortly afterwards obtained his liberty on promising to induce Macdonald of Keppoch and Macdonald of Glengarry [see MACDONELL, ALESTAIR DUBH] to come to terms with the government (*ib.* p. 394). The freebooting instincts of Rob Roy were thus strengthened by paternal instruction. The family held in Rob's youth a farm 'in Balquhidder in feu of the Duke of Atholl' (Appendix to BURT, *Letters*, ii. 348); but although nominally a grazier Rob's principal income was derived from the self-appointed duty of protecting those who purchased his goodwill, he himself being perhaps the most formidable robber against whom he afforded protection. In 1691 he or his father was the leader of an exceptionally daring raid called the 'Her'ship [herryship or robbery] of Kippen,' in which the cattle were lifted from the byres of Kippen because the villagers had attempted to prevent the capture of the drove of Lord Livingstone. But MacGregor had some tincture of modern civilisation; his letters show that he had received a good education, and he possessed many of the best characteristics of the highland gentleman. His personal appearance is best described by Sir Walter Scott: 'His stature was not of the tallest, but his person was uncommonly strong and compact. The greatest peculiarities of his frame were the breadth of his shoulders and the great and almost disproportioned length of his arms, so remarkable, indeed, that it was said he could, without stooping, tie the garters of his highland hose, which are placed two inches below the knee. . . . His hair was dark red, thick, and frizzled, and curled short around the face. His fashion of dress showed of course the knees and upper part of the leg, which was described to me as resembling that of a highland bull, hirsute, with red hair, and evincing muscular strength similar to that animal.'

The part taken by the MacGregors at the revolution, and possibly their 'activity in scenes of plunder,' led to the renewal in 1693 of the penal acts against the clan. Rob therefore adopted Campbell as his surname, and during his most active freebooting period contented himself with the signature 'Rob

Roy' (Red Rob). He continued to occupy Balquhidder, and on the death of Gregor MacGregor in 1693 became for a time the nominal head of the clan, as tutor to his nephew, James Graham of Glengyle. In the marriage contract of his nephew he is denominated 'of Inversnail' (Inversnaid); and he had 'acquired an interest, by purchase, wadset, or otherwise, to the property of Craigroyston,' a 'domain of rock and forest lying on the east side of Loch Lomond' (Sir Walter Scott). His territory lay between possessions of the rival houses of Montrose and Argyll, and he seems to have made it his aim to use that rivalry to his own advantage. For some time after the revolution he would appear to have been in special favour with Montrose, who had by advances of money greatly assisted him in extending his business as a cattle-dealer.

According to a 'Memorandum of Rob Roy's Dealings in Cattle' among the 'Montrose Papers,' he had for several years traded in bringing black cattle from the highlands to the lowlands in May or June for persons who had advanced the price in money the winter before; but 'finding his affairs backward' in 1711, he absconded with the money to the Western Isles, 'with the intention of leaving the country' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep. p. 381). On obtaining promise of protection from James Graham, first duke of Montrose [q. v.], to come to Glasgow, he returned home, but declined to take further advantage of the duke's offer (*ib.*) In 1712 his case came before the court of session at Edinburgh, when it was declared that he 'did most fraudulently withdraw and fled, without performing anything on his part, and therefore became unquestionably a notour and fraudulent bankrupt' (Burton, *Criminal Trials*, i. 55). In a warrant granted for his apprehension in October 1712 by the lord advocate, Sir James Stewart, he is described as 'a notour bankrupt,' who 'by open fraud and violence hath embezzled considerable sums of money,' and 'refusing to come to any account' keeps himself 'with a guard or company of armed men in defiance of the law' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep. p. 381). But the charge of fraudulent bankruptcy was ill-supported. Rob's principal creditor was the Duke of Montrose, and his aim in avoiding his creditors was to keep out of the clutches of the law, which as a representative of a proscribed clan he had good reason to dread. Moreover, an edictal citation was on 27 Nov. granted against him before his case came on for trial (Forbes, *Decisions of the Court of Session*, p. 635). According to his own plausible version of the dispute, as narrated in a letter to John Murray, first duke of Atholl [q. v.], 27 Jan. 1713, he had offered Montrose, who was endeavouring to 'ruin' him 'upon the accompt of cautionrie, . . . the whole principal soum with a year's annual rent, which he positively' refused. 'The reasone why he did refuse it was he sent me a protectione, and in the meantime that I had the protectione his grace thought fitt to procure me order from the Queen's advocate to Funab [Campbell of Finab] to secure me.' 'This,' adds Rob, 'was a most ridiculous way to any nobleman to treat any man after this manner' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. pt. viii. p. 65); and he ingenuously suggests to Atholl to 'speake to the advocate to countermand his order, since it's contrary to law.'

During Rob's enforced absence to avoid arrest his wife and family were evicted in mid-winter at the instance of Montrose, and it was on leaving her homestead that his wife is said to have composed the pathetic piece of pipe music known as 'Rob Roy's Lament.' Rob now placed himself under the protection of John Campbell, first earl of Breadalbane [q. v.], and gathering a powerful band of followers declared 'that the estate of Montrose should in future supply him with cattle, and that he would make the duke rue the day he had quarrelled with him.' A fort erected by the government at Inversnaid was seized by him just as it was completed, and utilised for his own safety. For a time he was able to make good his footing in his native territory, and the unsettled state of the country following the death of Queen Anne enabled him to defy the law with impunity. It is affirmed that he signed his name to a bond in favour of the Pretender, and that the bond came into the hands of Campbell of Glenlyon, who was ordered to carry it to the privy council, and that Campbell and his party were stopped while on the road by a strong force under Rob Roy, and compelled to surrender the incriminating document (Millar, *History of Rob Roy*, pp. 86–8). Haldane of Gleneagles, writing from Glasgow on 1 Nov. 1714, reported that Rob a few evenings before appeared at the Cross of Crieff, and after drinking to the Pretender's health departed unscathed (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep. p. 378), and on 5 Feb. 1715 he wrote that Rob at his last appearance at Crieff had drunk 'to those honest and brave fellows that cut out the gaudger's ear' (*ib.*), an outrage committed in the previous December. After the arrival in Scotland of John Erskine (1675–1732), earl of Mar [q. v.], Rob Roy went north to Aberdeen to collect a part of the clan Gregor settled in that county, and while there was

entertained by his clansman Dr. James Gregory, professor of medicine in King's College, Aberdeen (Sir Walter Scott). On his return south he collected a large force of clansmen, and seizing the ferry-boats and other vessels on Loch Lomond brought them to Rowardennan. On 27 or 28 Sept. he marched in the direction of the forces of Mar (Appendix to *Loch Lomond Expedition*, p. 18; *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep. p. 380). During his absence the men of Paisley and Dumbarton, to the number of one hundred, sailed up Loch Lomond in four men-of-war boats, and succeeded in recapturing the boats that Rob Roy had seized. The narrative of the expedition gives the Paisley and Dumbarton volunteers the credit of having frightened the MacGregors by a vigorous discharge of firearms, but in all probability before they undertook the expedition they were well aware that the MacGregors had left the district (*The Loch Lomond Expedition of* 1715, *reprinted and illustrated from Original Documents*, Glasgow, 1834). Although Rob Roy followed in the wake of the rebel army, he did not actually join it. Robert Patten [q. v.] relates that at Sheriffmuir he 'was with his men and followers within a very little distance from the Earl of Mar's army, and when he was desired by a gentleman of his own to go and assist his friends, he answered, "If they could not do it without me they should not do it with me"' (*Hist. of the Rebellion*, ed. 1740, p. 171). Friendship for Argyll seems chiefly to have actuated him in holding aloof. When Mar retreated to Perth, Rob made a foraging tour in the south on his own account. On 9 Dec. he appeared at Drymen, where he proclaimed the Pretender and rifled the gauger's house and tore up his books (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep. p. 375; Appendix to *Loch Lomond Expedition*, p. 30). Afterwards he appeared at Luss (*ib.* p. 31). Graham of Killearn came up with him at the inn of Crianlarich, and made an attempt to seize him, when Rob, it is affirmed, taking up a position inside the inn door, 'felled each intruder to the ground as he entered,' until his followers, rushing to his assistance, compelled the Grahams to retreat (Millar, p. 157). He now passed eastwards into Fife, and on 4 Jan. 1716 seized Falkland Palace (*Loch Lomond Expedition*, p. 34). On the 21st, at the head of two hundred men, he attacked and captured a party of Hanoverians sent by General William, first earl Cadogan [q. v.], to occupy the Tower of Balgonie (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 3rd Rep. p. 375). After various raids in Fife and Stirling he returned with his followers in April to Craigroyston.

While he was stationed with a small band at Strathfillan, his house at Auchinchisallan in Breadalbane was burned by the enemy. He partly revenged himself by firing from the rocks and passes on the troops as they were retreating with their booty (Letter of Graham of Killearn, 11 April 1716, *ib.* p. 381). Shortly afterwards the homesteads of Glengyle and Craigroyston were also destroyed; and growing desperate, he by a bold *coup de main* seized Graham of Killearn while he was in the inn at Menteith collecting rents for Montrose, took the factor's money, and refused to set him free until he paid 3,400 merks for loss and damage done to his property, and obtained a promise from Montrose not 'to trouble or prosecute' Rob afterwards (Letter of the Duke of Montrose, 21 Nov. 1716, *ib.* p. 381). On the 27th he, however, set Graham free, with his books, papers, and bonds, but kept the money (Letter of Montrose, November, *ib.* p. 382). Not long afterwards Montrose, at the head of a body of his tenants, surprised and captured Rob at Balquhidder, but the outlaw escaped while crossing a river at nightfall (Sir Walter Scott). Thereupon the Duke of Atholl, who up till this time had been on friendly terms with Rob, offered to effect his capture, and on 4 June 1717, according to the duke's own account, Rob surrendered to him (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. pt. viii. p. 71). Rob gave another version of his capture. According to him the duke arranged a friendly meeting with him on 3 June at Blair Castle, on a promise of security, and broke that promise (Declaration of Rob Roy, 25 June 1717, *ib.* 3rd Rep. p. 384). On 6 June Rob broke out of prison at Logierait. Probably through the protection of Argyll, and no doubt by the connivance of the clansmen, he contrived, by lurking in caves or in the woods, to carry on his depredations against Montrose for several years more. Various other instances, no doubt somewhat embellished by tradition, are given of his hair-breadth escapes (see Millar, *History of Rob Roy*). In appendix to Millar's 'History' is also an authentic account of the clever escape of Henderson, the laird of Westerton, from his clutches. He was present with a number of his followers at the battle of Glenshiels, 10 June 1719. In 1719 he amused himself by penning a challenge to Montrose to settle their disputes by single combat, which he said would save him and the troops 'any further trouble of searching' (Sir Walter Scott). Ultimately, however, through the intervention of the Duke of Argyll, a reconciliation was effected with Montrose, and on their advice Rob in 1722 sent a letter of submission to General Wade, in which he de-

clared that while circumstances had forced him 'to take part with the adherents of the Pretender,' he had 'sent his Grace the Duke of Argyll all the intelligence' he could 'from time to time of the strength and situation of the rebels' (*ib.*) He was, however, apprehended, and was for some time confined in Newgate. In January 1727 he was carried, handcuffed with James, lord Ogilvie (*d.* 1735), to Gravesend to be transported to Barbados, but before the ship sailed they were pardoned (*Weekly Journal*, 24 Jan. 1727, quoted in DORAN, *London in Jacobite Times*, ii. 18–19). For the remainder of his life he lived peacefully at Balquhidder, his most eventful experience being a duel with Stewart of Invernahyle, to settle a dispute between the Maclarens and MacGregors regarding the possession of the farm of Invernenty. His opponent had the advantage of youth and wounded Rob in the arm. In his later years Rob was converted to catholicism. He died on Saturday, 28 Dec. 1734 (*Caledonian Mercury*, quoted in CHAMBERS, *Domestic Annals*, iii. 624), and was buried in the churchyard of Balquhidder. His testament dative, given up by his widow, Mary MacGregor or Campbell, and confirmed 6 Feb. 1735, is printed in Fraser's 'Red Book of Menteith,' ii. 449–50.

By his wife Helen Mary, daughter of MacGregor of Comar, he had five sons: Coll, Ronald, James, Duncan, and Robert. Not long after his father's death Robert shot Maclaren of Invernenty when at the plough. He absconded, and his two brothers, James and Ronald, were brought to trial for the murder, but escaped on a verdict of not proven. Robert enlisted in the 42nd regiment, and after obtaining his discharge lived in the MacGregor country without molestation. James distinguished himself on the side of the Pretender in the '45, and was attainted of high treason, but succeeded by some secret means in making his peace with the government. James, Duncan, and Robert were accused of forcibly abducting Jean Key or Wright, a young widow (who had inherited some property by the death of her husband), from her house at Edinbellie, Balfron, Stirlingshire, 3 Dec. 1750, and compelling her to marry Robert. James was tried for his share in the crime on 13 July 1752. The jury brought in a special verdict of guilty under extenuating circumstances, but while the import of the verdict was under discussion he made his escape, and being outlawed went to France, where he died in great poverty in October 1754. Duncan, who was tried on 15 Jan. 1753, was found not guilty. Robert, who was apprehended in May 1753, and tried on 24 Dec. following, was condemned to death, and executed on 14 Feb. (*Trials of James, Duncan, and Robert MacGregor, three sons of the celebrated Rob Roy, before the High Court of Justiciary in the years* 1752, 1753, *and* 1754).

There is an engraving of Rob Roy in K. Macleay's 'Memoirs,' from a painting at one time in the possession of Mr. Buchanan of Arden. An engraving from a picture by J. B. Macdonald, R.S.A., in the possession of R. P. Greg of Coles Park, Hertfordshire, is prefixed to Millar's 'History.' A notice of various relics is given in Appendix to Millar's 'History.'

[The earliest life of Rob Roy is The Highland Rogue, or the Memorable Actions of the Celebrated Robert MacGregor, commonly called Rob Roy, digested from the Memorandum of an Authentick Scotch Manuscript, with Preface signed E. B., London, 1723. This is ascribed to Daniel Defoe. Sir Walter Scott's Introduction to Rob Roy contains a variety of information obtained from persons acquainted with the freebooter. He is the subject of a poem by Wordsworth. Many anecdotes recorded of him elsewhere have been at least embellished by tradition. Only two lives deserve serious attention: Historic Memoirs by K. Macleay, 2nd edit. 1819, reprinted 1881, and the History of Rob Roy, 1883, by A. H. Millar, who has utilised various papers in the Montrose MSS. collection, now published in the Hist. MSS. Comm. 3rd Rep. Further information is contained in the Athole MSS. catalogued in Appendix pt. viii. to the 12th Rep. Four letters are printed in Fraser's Red Book of Menteith, ii. 446–50. Several are in the possession of private collectors. Information has been kindly supplied by Mr. A. H. Millar of Dundee.]

T. F. H.

McGRIGOR, SIR JAMES, M.D. (1771–1858), army surgeon, born at Cromdale, Inverness-shire, 9 April 1771, was eldest of the three sons of Colquhoun McGrigor, merchant, of Aberdeen, and his wife Anne, daughter of Lewis Grant of Lathendrey in Strathspey, Inverness-shire. He was educated at the grammar school at Aberdeen, and afterwards entered the Marischal College, where he graduated M.A. in 1788. He studied medicine at Aberdeen and at Edinburgh, and after his return to Aberdeen in 1789, while an apprentice to Dr. French, physician to the county infirmary, he was one of the founders of a local medico-chirurgical society among the students, which survives as the chief medical society in the north of Scotland. Desiring to become an army surgeon, he went to London, where he attended Mr. Wilson's lectures on anatomy, and after the outbreak of war with France obtained, by purchase through the regimental agent, the post of surgeon to De Burgh's regiment, an Irish corps then being raised,

and since famous as the 88th or Connaught rangers. His appointment was dated 13 Sept. 1793, and his name was at first spelt in the army list MacGregor. He served with the regiment in Flanders, and in the winter retreat to Bremen in 1794–5, in which his health suffered severely. When the 88th was at Southampton soon after its return, Lieutenant-colonel William Carr Beresford, afterwards Marshal Beresford [q. v.], was appointed to the command of the regiment. Beresford quarrelled with McGrigor, laying on him the blame of the highly insanitary condition of the regiment, although the regimental infirmary was admitted to be in excellent order, and, among other arbitrary acts, insisted on his attending all parades. McGrigor protested against this treatment, and applied, without success, for exchange to another regiment, but a better understanding prevailed after Beresford voluntarily made a very favourable report of McGrigor's services. Later in the year (1795) the regiment was ordered to the West Indies. Mistaking a sailing-signal, the transport in which McGrigor had embarked started off and reached Barbados alone, long in advance of the other troops. She was supposed to be lost, and McGrigor's place in the regiment was filled up. McGrigor accompanied a detachment of the 25th regiment to Grenada, where the negroes were in revolt (see Higgins, *Hist. Rec. 25th Regt.* chap. xii.), but was shipwrecked on the way. Meanwhile the 88th had embarked with Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian [q. v.], but the transports were shattered and dispersed in the great storm of November 1795. Only two companies of the 88th reached the West Indies, with which, after serving in Grenada and St. Vincent, McGrigor came home in the autumn of 1796. In May 1799 he landed with the 88th at Bombay, proceeding with it afterwards to Ceylon, and in 1801 was appointed superintending surgeon of the force of eight thousand European and Indian troops sent up the Red Sea to join the army in Egypt, under Major-general David Baird [see Baird, Sir David]. McGrigor received a commission from the East India Company, so that he might take control of the Indian details. Baird's force landed at Kosseir in May–June 1801, and after crossing the desert to Kenneh, descended the Nile to Rosetta. There McGrigor had to deal with a fatal outbreak of the plague among the troops. When the army evacuated Egypt, McGrigor crossed the desert to Suez, and returned to Bombay with two companies of his regiment. The rest of the regiment returned to England, whither McGrigor followed, narrowly escaping capture by French privateers on the renewal of the war with France.

McGrigor was transferred to the royal horse guards (blues), and did duty with them at Canterbury and Windsor, where he was noticed by George III and Queen Charlotte. Lord Melville [see Dundas, Henry, first Viscount Melville], when at the board of control, had made a fruitless proposal to create a fourth presidency, which should include the eastern islands, and to place McGrigor at the head of the medical board. He proceeded M.D. at Marischal College 20 Feb. 1804, and on 27 June 1805 was made one of the new deputy inspectors-general of hospitals, and placed in charge of the northern district (headquarters York), where he introduced many improvements, and, as in after years, stimulated the zeal of the officers under him by his unfailing courtesy, friendly criticism, and advice. His talents attracted the notice of the Duke of York, who transferred him to the south-western district (headquarters Winchester), subsequently placing the Portsmouth district and Isle of Wight and a part of the Sussex district under him as well. At this time McGrigor had in medical charge the counties of Sussex, Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester, and Worcester, and South Wales; the medical organisation of numerous expeditions despatched from Portsmouth at this period was also entrusted to him. Once on the return of the troops from Corunna, carrying fever with them wherever they went, he declared the difficulties of the situation to be 'unsurmountable.' Nevertheless, he surmounted them.

McGrigor's reputation now stood very high. His old chief, Beresford, applied for his services as principal medical officer of the Portuguese army, but before the arrangement could be made McGrigor was ordered to Walcheren, where the British camping-grounds were under water and three thousand men down with malarial fever. He was wrecked in H.M.S. Venerable, 74 guns, at the mouth of the Scheldt, and after long delay was rescued with others, in a state of great exhaustion, by the boats of the fleet from Flushing. Sir Eyre Coote the younger [q. v.], who had succeeded to the command, testified to the important services rendered by McGrigor, who was himself stricken with the fever. McGrigor was promoted to the rank of inspector-general of hospitals 25 Aug. 1809. After his return he resumed his duties at Portsmouth, and married. On 13 June 1811 he received the sinecure post of physician of Portsmouth garrison, and soon afterwards was appointed chief of the medical

staff of Wellington's army in the Peninsula. He arrived at Lisbon 10 Jan. 1812, and was present with the army throughout the subsequent campaigns from Ciudad Rodrigo to Toulouse, including the siege of Badajoz, the terrible Burgos retreat, and the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse. On his representations, the services of the medical officers in action at Badajoz were for the first time publicly acknowledged in the despatches. Napier adduces the following striking proof of the success with which the medical concerns of the army were carried out under McGrigor's direction: 'During the ten months from the siege of Burgos to the battle of Vittoria the total number of sick and wounded which passed through the hospitals was 95,348. By the unremitting attention of Sir James McGrigor and the medical staff under his orders, the army took the field preparatory to the battle with a sick list under five thousand. For twenty successive days it marched towards the enemy, and, in less than one month after it had defeated him, mustered, within thirty men, as strong as before; and this, too, without reinforcements from England, the ranks having been recruited by convalescents' (*Peninsular War*, revised ed. vol. iv.) McGrigor's administrative ability, and the courage and self-reliance which enabled him to accept grave responsibility at critical moments, speedily won the confidence of Wellington, who repeatedly expressed approval of his arrangements (cf. Gurwood, v. 582, 701, vi. 95). At the end of the war Wellington again declared his perfect satisfaction with McGrigor and the department under his direction—'He is one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with' (*ib.* vii. 643).

After the peace of 1814 McGrigor returned home, was knighted, and retired on an allowance of 3*l.* a day. The medical officers who had served under him presented him with a service of plate valued at a thousand guineas. He applied himself anew to his favourite subjects, anatomy and chemistry; but 13 June 1815 was appointed director-general of the army medical department, and held the post until 1851. The salary was 2,000*l.* a year, with the relative rank of major-general. McGrigor founded the Museum of Natural History and Pathological Anatomy, and the library at Fort Pitt, Chatham, since removed to Netley Hospital. He inaugurated a system of medical reports and returns from all military stations, which, twenty years later, formed the basis of the 'Statistical Returns of the Health of the Army,' now perpetuated in the annual blue-books of the army medical department. While thus endeavouring to further the ends of science through the medium of his department, he was not unmindful of the personal interests of the officers composing it. In 1816 he started the Army Medical Friendly Society, for the relief of widows of army medical officers, and in 1820 the Army Medical Benevolent Society, for assisting the orphans of medical officers, both of which have proved most successful. The thirty-five years that he was at the head of the department were a period of peace and rigid retrenchment; but the issue of revised regulations for the medical service, some improvements in the position of medical officers, and greater attention to the selection of men for foreign service, and in preventing overwork in the case of young and immature soldiers, were among the useful measures carried into effect. He retired on a pension at the beginning of 1851. He died at his residence in London, 2 April 1858, aged 87.

McGrigor was elected F.R.S. on 14 March 1816. He received the freedom of the cities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. The university of Edinburgh made him an honorary LL.D.; Marischal College and University, now part of the university of Aberdeen, chose him rector in 1826, 1827, and 1841. He was created a baronet of the United Kingdom in September 1830. He was a fellow of the Colleges of Physicians of London and Edinburgh, honorary physician to the queen, a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, a member of the council of the university of London, and of many learned societies at home and abroad. He was made a K.C.B. 17 Aug. 1850. He had also the Turkish order of the Crescent, the commander's cross of the Portuguese Tower and Sword, and the war medal with five clasps.

McGrigor was author of a 'Memoir on the Health of the 88th and other Regiments, from June 1800 to May 1801,' presented to the Bombay Medical Society in 1801; 'Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India,' London, 1804; 'A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry,' London, 1805—this was a reply to animadversions on the '5th Report of the Commissioners of Military Enquiry,' which had been published by Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, M.D. [q. v.]; a memoir on the fever that appeared in the British army after the return from Corunna, in 'Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal,' vol. vi. 1810; a 'Memoir on the Health of the Army in the Peninsula,' in 'Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society,' London, vol. vi.; also 'Report of Sickness, Mortality, and Invaliding in the Army in the West Indies,' 1838, and a like report for the United

Kingdom, Mediterranean, and British North America in 1839.

McGrigor married, 23 June 1810, Mary, youngest daughter of Duncan Grant of Lingeistone, Morayshire—sister of his old friend Lewis Grant (afterwards Sir Lewis Grant, M.D.), of Brigadier-general Colquhoun Grant (1780–1829) [q. v.], and of Colonel Alexander Grant, C.B., Madras army—by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

Among the many portraits of McGrigor, one by Sir David Wilkie is in the officers' mess at Netley Hospital, and another by William Dyce, R.A., is in the hall of Marischal College. A memorial in the college quadrangle is 'erected near the place of his education and the scenes of his youth.'

[An autobiography of Sir James McGrigor, bart., coming down to 1815 only, with a portrait, and an appendix of additional information from family sources, was published in 1861. This has been here supplemented by information furnished by the registrar of Aberdeen University. Two letters to Dr. Baxter in 1816 are in Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 20117 f. 16, 20214 f. 46. See also Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, vol. iii.; Burke's Baronetage; Gurwood's Wellington Desp. vols. v. vi. vii. and viii. (Index); Wellington Supplementary Desp. and Corresp.; Gent. Mag. 1858, pt. i. p. 553; obituary notices in Roy. Soc. Abstracts Proc. 1858–9, vol. ix., and in the different medical journals for 1858; 'Our Services under the Crown,' by Surgeon-major Gore, in Colburn's United Service Mag. June to July 1878.] H. M. C.

McGRIGOR, JAMES (1819–1863), lieutenant-colonel in the Indian army, son of Charles McGrigor or McGregor, who retired from the service as lieutenant-colonel 70th foot, and died barrackmaster at Nottingham in 1841 (see *Gent. Mag.* 1841, pt. ii. p. 93), and nephew of Sir James McGrigor, bart., M.D. [q. v.], was born in 1819, educated at the East India Company's military academy at Addiscombe, and in 1834 received a Bombay infantry cadetship. On 24 Feb. 1835 he was appointed ensign in the late 21st Bombay native infantry, in which he became lieutenant 18 July 1839 and captain 24 Jan. 1845. As a lieutenant he served under Sir Charles James Napier [q. v.] in the Sind campaigns, and for a time was adjutant of the Guzerat irregular horse. He became brevet-major 28 Nov. 1854. In September 1857 McGrigor, still a captain and brevet-major, was in command of the 21st Bombay infantry at Kárachi. The Indian mutiny was at its height, and Bartle Frere had just sent away every available European and Balooch soldier either to Multan or the South Maratha country [see under Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward]. Only 147 Europeans remained at the station in addition to the native garrison. Shortly before 11 P.M. on 16 Sept. 1857 McGrigor was warned by two faithful native officers that a mutiny of the regiment and a massacre of Europeans was arranged for twelve o'clock the same night. Mrs. McGrigor at once most courageously decided to leave her husband's hands free by making her way alone to a place of comparative safety. Snatching a couple of sheets from the bed and wrapping them round her, in the guise of an ayah she escaped unmolested. McGrigor hurried to the authorities, and a troop of the Bombay European horse artillery, under Colonel (afterwards Lieutenant-general) Sir George Hutt [see under Hutt, Sir William], galloped down to the 21st lines, arriving a few minutes before the time appointed for the outbreak. When, on the stroke of midnight, McGrigor ordered the 'assembly' to sound, the regiment found itself confronted by the battery, with guns loaded and ready for action. In answer to a short but forcible appeal from McGrigor the 21st laid down their arms, which were removed on the artillery wagons. The regiment was disbanded, and some of the ringleaders, who had fled, were brought back by the Sind police, tried by a court-martial of native officers, and executed, not one escaping. McGrigor received the thanks of the government, and on 20 July 1858 was appointed major of the (late) 30th Bombay native infantry, one of the new regiments then raised in Sind. On 1 Jan. 1862 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the 15th Bombay native infantry. He had been stationed for some months with his battalion at Aden, passing much of his time on shooting excursions in Arabia, when he was accidentally drowned while bathing, on 28 June 1863.

McGrigor married a sister of Lieutenant-general Græme Alexander Lockhart of Castlehill, Lanarkshire, and late of the 78th highlanders.

[Indian Army Lists and Registers; Gent. Mag. 1863, pt. ii. pp. 247, 510.] H. M. C.

MACGUIRE. [See Maguire.]

MACHABE, JOHN (*d.* 1557), Scottish reformer. [See Macalpine.]

MACHADO, ROGER (*d.* 1511 ?), diplomatist and Clarenceux king of arms, was probably born in the south of France. The employment in his letters of a Spanish patois gives colour to the suggestion. On the other hand his association with Henry of Richmond for some years before he came to the throne has given rise to the conjecture that Machado came from Brittany. He was present at Ed-

ward IV's funeral in March 1483, and in the same year was at Calais in the suite of one William Rosse, appointed by Richard III to supervise the victualling of that town. At the time he was Leicester herald (*Letters and Papers Richard III and Henry VII*, ed. Gairdner, i. 9), but shortly afterwards he entered the service of Thomas Grey, first marquis of Dorset [q. v.], who employed him in various confidential missions, probably with the object of promoting Richmond's interests. After Henry VII's accession, Machado was known as Richmond herald, uniting with this office that of Norroy king of arms (*Rerum Brit. Med. Script.* ed. Gairdner, pp. xl, xli). Thenceforth he was repeatedly employed on diplomatic missions on the continent. In 1488–9 he went to Spain and Portugal, filling on the occasion a very subordinate position in the embassy. In June and August 1490 he was sent to Brittany with Sir Robert Clifford. On 24 Jan. 1494 he was promoted to be Clarenceux king of arms, and Henry offered to make him Garter king of arms, but Machado declined the dignity on the ground of insufficient acquaintance with the English language. 'For this modesty Henry obliged Sir Thomas Wriothesley (the new Garter king) to give him a pension of twenty marks' (Noble, *Hist. College of Arms*, p. 111), and continual bickerings between Wriothesley and Machado followed concerning the limits of their respective provinces. On 10 Aug. of the same year (1494) he was despatched to Charles VIII of France on business connected with that monarch's offer of help to Henry in case Maximilian supported Perkin Warbeck; Machado was instructed to say 'in regard to that *garçon*, the king makes no account of him, nor of all his [intrigues?], because he cannot be hurt or annoyed by him' (*Cotton MSS.* Calig. D. vi. f. 18). He was at the same time to offer Henry's good offices for a settlement of the dispute between Charles and Ferdinand of Spain with regard to the kingdom of Naples. On 17 Nov. Henry gave Machado and John Meautis, 'secretary of the French language, a grant to empower them to import Gascon wines to any port of France, Spain, or Britain, or the countries of any of the sovereigns in alliance with his majesty, not exceeding a certain quantity.' In this grant he is styled 'Roger Machado, alias dictus Richmond, rex armorum de Clarenceux' (Noble, *Hist. College of Arms*, p. 111). At the beginning of 1495 Machado was again sent to France to obtain information about the state of affairs there, and was to proceed thence to Florence, Venice, and Rome. On 5 March 1496 he was once more in France, being directed to suggest a marriage between the dauphin and the Princess Margaret, and the repayment of Henry's loan to the French king. In an unpublished memoir of Machado by John Anstis the elder [q. v.] he is said to have visited Denmark on diplomatic affairs in 1502 or 1503. He entertained the French ambassador in London on 9 Jan. 1508 (Andreas, *Historia Hen. VII*, ed. Gairdner, p. 104), and soon afterwards received an annuity of 10*l.* from the crown, which was increased in Henry VIII's reign to 20*l.* Noble (*Hist. Coll. Arms*) says he died in 1516, but 1510 or 1511 is a more probable date, because Thomas Benolt [q. v.], his successor as Clarenceux king of arms, was appointed early in the latter year.

Machado's journals, which have been published in the 'Rerum Brit. Mediævi Scriptores,' vol. x., describe his travels, but do not afford much information respecting the objects of his missions, and throw little light on the diplomatic history of the time. He was a faithful servant to the king, and Henry held him in high esteem.

[Rerum Britannicarum Mediævi Scriptores, ed. Gairdner, Pref. xxxviii–xlv; Andreas's Historia Hen. VII, p. 104; Machado's Journals; Letters and Papers for the Reigns of Rich. III and Hen. VII, ed. Gairdner, i. 9, 406, 425, ii. 90, 115, 292; Noble's History of College of Arms, pp. 86, 87, 111; Brewer's Letters and Papers of Hen. VIII, pp. 428, 556; Rymer's Fœdera, xii. 566.] A. F. P.

MACHALE, JOHN (1791–1881), archbishop of Tuam, fifth son of Patrick MacHale, an innkeeper, and his wife, Mary Mulkieran, was born at Tobbernavine, in the district of Tirawley, co. Mayo, on 6 March 1791, and was baptised in his father's house three days later by Andrew Conry, a priest afterwards hanged in the rebellion of 1798. He received his first education at a small local school in the parish of Leathardan. The instruction was given in Irish, and his grandmother objected to his learning the English alphabet. He went to school barefooted, and there is a story well known in Connaught that when he was an archbishop he one day reproved a parish priest for driving an unshod horse along the road. 'My lord,' said the priest, 'neither you nor I had a shoe to our foot till we were twice his age.' In 1807 he was sent to the college of Maynooth, and in 1814, after his ordination as priest, was appointed lecturer on theology there on 30 Aug. On 29 Jan. 1820 he published the first of a series of letters, signed 'Hierophilos,' against the education together of Roman catholics and protestants. He was appointed bishop of Maronia *in partibus infidelium* on 8 March 1825, was consecrated on 5 June, and pro-

ceeded to undertake the duties of coadjutor bishop of Killala, being at the same time presented to the parish of Crossmolina. In 1831 he wrote to Lord Grey on the state of Ireland, and proposed denominational education, abolition of tithes, tenant right, and repeal as remedies for its disturbed condition. In November 1831 he visited Rome, and preached at the church of Gesù e Maria, and on 17 March 1832 in St. Isidore's on St. Patrick. In spite of opposition on the part of the government he was made archbishop of Tuam in 1834, and in that position consistently upheld the views he had always expressed in opposition to mixed schools and colleges, nor did the assent of three archbishops and fifteen bishops to the scheme for creating national schools alter his conduct in the matter. His command of the Irish language and the vehemence of his eloquence added to the influence which his inflexible devotion to his principles would of itself have obtained for him. Another characteristic which increased his popularity with a large section of the nation was his honest, unalterable aversion to everything English. 'Buadh agus treis ig clainne Gaedhel ar clainne Gall' (victory and success to the Irish race over the English race) was an Irish saying often in his mouth and always in his thoughts. He became the most popular public man after O'Connell, who called him 'the lion of St. Jarlath's,' a sobriquet which he liked to retain. St. Jarlath's was his college and residence and cathedral in Tuam.

The appointment in 1835, through his influence, of Dr. O'Finan as bishop of Killala led to a controversy between MacHale and this bishop on the subject of certain ecclesiastical dues. Dean Lyons of Killala supported the bishop, and after the English government and nation, he and Cardinal Barnabo, prefect of the Propaganda, were regarded through life by the archbishop as the deadliest of his enemies. He was victorious, and Bishop O'Finan, a Dominican, had to retire into a monastery of his order in Rome. MacHale had a newspaper controversy with Lords Clifford and Shrewsbury on education in 1835, and in general thought the English Roman catholics not thorough enough; but he admired Charles Waterton [q. v.], who on his part had a kindness for the uncompromising archbishop. When Newman came to Ireland, MacHale openly opposed him, on the ground that an Englishman was not wanted in a university in Dublin, and he quarrelled with Archbishop Cullen [q. v.] about the catholic university. They continued to be opponents throughout life. In 1854 he visited Rome for the second time, and presented to the pope a poem in Irish on 'The Immaculate Conception,' and a translation of it into English verse, but the visit ended in a serious disagreement with Barnabo. MacHale returned to his province, beyond which his ecclesiastical influence gradually diminished as that of Cullen grew. The Connaught men, however, understood him, admired his preaching, shared his prejudices, and sought his blessing. He translated the Pentateuch into Irish, as part of 'An Irish Translation of the Holy Bible,' Dublin, 1861, and prepared a diocesan catechism in the same language, as well as a devotional work, 'Craobh Urnaighe Craibhthighe,' Dublin, 1866. In 1841 he published an Irish translation of several of Moore's 'Melodies;' a new edition appeared in 1871. In 1844 he issued a translation of the first book of the 'Iliad' into Irish verse; the second appeared in 1846. The preface to the third book, which was published in 1851, gives his views on the famine: 'I cannot help thinking that were the people of Ireland not Catholics, the [prime] Minister would not have suffered them to perish from the land in such numbers.' The fourth book was issued in 1857, the fifth and sixth in 1860, the seventh in 1869, and the eighth, which concluded his translation, in 1871. The translations of the 'Melodies' and the 'Homer' are often ingenious, and show a thorough knowledge of the vernacular of Connaught, but very little acquaintance with Irish poetry, or conformity to its measures. A short poem on 'Grania Waale' in Irish, with an English verse translation, is printed (p. 407) in Monsignor O'Reilly's 'Life' of MacHale. In 1854 he published in Irish 'Toras na Croiche' ('The Way of the Cross') of St. Alfonso Liguori. His occasional letters, sometimes printed in newspapers, were numerous, and he published in 1825 one theological book in English, 'The Evidences and Doctrine of the Catholic Church.' He is said to have copied out long passages of Gibbon, in order to acquire a good English prose style suitable for this work, but he never attained this, and most of his English writings are turgid and violent, without being forcible. Where, however, he has expressed himself in Irish prose, his sentences are idiomatic and to the point. He died on 7 Nov. 1881 at Tuam, and was there buried. He was a tall man, with well-marked features, rose early, and was capable of much physical exertion. When he travelled he always conversed in Irish with the ecclesiastic who attended him.

[The Rev. Bernard O'Reilly's John MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam, his Life and Correspondence, 2 vols. New York, 1890. This biography

is based upon his papers supplied by the Rev. Thomas MacHale, his nephew and executor, and contains detailed accounts of all his ecclesiastical proceedings, with two portraits; Works; personal information from his province.] N. M.

McHENRY, JAMES (1785–1845), poet and novelist, son of a merchant in Larne, co. Antrim, was born there on 20 Dec. 1785. After attending a local school, he studied medicine and began practice in his native town, whence he later removed to Belfast. In 1817 he emigrated to the United States, where he lived successively in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia. He settled in the last-named place in 1824, both trading and practising medicine. From 1842 till his death he was United States consul in Londonderry, Ireland. He died at Larne, 21 July 1845. His son James, who died in 1891 at Kensington, was a well-known financier. His daughter Mary married Mr. J. Bellargee Cox of Philadelphia.

McHenry had strong literary interests. His first work, 'The Pleasures of Friendship,' a poem, appeared in 1822, and was reprinted with other poems at Philadelphia in 1836. In 1824 he became editor of the 'American Monthly Magazine,' and in its pages 'O'Halloran, or the Insurgent Chief,' the novel by which he is probably best known, first appeared. His other prose works are: 1. 'The Wilderness, or Braddock's Times: a Tale of the West,' 2 vols. New York, 1823. 2. 'The Spectre of the Forest,' 2 vols. 1823. 3. 'The Hearts of Steel: an Irish Historical Tale of the last Century,' 2 vols. Philadelphia, 1825. 4. 'The Betrothed of Wyoming,' 1829. 5. 'Meredith, or the Mystery of the Meschianza,' 1831. In verse he published: 1. 'Waltham: an American Revolutionary Tale,' New York, 1823. 2. 'The Usurper: an Historical Tragedy,' Philadelphia, 1829. 3. 'Jackson's Wreath,' written in honour of Andrew Jackson, 1829. 4. 'The Antediluvians, or the World Destroyed,' 1840.

[Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.] T. H.

MACHIN or MACHYN, HENRY (1498 ?–1563 ?), diarist, born about 1498, was, according to his own perplexing account, fifty-six on 16 May 1554 (*Diary*, p. 63), and sixty-six on 20 May 1562 (*ib.* p. 283). He was a citizen of London, dwelling in the parish of Trinity the Little by Queenhithe, and calls himself a merchant tailor. But his chief occupation seems to have been that of a furnisher of funerals. He was a devout catholic, and welcomed Mary's accession and the restoration of the old religion. On 30 July 1557 he attended an oyster feast at a friend's house in Anchor Lane (*ib.* p. 143). On 23 Nov. 1561 he did penance at St. Paul's Cross for having circulated a libellous story respecting M. Veron, the French protestant preacher (*ib.* p. 272; STRYPE, *Annals*, i. 237). His 'Diary' concludes with an account of an outbreak of the plague in London in July 1563, and it is possible that he himself fell a victim to the disease.

A brother Christopher, also a merchant tailor, died in the parish of St. James on 30 Nov. 1550. A daughter, Catherine, was christened 27 Sept. 1557 (*Diary*, p. 153), and a niece, 'Kynlure Machen,' Christopher's daughter, obtained a license to marry Edward Gardener, a cooper, on 7 July 1562 (*ib.* p. 287). The interest manifested by the diarist in the families of two persons named John Heath has suggested a relationship between him and them: the one, a sergeant of the king's bakehouse, died in the autumn of 1551 (*ib.* p. 9); the other, a painter-stainer, lived in Fenchurch Street, and died in the spring of 1553 (*ib.* p. 32). Each left a widow named Annes. Mrs. Heath, the painter-stainer's wife, may possibly have been the diarist's sister or daughter (*ib.* p. 105).

Machin kept a diary, which is still extant, from July 1550 till August 1563. The earliest entries record in detail the funerals which he provided in the way of business, but in February 1550–1 he made a note of Bishop Gardiner's committal to the Tower, and thenceforth he interspersed his descriptions of funerals with accounts of the chief public events, paying especial attention to the city pageants and incidents in the religious struggles. Machin was the earliest writer to describe the lord mayor's show. The manuscript of the work is at the British Museum (*MS. Cotton. Vitellius F v.*), but was severely injured in the fire at the Cottonian Library. After remaining neglected till 1829, the injured leaves were carefully repaired by Sir Frederick Madden. Strype used the manuscript in his 'Ecclesiastical Memorials and Annals,' and commended the writer's diligence. The 'Diary' was printed by the Camden Society in 1848, being edited by J. G. Nichols.

A family of the name was connected with Gloucestershire, and of this branch THOMAS MACHEN (1568–1614) was demy and fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford (B.A. 1587 and M.A. 1592), a student of Lincoln's Inn 1589, M.P. for Gloucester in 1614, and alderman and thrice mayor of the town (cf. BLOXAM, *Magd. Coll. Reg.* iv. 224). He was buried in Gloucester Cathedral, and an elaborate

monument to his memory still stands there (see print in FOSBROKE'S *History of Gloucester*). His wife Christian, whom he married in 1564, died in 1615.

Another family of Machon was known in Yorkshire. JOHN MACHON (1572–1640 ?), son of John of Machon Bancko, Sheffield, graduated B.A. from Magdalen College, Oxford, 1594; was vicar of Aston, Warwickshire, 1603, and of Ridgely, Staffordshire, 1620; canon of Lichfield, 1631; master of the hospital of St. John's de Forbrage in Stafford, 1632; and vicar of Hartburn, Northamptonshire, 1632. His son John Machon (1603–1679) graduated B.A. 1624 and M.A. 1626 from Magdalen Hall, Oxford, was master of Christ's Hospital at Sherbourne, co. Durham, and was father of Thomas Machon (*d.* 27 Feb. 1672–3), chaplain to Prince Rupert, master of St. John the Baptist's Hospital, Lichfield, from 1671, and canon of Lichfield (see FOSTER, *Visitation of Durham* and *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714).

One LEWIS MACHIN (*fl.* 1608) was author, in collaboration with Gervase Markham [q.v.], of a comedy called 'The Dumbe Knight,' London, 1608, 1633. Machin signs the address 'To the Understanding Reader.' The piece is throughout in blank verse. Shirley makes a casual reference to it in his 'Example,' 1637. It is reprinted in Dodsley's 'Old Plays,' ed. Hazlitt, x. 108 sq. 'Three Eclogs' by Machin are appended to William Barkstead's 'Mirrha,' 1607.

[Machyn's Diary (Camden Soc.) and authorities cited.] S. L.

MACHIN, JOHN (1624–1664), ejected nonconformist, only son of John Machin (*d.* 12 March 1653), was born at Seabridge, in the parish of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, on 2 Oct. 1624. His father held the freehold of the Seabridge estate, which had been in his family since 1531. His mother was Katherine Vernon of Audley, Staffordshire. He was educated under Orme of Newcastle-under-Lyne, and John Ball of Whitmore, Staffordshire. At first he was meant for the bar, then trained to farming as a country gentleman, and 'given to cockfights.' In December 1645 he was admitted at Jesus College, Cambridge. Shortly after this he dates his 'conversion.' In March 1648 he was ill of 'a dangerous spotted feavour,' and after his recovery 'set up a meeting of some schollars for religious purposes,' which he continued for some years after he left the university. He commenced B.A. in 1649, and in the same year received presbyterian ordination at Whitchurch, Shropshire. For about a year he preached in Staffordshire and Cheshire without fixed charge. In 1650 he settled as lecturer every other Sunday at Ashborne, Derbyshire, preaching on the alternate Sunday in the country round. In the spring of 1652 he became lecturer at Atherstone Chapel in the parish of Mancetter, Warwickshire. He was the 'one Macham, a priest in high account,' who prescribed physic and bloodletting for George Fox, the quaker founder. On 17 Nov. 1652 he was called to Astbury, Cheshire, as lecturer, and removed from Atherstone in the spring of 1653. At his own cost (8*l.* 12*s.* per annum) he set up a 'double lecture' in twelve Staffordshire towns on the last Friday in each month. He devised the plan on 31 July 1652, and began its execution on 4 Aug. 1653. The last lecture was delivered on 2 Jan. 1660. Walker says he was presented to the rectory of Astbury in 1654. This appears erroneous, for 'by the coming of another incumbent' (George Moxon [q.v.]) his preaching at Astbury was limited to alternate Sundays, giving him opportunity to pursue his ministry at large. Machin and Moxon lived together at the rectory house. On 17 May 1661 he obtained the perpetual curacy of Whitley Chapel, in the parish of Great Budworth, Cheshire. The Uniformity Act of 1662 ejected him from this cure, but he appears to have remained at Whitley, preaching there and in the neighbourhood until the first Conventicle Act came into force (1 July 1664). He was then in bad health, and removed to Seabridge, where he died of malignant fever on Tuesday, 6 Sept. 1664. He was buried on 18 Sept. at Newcastle-under-Lyne. He married at Uttoxeter, on 29 Sept. 1653, Jane, daughter of John Butler, and had four or five children, including Samuel (*b.* 13 Nov. 1654, *d.* 29 July 1722), John (*d.* 5 Aug. 1741, aged 82 years and 10 months), and Sarah.

He published nothing, and is known only from 'A Faithful Narration' of his life, published anonymously in 1671, 12mo, with a 'prefatory epistle' by Sir Charles Wolseley. According to Philip Henry [q. v.] the author was Henry Newcome [q. v.] of Manchester, who had preceded Machin at Astbury. It is an excellent specimen of later puritan religious biography. It was reprinted in Clarke's 'Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons' (1683), and republished in 1799, 12mo, with notes, by George Burder [q. v.], who married a descendant of Machin.

[Newcome's Faithful Narration, 1671; George Fox's Journal, 1691, p. 4; Calamy's Account, 1713, pp. 125 sq.; Calamy's Continuation, 1727, i. 170; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, 1714, p. 261; Life of Philip Henry (Williams), 1825,

p. 268; Baker's Memorials of a Dissenting Chapel, 1884, pp. 82, 138; Head's Congleton, 1887, pp. 186, 251.] A. G.

MACHIN, JOHN (*d.* 1751), astronomer, was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on 30 Nov. 1710, acted as its secretary from 1718 to 1747, and sat on the committee appointed by the same body in 1712 to investigate the dispute between Newton and Leibnitz (Weld, *History of the Royal Society*, i. 410). On 16 May 1713 he succeeded Dr. Torriano [q. v.] as professor of astronomy in Gresham College, and held the post until his death, which occurred in London on 9 June 1751. Machin enjoyed a high mathematical reputation, but his attempt to rectify Newton's lunar theory in his 'Laws of the Moon's Motion according to Gravity,' appended to Motte's translation of the 'Principia,' London, 1729, was a poor performance. His ingenious quadrature of the circle was investigated by Hutton (*Tracts*, i. 266), and he computed in 1706 the value of π by Halley's method to one hundred places of decimals (Jones, *Synopsis Palmariorum Matheseos*, p. 243). A large work on the lunar theory taken in hand by him in 1717 never saw the light, but a mass of his manuscripts is preserved by the Royal Astronomical Society; and, writing to Jones in 1727, he asserted his claim to the parliamentary reward of 10,000*l.* for amending the lunar tables (Rigaud, *Correspondence of Scientific Men*, i. 280).

Machin contributed to the 'Philosophical Transactions:' 1. 'Inventio Curvæ quam corpus descendens brevissimo tempore describeret' (xxx. 860). 2. 'A Case of a Distempered Skin' (xxxvii. 299). 3. 'The Solution of Kepler's Problem' (xl. 205). His quadrature was reprinted in Maseres's 'Use of the Negative Sign in Algebra' (p. 289).

[London Mag. xx. 284; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iv. 23; Rigaud's Corresp. of Scientific Men, vol. i. passim; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] A. M. C.

MACHIN or MACHAM, ROBERT (*fl.* 1344), legendary discoverer of Madeira, is alleged to have been an English squire, who, having conceived a violent passion for Anna d'Arset or Dorset, daughter of a powerful noble high in the favour of Edward III, fell into disgrace. The lovers, however, are said to have escaped from England; stormy weather drove their vessel out into the ocean, and after thirteen days, on 8 March 1344, they sighted a wooded island, and landed at a port which they named Machico. While Machin and a few companions were on land the ship was once more driven out to sea. In her despair at this disaster Anna, already worn out by the fatigue of the voyage, died; her lover, after erecting a tomb to her memory, escaped with his surviving comrades to Morocco in a boat which they made from the trunk of a tree. The Moors received the castaways kindly, and enabled them to pass over to Spain, whence they returned to England. Another version of the legend makes Robert die of grief in the island. The story of the survivors is said to have encouraged Spanish and Portuguese adventurers to search for the island, which was finally discovered by Gonsalvez Zarco in 1419.

The whole story of Machin must be regarded as a pure legend. Apparently the first published mention of Machin occurs in the 'Descobrimentos' of the Portuguese geographer Antonio Galvano (1503–1557), where a meagre version of the above story is given. This work, which was completed after 1555, was printed in 1563, and is now a very rare book. Hakluyt published an English translation in 1601, and this was reprinted with the Portuguese text by the Hakluyt Society in 1862. The fuller version is due to a narrative of the discovery of Madeira attributed to Francisco Alcaforado, one of the squires of Prince Henry the Navigator; in this account the story of the lovers' flight is narrated at considerable length, and Machin's christian name is given as Lionel, while his companion is called Arabella Darcy. This version was first published about 1660 by Francisco Manoel de Mello in his 'Epanaphoras;' a French version appeared in 1671, and from this a translation into English was made and published in 1675, under the title 'An Historical Relation of the first Discovery of Madera;' a later English edition appeared in 1750, and another version in 1756 as 'The Affecting Story of Lionel and Arabella.'

As a matter of fact it would appear from a *portulano* dated 1351, and preserved at Florence, that Madeira had been discovered by Genoese sailors in the Portuguese service long prior to the alleged date of Machin's voyage. At Machico in Madeira Bowdich says that he saw an altar-piece 'in memoriam Machin,' together with a piece of a cross which had been erected by the fugitives; he also adds that an old painting in the government house at Funchal depicted an incident in the story. The legend is introduced into Zargueida's poem, 'Descobrimento da Ilha da Madeira,' Lisbon, 1806.

[Antonio Galvano's Descobrimentos (Hakluyt Society); An Historical Relation of the first Discovery of Madera, London, 1675; Bowdich's Excursions in Madeira, pp. 72–4, London, 1824; Biographie Universelle; Nouvelle Biographie Générale; Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed. s.v. 'Madeira;' Brit. Mus. Cat.] C. L. K.

MACHLINIA, WILLIAM DE (*fl.* 1482–1490), printer, appears, as his name denotes, to have been a native of Mechlin in Belgium. It is uncertain when he first came to England or when he first began to print, but in 1482 he was in partnership with John Lettou [q. v.] for some months at a printing-press near the church of All Saints in the city of London. There they printed the first edition of the 'Tenores Novelli,' by Sir Thomas Littleton [q. v.], and a few other works. From about 1483 to 1485 Machlinia was residing alone near the Fleet Bridge, where he printed 'Vulgaria Terencii,' Albertus Magnus's 'Liber Aggregationis' and 'Secreta Mulierum,' the 'Revelation to a Monke of Evesham,' 'Horæ ad usum Sarum,' and a few other books. From about 1485 he had a press in Holborn, where he printed 'The Chronicles of England;' Canutus 'On the Pestilence' (perhaps in consequence of that which raged in London in the first year of Henry VII)—of this he issued three editions; the 'Speculum Christiani;' a few law books, and a bull of Innocent VIII (dated 2 March 1485–6), being a broadside relating to Henry VII's title and marriage. About twenty-two books are allotted to Machlinia's press, some being only known by a few detached leaves: one edition of Canutus 'On the Pestilence,' printed by Machlinia, has a separate title-page, an innovation not known in England before 1491–2. Machlinia appears to have been succeeded as a printer by Richard Pynson [q. v.]

[Information from E. Gordon Duff, esq.; Brit. Mus. Cat. of Early English Books to 1640; Ames's Typographical Antiquities.] L. C.

MACIAN OF GLENCOE. [See MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, *d.* 1692.]

M'IAN, ROBERT RONALD (1803–1856), painter of historical subjects, born in 1803, was descended from the old M'Ians or Macdonalds of Glencoe, Argyllshire. In his early years he was an actor, a member of the Bath and Bristol company; and on the London stage he attracted attention by his spirited representations of such highland characters as the Dougal Creature in the 'Twa Drovers' of Scott. Meanwhile he had been diligently training himself in art. In 1835 and 1837, while acting in the English Opera House, he exhibited in the Suffolk Street Gallery, and in 1836 he sent a landscape to the Royal Academy. In 1838 he was engaged at Covent Garden, and in 1839 at Drury Lane, but in the latter year he abandoned the stage, and devoted himself entirely to art, entering upon the pursuit with all the energy of a particularly enthusiastic temperament, and deriving the subjects of his figure-pictures from highland history and familiar life. In 1843 he produced 'The Battle of Culloden' and 'A Highland Feud,' and in the same year his 'Highland Cearnach defending a Pass' was exhibited in the Royal Academy. One of his most ambitious efforts, 'An Incident in the Revolutionary War of America' (the Fraser highlanders at Stone-ferry), was exhibited in the Royal Scottish Academy in 1854. The national character of his subjects rendered the engravings from his pictures very popular in the highlands, and his work on 'The Clans of the Scottish Highlands,' illustrated from his original sketches of costumes, arms, &c., published in 1845, was reissued in 1857. He was elected an associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1852, and died at Hampstead, 13 Dec. 1856.

M'Ian's wife, Mrs. Fanny M'Ian, was long a teacher in the female school of design, Somerset House, London (see MACREADY, *Reminiscences*, vol. ii.) She exhibited works, of a similar character to those of her husband, in the Royal Academy, Royal Scottish Academy, and the British Institution. Her 'Highlander defending his Family at the Massacre of Glencoe' has been engraved.

[Redgrave's Dictionary; Brydall's Art in Scotland; Exhibition Catalogues.] J. M. G.

MACILWAIN, GEORGE (1797–1882), medical writer, born in 1797, was the son of an Irish country surgeon, who had been a pupil of John Abernethy (1764–1831) [q. v.] In 1814 he was likewise sent to study under Abernethy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons on 4 Sept. 1818, being elected honorary fellow in 1843. For twenty years he was surgeon to the Finsbury Dispensary, and temporarily to the Fever Hospital, being appointed consulting surgeon on his retirement. He was also consulting surgeon to St. Anne's Society schools, and surgeon to the City of London Truss Society. In practice he was opposed to indiscriminate amputation and the use of violent purgatives. He was besides an uncompromising foe to vivisection. In 1871 he gave up his chambers in the Courtyard, Albany, Piccadilly, London, where he had resided since November 1853, and retired to Matching, near Harlow, Essex. He died at Matching on 22 Jan. 1882.

Macilwain was member of the Royal Institution, fellow and for some time vice-president of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, and member of the Royal Irish Academy.

In 1853 Macilwain published rambling

but entertaining 'Memoirs of John Abernethy,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, a second edition being called for during the same year. In this compilation he was assisted by Abernethy's family. The third edition (1 vol. 8vo, 1856) contains important additions.

Macilwain's chief medical writings are: 1. 'A Treatise on Stricture of the Urethra,' 8vo, London, 1824; 2nd edition, entitled 'Surgical Observations on . . . Diseases of the Mucous Canals of the Body,' 1830. 2. 'Clinical Observations on the Constitutional Origin of the various Forms of Porrigo,' 8vo, London, 1833. 3. 'Remarks on the Unity of the Body,' 8vo, London, 1836. 4. 'Medicine and Surgery one Inductive Science,' 8vo, London, 1838. 5. 'The General Nature and Treatment of Tumours,' 8vo, London, 1845. 6. 'Remarks on Vivisection,' 8vo, London, 1847. 7. 'A Clinical Memoir on Strangulated Hernia,' 8vo, London, 1858. 8. 'On the Inutility of Cruel Experiments on Living Animals in the Prosecution of Physiological Researches,' 8vo, London, 1860, a reply to the report of the Paris commission on vivisection. 9. 'Remarks on Ovariotomy,' 8vo, London, 1863. 10. 'Surgical Commentaries, first series,' 8vo, London, 1868; no more was published. 11. 'Vivisection: being Short Comments on . . . the Evidence given before the Royal Commission,' 8vo, London, 1877.

He also published in the American 'Transylvanian Journal' and the London 'Medical Times' an 'Analysis of Fever, in Lectures.'

[Lancet, 28 Jan. 1882, p. 159; Medical Times, 28 Jan. 1882, p. 107; Preface to Macilwain's Memoirs of John Abernethy; London and Provincial Medical Directory.] G. G.

MACINTOSH. [See also MACKINTOSH.]

MACINTOSH, CHARLES (1766–1843), chemist and inventor of waterproof fabrics, son of George Macintosh of Glasgow, merchant, and of Mary Moore, was born at Glasgow on 29 Dec. 1766. His maternal uncle was Dr. John Moore [q. v.], the father of General Sir John Moore [q. v.] He was educated at the grammar school at Glasgow, and afterwards at a school at Catterick Bridge, Yorkshire. As a youth he was placed in the counting-house of Mr. Glasford, a Glasgow merchant, but all his spare hours were devoted to science, especially to chemistry, and he attended the lectures of Dr. William Irvine [q. v.] at Glasgow, and later those of Dr. Joseph Black at Edinburgh. Tired of the life of a clerk, he embarked before he was twenty years of age in the manufacture of sal ammoniac. In 1786 he introduced from Holland the manufacture of sugar of lead, and about the same time he commenced making acetate of alumina. He also made important improvements in the manufacture of Prussian blue, and invented various processes for dyeing fabrics. In 1797 he started the first alum works in Scotland, the material employed being the aluminous schists of the exhausted coal mines at Hurlet, near Paisley. He subsequently became connected with Charles Tennant of St. Rollox chemical works, near Glasgow, and it seems that he was the actual inventor of the method of making chloride of lime, or bleaching powder, patented in Tennant's name in 1799, the manufacture of which was the source of great wealth to the proprietors of the St. Rollox works. Macintosh retired from the concern in 1814. He established in 1809 a yeast manufactory in the Borough, but it failed in consequence of the opposition of the London brewers.

In 1825 Macintosh obtained a patent (No. 5173) for converting malleable iron into steel, by exposing it at a white heat to the action of gases charged with carbon, such, for instance, as common coal gas. The conversion was completed in a few hours, while the process of 'cementation,' as it is called, requires several days, but the method did not answer commercially, on account of the practical difficulty of keeping the furnace gas-tight at the high temperature required. The specification of the patent was drawn up with the assistance of Dr. Wollaston, and the theory of the process was the subject of an exhaustive paper by Dr. Hugh Colquhoun (*Annals of Philosophy*, 1826, xii. 2), who carried out the early experiments in connection with the invention. The method was not altogether new when Macintosh took out his patent, for Professor Vismara had presented a paper on the subject to the Royal Institute of Milan in 1824, which was published in 'Giornale di Fisica,' 1825, viii. 190. Macintosh took great interest in the manufacture of iron, and he rendered much assistance to James Beaumont Neilson [q. v.] in 1828 in bringing his 'hot-blast' process into use. Neilson assigned to him a share in the patent, and Macintosh thus became a party to the tedious and costly litigation which ensued, and which was only brought to a close in May 1843, a few months before his death.

Among the operations carried on by Macintosh was the treatment of the refuse of gas-works for obtaining various useful products, and it was his endeavour to utilise the coal naphtha obtained as a by-product in the distillation of tar that led to the invention of the waterproof fabrics with which his name is associated. Taking advantage of the known

solvent action of naphtha on india-rubber, he took out a patent in 1823 (No. 4804) for making waterproof fabrics by cementing two thicknesses together with india-rubber dissolved in naphtha. Works were started in Manchester for carrying out the invention, Messrs. Birley supplying a portion of the requisite capital, and in 1825 Thomas Hancock took out a license under the patent, which eventually led to a partnership with the Manchester firm [see HANCOCK, THOMAS]. Many practical difficulties had to be overcome, but the material soon came into use, and as early as April 1824 Macintosh was in correspondence with Sir John Franklin on the subject of a supply of waterproof canvas bags, air-beds, and pillows for use on an arctic expedition. The early difficulties in introducing 'macintoshes,' owing to the ignorance of the tailors and their unreadiness to follow Macintosh's advice in making up waterproof garments, are amusingly described by Hancock (*Narrative*, p. 52, &c.) Eventually the manufacturers took the work of making the garments into their own hands. The trade fell off considerably upon the introduction of railways, when travellers were not so much exposed to the weather as in stage-coaches. In 1836 Macintosh won an action for an infringement of the patent by Everington & Son, a firm of silk mercers, in Ludgate Street, of which Wynne Ellis [q. v.] was a member. Several of the most eminent scientific men of the day gave evidence at the trial, which excited much interest. The proceedings, reported in full in the 'Mechanics' Magazine,' xxiv. 529, &c., comprise a complete history of the invention. The works at Manchester were gradually enlarged, and the manufacture of all kinds of india-rubber articles was undertaken. The concern is still carried on.

Macintosh's connection with the manufacture of india-rubber was almost accidental, and has somewhat obscured his fame as a chemist. His discoveries in that branch of science led to his election in 1823 as a fellow of the Royal Society. He died at Dunchattan, near Glasgow, on 25 July 1843. He married in 1790 Mary Fisher, daughter of Alexander Fisher of Glasgow, merchant.

[George Macintosh's Memoir of Charles Macintosh, 1847; Abstracts of Papers communicated to the Royal Society, v. 486; Thomas Hancock's Narrative of the India-rubber Manufacture, 1857, pp. 52–62, 72–3, 81, 101.] R. B. P.

MACINTOSH, DONALD (1743–1808), Scottish nonjuring bishop, born in 1743 at Orchilmore, near Killiecrankie, Perthshire, was son of a cooper and crofter. After attending the parish school, and acting for some time as a teacher, he went to Edinburgh in the hope of bettering his fortune. In 1774 he was acting as one of Peter Williamson's penny postmen; he next found employment as a copying clerk, and was subsequently tutor in the family of Stewart of Gairntully. For some years from 1785 he was employed in the office of Mr. Davidson, deputy-keeper of the signet and crown agent. On 30 Nov. 1785 he was elected to the honorary office of clerk for the Gaelic language to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and held it until 1789. In 1789 Bishop Brown of Doune, the sole representative of the nonjuring episcopal clergy of Scotland, fixed on Macintosh as his successor, ordaining him deacon in June 1789, and thereafter priest. He appears to have had no fixed residence, but moved from place to place, as a missionary or untitled bishop of Jacobite episcopacy, till he finally settled in Edinburgh. He made an annual tour through the Perthshire highlands as far north as Banff, administering the sacraments and religious instruction among the scattered remnant who owned his pastoral authority. In 1794 Macintosh unsuccessfully raised an action in the court of session against the managers of the fund for the relief of poor Scottish episcopal clergymen, who had deprived him of his salary (9*l.* a year). In 1801 he was chosen Gaelic translator and keeper of Gaelic records to the Highland Society of Scotland, with a salary of 10*l.* The catalogues of Gaelic MSS. belonging to the Highland Society, and others given in vol. iii. of the London Highland Society's 'Ossian,' pp. 566–73, were compiled by Macintosh, who also transcribed some of the manuscripts. He died unmarried at Edinburgh on 22 Nov. 1808 (*Scots Mag.* lxx. 958), the last representative of the nonjuring Scotch episcopal church, and was buried in the Greyfriars churchyard. His library of books and manuscripts, numbering about two thousand volumes, he bequeathed to the town of Dunkeld. The bequest was accepted, and the library is still maintained in Dunkeld under the name of 'The Macintosh Library,' to which numerous additions have from time to time been made. None of Macintosh's manuscripts, however, appear to have found their way to Dunkeld, and their fate is unknown.

Macintosh was compiler of a modest little volume entitled 'A Collection of Gaelic Proverbs and Familiar Phrases; . . . with an English Translation . . . illustrated with Notes. To which is added The Way to Wealth, by Dr. Franklin, translated into Gaelic,' 12mo, Edinburgh, 1785, which, though in several respects defective, was a valuable contribution to Celtic literature,

being the first collection of Celtic proverbs ever made. The translation of Franklin's 'Way to Wealth' was done by Robert Macfarlane, an Edinburgh schoolmaster, by desire of the Earl of Buchan, to whom the book is dedicated. Macintosh contemplated a new edition some time before his death. The so-called 'second edition,' by Alexander Campbell (1819), is very discreditable. Another collection based on Macintosh's was published under the editorship of Dr. Alexander Nicolson in 1881, and again in 1882.

Macintosh did something, too, in the way of collecting old poetry. One piece secured by him in Lochaber in 1784, 'Ceardach Mhic Luin,' appears in Gillies's 'Sean Dana,' p. 233.

[Nicolson's Gaelic Proverbs, 2nd edit., Appendix, pp. 416–21.] G. G.

MACINTYRE, DUNCAN BAN (1724–1812), Gaelic poet, 'Donnacha bàn nan Oran, fair-haired Duncan of the songs,' was born of humble parents at Druimliaghart of Glenorchy, Argyllshire, on 20 March 1724. He belonged to the numerous race of 'the Carpenters,' the 'Clann an t'saoir,' prevalent in that district of the western highlands, and like others fell under the predominating influence of the Campbells, who had gradually made themselves lords of the soil in those regions. Duncan spent his youth in the sports of the moor and the river until 1745, when the Young Chevalier ('Tearlach MacSheumais') arrived in the highlands. Whatever his private predilections, MacIntyre, under the pressure of the chief of the district, John Campbell, second earl of Breadalbane, undertook, for the sum of three hundred marks Scots (16*l.* 17*s.* 6d.), to join the forces of the Hanoverian government as substitute for one Fletcher, a neighbour. Fletcher equipped him with his own sword for the muster made by Colonel Campbell of Carwhin, and the poet took part in the battle of Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746. But he returned from it without his sword, and Fletcher declined to pay him his bounty. MacIntyre embodied his feelings in a poem on the battle ('Blàr na h'Eaglaise-Brice'), in which, besides giving an animated account of the fray, he bewailed his mishap with 'the sword of the chief of Clan-an-Leisdeir, the jagged sword of misfortune, without point or edge.' A second poem on the same subject was so Jacobite in its feeling that it was suppressed in three of the early editions of his works. Fletcher resorted to personal violence in his anger at the poet's strictures, but was compelled by the Earl of Breadalbane to pay MacIntyre his fee. The earl also made MacIntyre his forester on Ben Dòran and Coille-Cheathaich. To this act of bounty, and to similar congenial employment under Archibald Campbell, third duke of Argyll [q. v.] in Buachaill-Eite, we owe some of MacIntyre's happiest inspirations. His poems on 'Beinn-dòrain' and 'Coirecheathaich,' of which spirited English versions have been composed by Professor Blackie and Mr. Robert Buchanan, stand almost alone in their vivid descriptions of highland scenery. The former is instinct, to use the words of John Campbell Shairp, with 'the clear mountain gladness that sounds in his strain,' and is framed in a spirited and varied measure, corresponding, like the 'Moladh Moraig' of Alasdair Macdonald [see MACDONALD, ALEXANDER, 1700?–1780?], with the customary changes of the 'piobaireachd,' in slow and quick time. For the habits and haunts of the deer and the blackcock the poet had the eye of a painter and the feeling of a sportsman. In 'Coire-cheathaich' his command of mellifluous assonance is associated with the same insight into nature. The picture of the redbreast, for instance, rejoicing 'le mòran ùinich,' 'with bustling self-importance,' is admirable.

During his life as a forester MacIntyre travelled through the highlands seeking subscribers to the first edition of his poems, published in 1768. He afterwards served (1793–1799) in the Earl of Breadalbane's fencibles, in which he attained the rank of sergeant. When the regiment was disbanded, in 1799, he joined the city guard of Edinburgh, and acted apparently in the capacity of cook. His wife, the 'Mairi bàn og' of one of his happiest love-poems, had charge of the canteen. From 1806 until his death the bard was able to live upon the produce of his verses, which then, as now, were highly prized by the Gael. He died at Edinburgh in October 1812. He was buried in Greyfriars churchyard. In 1859 a monument was erected to him, under Celtic and masonic auspices, on the Beacon Hill of Breadalbane, near Dalmally.

Besides the works mentioned MacIntyre was the author of numerous love-songs, lyrical and satirical pieces, and a succession of annual prize poems for the Highland Society, 1781–9. The 'Lament for Colin of Glenure,' a gentleman of the Campbell family, who, being receiver on the forfeited Lochiel estate, fell a victim to an unseen assassin, is a fine elegy. His onslaught on John Wilkes, whom he calls 'Faochag,' or 'whelk,' shows plenty of loyalty and vituperative power, and his 'Last Farewell to the Hills,' composed at the age of seventy-eight, indicates his ardent love of his highland home and the tenacity of his genius.

Education in the sense of instruction MacIntyre had none. He could not write nor could he speak English, but it is said he could repeat all his poems, to the amount of some seven thousand verses. Three editions of his works were published in his lifetime, in 1768, 1790, and 1804, all at Edinburgh. A tenth edition, in 1887, was published in the same city.

[Mackenzie's Sar-Obair nam Bard Gaelach; Reid's Bibl. Scoto-Celtica; Blackie's Language and Literature of the Highlands.] J. M. C.

MACKAIL, HUGH (1640?–1666), Scottish martyr, was born about 1640 at Liberton, near Edinburgh. At an early age he went to reside with an uncle, Hugh Mackail, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and entered the university, where he distinguished himself, graduating, as the records show, in 1658 'sub M. Thoma Crafordio.' Shortly afterwards he became chaplain and tutor in the family of Sir James Stuart of Coltness and Goodtrees, then lord provost of Edinburgh. In 1661, being then in his twenty-first year, he was licensed by the presbytery of Edinburgh, and afterwards preached several times with much success. A sermon which he delivered in the High Church, Edinburgh, in September 1662, in which he declared that 'the church of Scotland had been persecuted by an Ahab on the throne, a Haman in the state, and a Judas in the church,' gave such offence that a party of horse was sent to apprehend him. He escaped, however, and, after lying concealed in his father's house for some time, retired into Holland, where he improved his time by studying for several years at a Dutch university. Then, returning to Scotland, he lived chiefly at his father's house, until in November 1666 he joined a rising of the covenanters. After nine days' marching, however, his weak health obliged him to leave the insurgents, and on his way back to Liberton he was arrested, carried to Edinburgh, and committed to the Tolbooth. He was several times brought before the council and tortured with the boot. Burnet erroneously states that he died under this treatment, and the assertion has been copied by the biographer of Lord William Russell (i. 169). Finally, after trial, despite the efforts of his cousin, Matthew Mackail [q. v.], who interceded with James Sharp, archbishop of St. Andrews, on his behalf, Hugh was hanged at the market-cross of Edinburgh on 22 Dec. 1666, amid 'such a lamentation,' says Kirkton, 'as was never known in Scotland before, not one dry cheek upon all the street, or in all the numberless windows in the market-place.' According to MS. Jac. V. 7. 22, in the Advocates' Library (quoted in the 'Memoirs of William Veitch,' p. 37 *n.*), 'immediately after the execution of the forementioned four men there came a letter from the king, discharging the executing of moe; but the Bishop of St. Andrews kept it up till Mr. Hew was executed.' Mackail behaved with great fortitude on the scaffold, addressing the crowd with singular impressiveness. He was buried in Greyfriars churchyard. Wodrow describes him as 'universally beloved, singularly pious, and of very considerable learning.'

[Scots Worthies, i. 309; Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 2–5; Memoirs of William Veitch, pp. 35–8.] T. H.

MACKAIL or MACKAILLE, MATTHEW (*fl.* 1657–1696), medical writer, was son of Hew or Hugh Mackail. The father, who was appointed minister of Percietown in 1633, of Irvine in 1642, and in 1649 of Trinity College Church, Edinburgh, where he died in March 1660, was member of the commissions of assemblies in 1645, 1647, and 1649. Matthew's mother was Sibilla Stevenson, who died in 1665 or 1666 (Hew Scott, *Fasti Eccl. Scot.* pt. i. p. 31, pt. iii. pp. 153, 165). Matthew became an apothecary and burgess of Edinburgh. In 1657 he was employed in London by James Sharp, afterwards archbishop of St. Andrews, to write papers on church matters in Scotland. When his cousin, Hugh Mackail [q. v.], was imprisoned as a covenanter in Edinburgh Tolbooth in 1666, he made persistent appeals to Archbishop Sharp in behalf of the prisoner, and afterwards repeated them to Archbishop Burnet of Glasgow. Mackail subsequently practised medicine at Aberdeen. He received the degree of M.D. from the university and King's College there on 14 July 1696. A note in the register states 'hic chirurgus Aberdonensis scriptis innotescit.'

Mackail was author of the following works: 1. 'Descriptio topographico-spagyrica Fontium mineralium Moffatensium in Annandia Scotiæ,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1659. 2. 'Moffet-Well . . . translated . . . as also the Oyly-Well . . . at St. Catharines Chappel . . . To these is subjoined a Character of Mr. Culpepper and his Writings,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1664. 3. 'Noli me tangere tactum, seu tractatulus de Cancri curatione,' 8vo, Rotterdam, 1675. 4. 'Macis macerata; or a short Treatise concerning the use of Mace,' 12mo, Aberdeen, 1677. 5. 'The Diversitie of Salts and Spirits maintained . . . by way of Animadversions upon Dr. D. Coxe his 3 Papers . . . insert in the 9 vol. of the "Philosophical Transactions," as also Scurvie Alchymie discovered,' 12mo, Aberdeen, 1683. 6. 'Terræ

prodromus theoricus' [a criticism of Burnet's 'Theory of the Earth'], 4to, Aberdeen, 1691.

A son, also MATTHEW MACKAIL (*d.* 1734), was admitted a student at Leyden on 9 Dec. 1712 (PEACOCK, *Leyden Students*, Index Soc., p. 63). On 8 Oct. 1717 he was admitted second 'mediciner' or professor of medicine in the Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, in place of Dr. Patrick Chalmers, expelled for participation in the rebellion of '15. On 25 Nov. 1729 he was admitted 'regent' or professor of philosophy in the same college. Some objection seems to have been raised to his holding the two offices conjointly. His inaugural discourse, as professor of philosophy, delivered on 4 Dec. 1729, was 'on the connection and difference betwixt the Atomick or Copernican and the Newtonian Philosophy.'

[Robertson's Book of Bon Accord, p. 320; Fasti Aberdonenses, p. 552; Memoirs of W. Veitch, edited by McCrie, pp. 35–7; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; information from P. J. Anderson, Esq., of Aberdeen.]

MACKARNESS, JOHN FIELDER (1820–1889), bishop of Oxford, eldest son of John Mackarness, a West India merchant (*d.* 2 Jan. 1870), who married on 8 June 1819 Catherine, daughter of George Smith Coxhead, M.D., was born at Islington, 3 Dec. 1820. He was educated at Eton (being at the election of 1832 in the fourth form, and afterwards king's scholar) and at Merton College, Oxford, where he matriculated on 22 Oct. 1840, and was postmaster from that year until 1844. Active amusements delighted him. At Eton he was captain of the football club, he rowed in the Merton boat, and was president of the Oxford Union. In 1843 he was in the second class in classics, and in the next year he graduated B.A. and was ordained in the English church. His subsequent degrees were M.A. 1847, and D.D. 1869. On 30 June 1844 Mackarness was elected to a fellowship at Exeter College, which he vacated a year after receiving preferment in the church (11 Aug. 1846). From 11 Aug. 1845 to 1855 he held the vicarage of Tardebigge in Worcestershire, and from 1854 to 1858 he was an honorary canon of Worcester Cathedral. On the nomination of William Courtenay, eleventh earl Devon, he was appointed to the rectory of Honiton, Devonshire, in 1855, and as such was responsible for the management of Honiton grammar school. This preferment he retained until his appointment to the episcopal bench, holding with it from 1858 a prebendal stall in Exeter Cathedral, and from 1867 the adjoining vicarage of Monkton. In 1865 he was elected as proctor in convocation for that diocese, but lost his seat in 1869 through declining to oppose the disestablishment of the Irish church. By the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone he was appointed to the see of Oxford, being consecrated bishop on 25 Jan. 1870, and invested as chancellor of the Garter on 5 Feb. 1870, and he discharged the duties of the see until 1888, when failing health compelled him to retire, his resignation taking legal effect on 17 Nov. 1888 (*Lond. Gazette*, 20 Nov. 1888, p. 6279). He died at Angus House, Eastbourne, on 16 Sept. 1889, and was buried on 21 Sept. in Sandhurst churchyard, Berkshire. He married, at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, on 7 Aug. 1849, Alethea Buchanan, youngest daughter of Sir John Taylor Coleridge [q. v.] She still survives. Their issue was three sons and four daughters. His portrait by W. Ouless hangs in the dining-room at Cuddesdon Palace. As a bishop Mackarness was fearless and independent, without any trace of affectation, and the sermon which Professor Ince preached at Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on 22 Sept. 1889, and afterwards published, bore public witness to the regard which the clergy of his diocese had for him. When an attempt was made to force him to take proceedings against the rector of Clewer, he argued the case in person before the judges of the queen's bench division. Judgment went against him, but on carrying the case to the court of appeal it was given in his favour, and this decision was confirmed by the House of Lords. A liberal in politics, he voted in the lords against the Afghan war and the Public Worship Regulation Act, while he supported the bill for allowing dissenters to be buried in churchyards with services from their own ministers, and the measure for the removal of religious tests in the universities. On surrendering to the ecclesiastical commissioners the management of the Oxford bishopric estates, Mackarness, with singular honesty, paid to them the sum of 1,729*l.*, being the estimated amount which he had received therefrom in excess of his statutory income during the previous nine years.

Mackarness was the author of numerous sermons and charges, and until his elevation to the see of Oxford he regularly contributed to the 'Guardian.' His chief publications were: 1. 'A few Words to the Country Parsons on the Election for Oxford University. By One of Themselves,' 1847. 2. 'A Plea for Toleration, in Answer to the No Popery Cry,' 1850. 3. 'May or Must,' a letter to Archdeacon Pott, 1879. With the Rev. Richard Seymour he edited in 1862 a volume called 'Eighteen Years of a Clerical Meeting, being the Minutes of the Alcester

Clerical Association, 1842–60,' and a sermon by him on the death of Lord Lyttelton, to whom he was for some time honorary chaplain, appeared in 'Brief Memorials of Lord Lyttelton,' 1876.

[Stapylton's Eton School Lists, pp. 156, 161, 170; Boase's Exeter College, p. 135; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Foster's Peerage; Guardian, 18 and 25 Sept. 1889; Halkett and Laing's Anon. Literature, p. 920; 40th Report Eccl. Comm. p. 17; Memorials of the Episcopate of Bishop Mackarness, by his son, the Rev. C. C. Mackarness.] W. P. C.

MACKARNESS, Mrs. MATILDA ANNE (1826–1881), authoress, born in 1826, was younger daughter of James Robinson Planché [q. v.] and of Elizabeth St. George. From an early age Miss Planché wrote novels and moral tales for children. As a novelist she took Dickens for her model. In 1845 appeared 'Old Joliffe,' and in the next year 'A Sequel to Old Joliffe.' In 1849 she published 'A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam,' a brightly written little tale with a moral, and it is on this production that her reputation chiefly rests. It was composed some three years before the date of publication, and has gone through forty-two editions, the last appearing in 1882, and has been translated into many foreign languages, including Hindustani. On 21 Dec. 1852 Miss Planché married, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, the Rev. Henry S. Mackarness, brother of John Fielder Mackarness [q. v.], bishop of Oxford, and of George R. Mackarness, bishop of Argyll and the Isles, and she thereupon settled at Dymchurch, Hythe, the first parish of which her husband had charge. They afterwards went to Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, where Mackarness was vicar, until his death on 26 Dec. 1868. He had left very slender provision for his widow and her seven children; four others had died in infancy. Mrs. Mackarness took up her residence with her father first at Chelsea, and afterwards at Clapham. In spite of ill-health she continued writing till her death on 6 May 1881 at Margate. She was buried beside her husband in Ash churchyard. She possessed considerable musical talent.

Besides the books already mentioned she wrote: 1. 'Only,' 1849. 2. 'A Merry Christmas,' 1850. 3. 'Dream Chintz,' 1851. 4. 'Cloud with the Silver Lining,' 1851. 5. 'House on the Rock,' 1852. 6. 'Influence,' 1853. 7. 'Star in the Desert,' 1853. 8. 'Thrift, Hints for Cottage Housekeeping,' 1855. 9. 'Sibert's Wold,' 1856. 10. 'Ray of Light,' 1857. 11. 'Coming Home,' 1858. 12. 'Golden Rule,' 1859. 13. 'Amy's Kitchen,' 1860. 14. 'Minnie's Love,' 1860. 15. 'When we were Young and other Stories,' 1860. 16. 'Little Sunshine,' 1861. 17. 'Coraline, or After many Days,' 1862. 18. 'Guardian Angel,' 1864. 19. 'The Naughty Girl of the Family,' 1865. 20. 'Charades,' 1866. 21. 'A Village Idol,' 1866. 22. 'Example better than Precept,' 1867. 23. 'Climbing the Hill,' 1868. 24. 'Granny's Spectacles,' 1869. 25. 'Married and Settled,' 1870. 26. 'Children's Sunday Album of Short Stories,' 1870. 27. 'Old Saws new Set,' 1871. 28. 'A Peerless Wife,' a novel, 1871. 29. 'A Mingled Yarn,' a novel, 1872. 30. 'Marion Lee's Good Work,' 1873. 31. 'Sweet Flowers,' 1873. 32. 'Children of the Olden Time,' 1874. 33. 'Tell Mamma,' 1874. 34. 'Wild Rose and other Tales,' 1874. 35. 'Snowdrop and other Tales,' 1874. 36. 'Only a Little Primrose,' 1874. 37. 'Rosebud Tales,' 1874. 38. 'Pearls restrung, stories from the Apocrypha,' 1878. 39. 'Only a Penny; a Moral Tale for Children,' 1878. 40. 'Dawn of the Morning,' 1879. 41. 'Only a Dog,' 1879. 42. 'A Woman without a Head,' 1892, published from a manuscript which had been lost for twelve years. She also contributed to the 'Magnet Stories' (1860-2), wrote a collection of 'Ballad Stories' for the 'Girl's Own Paper,' edited 'The Young Lady's Book' (1876), and edited and contributed several stories to a publication called 'Lights and Shadows' (1879). Some of her tales were collected and published as the 'Sunbeam Series.'

[Allibone, Suppl. ii. 1048; Athenæum, 1881, i. 720-1; Planché's Recollections, ii. 149; information supplied by Mrs. Mackarness's daughter; Brit. Mus. Cat.] E. L.

MACKAY, ALEXANDER (1808–1852), journalist, born in Scotland in 1808, was in early life conductor of a newspaper in Toronto, Canada. After residing in Canada for several years and travelling over a great portion of the provinces and the States, he returned home, and accepted an engagement on the staff of the London 'Morning Chronicle.' In the interest of that journal he revisited the United States in 1846 to report the debates in Congress on the Oregon question, and to ascertain public opinion on the subject. His letters were admirably written. Mackay was called to the bar from the Middle Temple on 7 May 1847. He severed his connection with the 'Morning Chronicle' in 1849, on account of its opposition to the Rebellion Losses Bill of Canada. In 1851 the chambers of commerce of Manchester, Liverpool, Blackburn, and Glasgow sent him to inquire into the cultivation of cotton in India and the condition of the cultivators of the soil, more especially within the presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

After a sojourn of about a year in India, ill-health obliged Mackay to embark for home. He died at sea on 15 April 1852.

Mackay wrote: 1. 'Electoral Districts; . . . an Inquiry into the working of the Reform Bill,' 8vo, London, 1848. 2. 'The Western World, or Travels in the United States in 1846–7,' 3 vols. 8vo, London, 1849, dedicated to Richard Cobden. This was for long the most complete work published on the United States. 3. 'The Crisis in Canada, or Vindication of Lord Elgin and his Cabinet . . . in reference to the Rebellion Losses Bill,' 8vo, London, 1849. 4. 'Analysis of the Australian Colonies' Government Bill,' 8vo, London, 1850. 5. 'Western India: Reports addressed to the Chambers of Commerce of Manchester, Liverpool, Blackburn, and Glasgow,' 8vo, London, 1853, a posthumous work edited by James Robertson, with a preface by Sir Thomas Bazley.

[Gent. Mag. 1852 pt. i. p. 634; Appleton's Cyclop. of Amer. Biog.; Mackay's Works; Law List for 1852.] G. G.

MACKAY, ALEXANDER MURDOCH (1849–1890), missionary, son of Alexander Mackay, LL.D., free church minister of Rhynie, Aberdeenshire, was born in the manse there on 13 Oct. 1849. After receiving hi early education from his father he entered the Free Church Training College for Teachers in Edinburgh in the autumn of 1867, and distinguished himself during the two years' course. He had developed a taste for mechanics at an early age, and purposed becoming an engineer. For three years he studied the necessary subjects in Edinburgh University, and gained a practical knowledge of engineering by spending his afternoons at the works of Messrs. Miller & Herbert, Leith. His mornings he occupied in teaching at George Watson's College. In November 1873 he went to Germany to learn the language, and obtained a situation as draughtsman with an engineering firm in Berlin. In his leisure he translated Lübsen's 'Differential and Integral Calculus,' and constructed an agricultural machine of his own invention, which obtained the first prize at the Breslau Exhibition. His ability led to his promotion to the position of chief of the locomotive department in the firm.

Mackay resided at Berlin with the family of Hofprediger Baur, one of the ministers of the cathedral there. Under Baur's influence the fascination of missionary life, which he had felt in his youth, was revived in him, and determining to go as a missionary to Madagascar, he began to study the Malagasy language. In April 1875 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Church Missionary Society's post of lay-superintendent for a settlement of liberated slaves near Mombasa. The firm with which Mackay worked at Berlin was dissolved in September 1875, and he became draughtsman in a similar firm at Kottbus, sixty miles south-east from Berlin. When Mr. H. M. Stanley, the explorer, in a letter to the 'Daily Telegraph,' challenged Christendom to send missionaries to Uganda, Mackay offered his services to the Church Missionary Society in the proposed mission to Victoria Nyanza. The offer was accepted on 26 Jan. 1876, and he returned to England in March. On 27 April 1876 Mackay and four other missionaries set sail in the steamship Peshawur from Southampton. Arriving at Zanzibar on 30 May, he began his preparations for the march to the interior, and after long delay, caused principally through sickness, the remnant of the company that had escaped massacre reached Uganda in November 1878. There he remained till his death, making the district a centre for the evangelisation of Africa, and cultivating the friendship of its savage tribes. His knowledge of practical mechanics was of immense service to him. With King Mtesa he formed a useful intimacy; but after the death of that ruler, in October 1884, he had a severe and protracted struggle with the new king, Mwanga, who dreaded the progress of the Christian mission. Mwanga was driven from his throne by a revolt in the autumn of 1888, and his successor, Kiwewa, regarded the Christians with suspicion. Nevertheless Mackay held on, despite the bloodshed by which he was surrounded, and was always hopeful of establishing a permanent station. On 4 Feb. 1890 he caught malarial fever, and four days later he died at Usambiro, the last survivor of the little band that set out for Uganda in 1876. 'During the whole period of nearly fourteen years,' the minutes of the committee of the Church Missionary Society for 22 April 1890 record, Mackay 'never once left the shores of Africa, and for the greater part of that time he was in Uganda itself.

[A. M. Mackay, Pioneer Missionary of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, by his sister, 1890.] A. H. M.

MACKAY, ANDREW (1760–1809), mathematician, was born in 1760 and lived in Aberdeen. He was in October 1781 appointed keeper (without salary) of the observatory on the Castle hill (see *Aberdeen Journal*, 15 Oct. 1781), and here he made his calculations on the latitude and longitude of his native town (see infra). He was

created LL.D. of Aberdeen in 1786, and was also fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne, mathematical examiner to the corporation of Trinity House (1805–9) and to the East India Company. In his later years he took pupils in London at his house in George Street, Trinity Square; he taught mathematics and natural philosophy, navigation, architecture, and engineering. He died on 3 Aug. 1809, leaving a widow and children, and was buried in Allhallows Barking.

He made important contributions to the science of navigation, and was a skilful, accurate, and indefatigable calculator of mathematical tables. His principal works are: 1. 'The Theory and Practice of finding the Longitude at Sea or on Land: to which are added various Methods of Determining the Latitude of a Place by Variation of the Compass: with new Tables,' published by subscription, 1793, 2 vols.; 2nd edit., with author's portrait, 1801; 3rd edit. 1810. In this work is given an account of a new method of finding the longitude and latitude of a ship at sea, together with the apparent time, from the same set of observations; for which the author had received the thanks of the boards of longitude of England and France. 2. 'A Collection of Mathematical Tables,' 1804. 3. 'The Complete Navigator,' 1804; 2nd edit. 1810. The preface contains severe criticism of the books on navigation then in current use.

His minor works are: 1. 'A Comparison of different Methods of Solving Halley's Problem' (Maseres, *Scriptores Logarithmici*, vol. iv.; see also Preface, p. ix). 2. 'Description and Use of the Sliding Rule in Arithmetic and in the Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids,' &c., 1799; 2nd edit. 1806. 3. 'The Commencement of the Nineteenth Century determined upon unerring Principles,' Aberdeen, 1800. The object of this tract was to explain that the century began on 1 Jan. 1800 and not on 1 Jan. 1801. 4. 'Description and Use of the Sliding Gunter in Navigation,' Aberdeen, 1802; 2nd edit. Leith, 1812, edited by Alexander Ingram, with portrait of author prefixed. He also contributed articles to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 3rd edit. 1797 (see Preface, p. xv), on 'Navigation,' 'Parallax,' 'Pendulum,' 'Projection of the Sphere,' 'Shipbuilding,' and (naval) 'Tactics,' and he was a contributor to Rees's 'Cyclopædia.' He published a paper on the latitude and longitude of Aberdeen in the 'Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,' vol. iv. For examples of Mackay's skill as a computer reference may be made to Maseres's 'Scriptores Logarithmici,' vol. vi.

[Works; European Mag. 1809, lvi. 157; Fasti Acad. Mariscallanæ, ed. P. J. Anderson, i. 450; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. iii. 153.] C. P.

MACKAY, ANGUS (1824–1886), colonial journalist and politician, born at Aberdeen on 26 Jan. 1824, was son of Murdoch MacKay of the 78th highlanders. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Macleod. His father on receiving his pension in 1827 emigrated with his family to New South Wales.

Young MacKay was educated for the presbyterian ministry at the Australian college in Sydney, and he became for a time a schoolmaster. But he soon turned his attention to journalism, and before he was twenty years of age he was a contributor to the 'Australian Magazine' and the 'Atlas' (a paper established by Robert Lowe, afterwards Viscount Sherbrooke). In 1847 MacKay became editor of the 'Atlas.' In 1850 he migrated to Geelong in Victoria, which is at once an industrial centre and a seaside resort, and there became manager of a general business for Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Parkes. But the gold rush in the following year took him back to his old calling in New South Wales, and he went to the gold-fields as a special correspondent for Mr. Parkes's new radical paper 'The Empire.' In 1853 he returned to Victoria as a digger, and took a leading part in the agitation for the alleviation of miners' grievances, heading a deputation to Melbourne, and giving important evidence before the committee to inquire into the matter. A little later he became the proprietor and editor of the 'Bendigo Advertiser.' In 1879 he returned to Sydney, and launched the 'Sydney Daily Telegraph.'

Meanwhile MacKay had entered political life. He had already, in 1849, taken an active part in the agitation for the reduction of the franchise (*Fifty Years in the Making of Australian History*, i. 14). In 1868, after repeated invitations, he stood for and won the seat of Sandhurst Burghs, Victoria, which he represented in three successive parliaments. Two years later he was minister of mines in the ministry of Sir James McCulloch [q. v.], and resumed the post in that of James Goodall Francis [q. v.], subsequently joining to his duties those of minister of education. His speeches as a minister were always businesslike, and straightforward (*Victorian Parliamentary Debates*, 1870, &c.) As minister for mines, he carried through the colonial parliament several measures of benefit to the mining population. By his Mining Regulation Act accidents were reduced by one half

their former number. He maintained that education should be free, compulsory, and secular.

After his temporary migration to Sydney (1879–83), he was again in 1883 elected for his old constituency, and resumed residence at Sandhurst. He died there on 5 July 1886, aged 62.

MacKay was an enthusiastic sportsman, and a member of the cricket team which in 1865 opposed the first All England eleven that visited Australia (*Year-Book of Australia*, 1886).

He was married, and his widow, two sons, and three daughters survived him.

[Melbourne Argus, 6 July 1886; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biog.] C. A. H.

McKAY, ARCHIBALD (1801–1883), poet and topographer, was born at Kilmarnock in 1801. After receiving a scanty education he was apprenticed to a handloom weaver, but subsequently abandoned the loom and became a bookbinder. He also conducted a circulating library in King Street, Kilmarnock, where he died in April 1883. He wrote: 1. 'Poems,' 12mo, 1830. 2. 'Recreations of Leisure Hours,' 12mo, 1832 (2nd edition in 1844), a collection of pieces in prose and verse. 3. 'A History of Kilmarnock,' 12mo, 1848 (other editions in 1858 and 1864), a creditable compilation. 4. 'Ingle-side Lilts,' 12mo, 1855. His poems attracted considerable attention, and some of the pieces, such as 'My First Bawbee,' 'My ain Couthie Wife,' and 'Drouthy Tam' (first published in 1828), gained great popularity.

[Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrel, v. 85; Times, 27 April 1883.] G. G.

MACKAY, CHARLES, LL.D. (1814–1889), poet and journalist, was born at Perth in Scotland on 27 March 1814. His father, George Mackay, was the second son of Captain Hugh Mackay of the Strathnaver branch of the clan, whose chief is Lord Reay. George, as a boy, on H.M. sloop the Scout, witnessed the evacuation of Toulon by the British in 1793, and subsequently the capture, with the aid of Paoli and his volunteers, of the island of Corsica. The Scout later on was seized by the frigates Alceste and Vestale, and George was detained during four years in France as a prisoner of war. He there eked out existence among the peasantry by playing the flageolet. On escaping from France he was again afloat on board H.M.S. Hydra, under the command of Captain (afterwards Admiral) Francis Laforey [see under LAFOREY, SIR JOHN]. After serving six more years at sea he quitted the royal navy and joined the army. As an ensign in the 47th foot he in 1809 served under the Duke of York in the ill-starred Walcheren expedition. Prostrated by malaria, he returned to England on sick leave. There, on his restoration to health, he married, and as a half-pay lieutenant settled for a while in Scotland.

The son Charles, having lost his mother during his infancy, lived until his eighth year under the care of a nurse, Grace Stuart, at a lonely house near the village of Newhaven, on the Firth of Forth. The nurse married Thomas Threlkeld, a tailor, formerly a soldier in George Mackay's regiment, and Charles in 1822 was sent to reside with them at Woolwich. After attending a dame's school, he was entered in 1825 as a student at the Caledonian Asylum, then situated at Hatton Garden, and twice every Sunday for three years listened to Edward Irving [q.v.] in Cross Street Chapel, Hatton Garden. In 1828 he was placed by his father at a school in Brussels, on the Boulevard de Namur, and became proficient in French and German, and later on in Spanish and Italian. In 1830 Mackay was engaged, at a salary of twelve hundred francs, as a private secretary to William Cockerill [q.v.], the ironmaster of Seraing, near Liège, and began writing in French in the 'Courrier Belge,' and sent English poems to a local newspaper called 'The Telegraph.' Thenceforth he spent nearly all his leisure in writing verse. In the summer of 1830 he visited Paris, and he spent 1831 with Cockerill at Aix-la-Chapelle. In May 1832 his father brought him back to London, where he first found employment in teaching Italian to Benjamin Lumley [q.v.], then a young solicitor. In 1834 he secured an engagement as an occasional contributor to 'The Sun,' and brought out his maiden work, 'Songs and Poems,' which he inscribed to his former instructors at the Caledonian Asylum. From the spring of 1835 till 1844 he was assistant sub-editor of the 'Morning Chronicle,' then in its palmiest days. In the autumn of 1839 he spent a month's holiday in Scotland, witnessing the Eglintoun Tournament, which he described in the 'Chronicle,' and making many literary acquaintances in Edinburgh. On severing his connection with the 'Morning Chronicle' in the autumn of 1844, he removed to Scotland, and became editor of the 'Glasgow Argus.' In 1846 he collected verses which had appeared in the 'Daily News' under Dickens's editorship as 'Voices from the Crowd.' Henry Russell, to whom Lumley had introduced him, set some of the poems to music, and in that form they became popular all over the world. Of one of them, 'The Good Time Coming,' four hundred

thousand copies were circulated. In 1846 Mackay was made an LL.D. of Glasgow University, and in July 1847 he resigned his editorship of the 'Argus.' In 1848 Mackay entered the editorial office of the 'Illustrated London News,' and became editor of the paper in 1852. At the suggestion of Herbert Ingram, the proprietor, Mackay began in December 1851 the issue of a series of musical supplements, each containing an original song by Mackay, adapted to an ancient English melody which was specially arranged by Sir Henry Bishop. Bishop's death, on 30 April 1855, interrupted the scheme; but eighty lyrics of a projected hundred were thereupon published under the title of 'Songs by Charles Mackay.' Reissued in a popular form in 1856 as 'Songs for Music,' the publisher could say with perfect truth: 'Many of the songs included in this collection have been said and sung in every part of the world where the English language is spoken.' The pieces included 'Cheer, Boys! Cheer!' 'To the West! To the West!' 'Tubal Cain,' 'There's a Land, a dear Land,' and 'England over all.' On 3 Oct. 1857 Mackay left Liverpool on an eight months' lecturing tour through the United States and Canada. By 2 June 1858 he had returned home, and in the following year brought to an end his association with the 'Illustrated London News.' In 1860 he established the 'London Review,' and his editorship was inaugurated on 2 July by a banquet at the Reform Club. Another new periodical, 'Robin Goodfellow,' was started by him in 1861. Neither proved successful. From February 1862 to December 1865 Mackay was the special correspondent of the 'Times' at New York during the civil war, and in the autumn of 1862 he revealed in the 'Times' the existence of the Fenian conspiracy in America. Although recognising that his real vocation was that of a song-writer, he devoted much time in his later years to wayward and eccentric excursions into Celtic philology. He died at Longridge Road, Earl's Court, London, on 24 Dec. 1889, and was buried on 2 Jan. 1890 in Kensal Green cemetery. Mackay was twice married—first, during his Glasgow editorship, to Rosa Henrietta Vale, by whom he had three sons and a daughter; and secondly to Ellen Mills, a widow, whose maiden name was Kirtland. His first wife died on 28 Dec. 1859, and his second wife in 1875.

His principal poetical works were: 1. 'Songs and Poems,' 1834, 8vo. 2. 'The Hope of the World,' 1840, 12mo. 3. 'The Salamandrine, or Love and Immortality,' 1842, 12mo; 2nd edit. 1853; 3rd edit. 1856. 4. 'Legends of the Isles,' 1845, 12mo. 5. 'Voices from the Crowd,' 1846, 16mo; 4th edit. 1851; 5th and revised edit. 1857, 8vo. 6. 'Voices from the Mountain,' 1847, 16mo; 2nd edit. 1857, 8vo. 7. 'Town Lyrics,' 1848, 16mo. 8. 'Egeria, or the Spirit of Nature,' 1850, 8vo. 9. 'The Lump of Gold,' 1856, 8vo. 10. 'Under Green Leaves,' 1857, 8vo. 11. 'A Man's Heart,' 1860, 8vo. 12. 'Studies from the Antique, and Sketches from Nature,' 1864, 8vo. 13. 'Interludes and Undertones, or Music at Twilight,' 1884, 8vo. 14. 'Gossamer and Snowdrift,' 1890 (posthumous), 8vo. A volume of 'Collected Songs,' with illustrations by John Gilbert, was published in 1859, and in 1868 Mackay's poems appeared in the 'Chandos Classics.' He edited 'Jacobite Songs and Ballads,' 1861; 'Cavalier Songs and Ballads of England,' 1863; 'A Thousand and One Gems of English Poetry,' 1867; and 'A Thousand and One Gems of English Prose,' 1872.

His principal prose works were: 1. 'History of London from its Foundation by the Romans to the Accession of Queen Victoria,' 1838, 8vo. 2. 'The Thames and its Tributaries, or Rambles among Rivers,' 2 vols. 1840, 8vo. 3. 'Longbeard, Lord of London, a Romance,' 3 vols. 1841, 12mo; 2nd edit. 2 vols. 1851; 3rd edit. 2 vols. 1869. 4. 'Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions,' 3 vols. 1841, 8vo. 5. 'The Scenery and Poetry of the English Lakes, a Summer Ramble,' 1846, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1852. 6. 'History of the Mormons,' 1851, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1852, 8vo; 4th edit. 1853, 12mo; 5th edit. 1857, 8vo. 7. 'Life and Liberty in America,' 2 vols. 1859, 8vo. 8. 'The Gouty Philosopher, or the Opinions, Whims, and Eccentricities of John Wagstaffe, Esq.,' 1862, 8vo. 9. 'Under the Blue Sky,' 1871, 8vo. 10. 'Lost Beauties of the English Language, an Appeal to Authors,' &c., 1874, 8vo. 11. 'The Gaelic and Celtic Etymology of the Languages of Western Europe,' 1877, 8vo. 12. 'Forty Years' Recollections of Life, Literature, and Public Affairs (1830–1870),' 2 vols. 1877, 8vo. 13. 'Luck, and what came of it: a Tale of our Times,' 3 vols. 1881, 8vo. 14. 'The Poetry and Humour of the Scotch Language,' 1882, 8vo. 15. 'The Founders of the American Republic,' 1885, 8vo. 16. 'Through the Long Day, or Memorials of a Literary Life during Half a Century,' 2 vols. 1887, 8vo. 17. 'A Dictionary of Lowland Scotch,' 1888.

[Personal recollections of the writer; Mackay's Forty Years' Recollections and Through the Long Day; Pall Mall Gazette, 2 Jan. 1890; Evening Standard, same date; Daily News, 3 Jan. 1890; Standard, same date.] C. K.

MACKAY, DONALD, of Far, first Lord Reay (1591–1649), eldest son of Houcheon or Hugh Mackay of Far (now Farr), Sutherlandshire, by Lady Jean Gordon, eldest daughter of Alexander, eleventh earl of Sutherland, was born in March 1590–1. He represented the elder branch of the Clan Mackay, styled in Gaelic the Siol Mhorgan, or race of Mhorgan, and descended from Morgan, son of Martin, who fought under Bruce. The name Mackay is derived from Morgan's great grandson, Donald Macaodh or Mackaoi (son of Hugh), killed by the Earl of Sutherland in the castle of Dingwall in 1395. Among the more famous of the chiefs of the clan was Y-Mackay (*d.* 1571), grandfather of Donald of Far, who during the reign of Mary Stuart caused much trouble to the Scottish government, and lived in almost continual feud with the Earl of Sutherland.

In June 1610 Donald Mackay of Far was appointed justice of peace for Inverness and Cromarty (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ix. 79), and on 12 Nov. 1612 justice of peace for Sutherland (*ib.* p. 488). In the same year he and John Gordon of Embo received a commission from the king for arresting in Thurso a notorious coiner, Arthur Smith, in the employment of the Earl of Caithness [see Sinclair, George, fifth Earl of Caithness]. While endeavouring to rescue Smith after his arrest, James Sinclair, a nephew of the Earl of Caithness, was slain, and the captors of Smith deemed it also necessary to put him to death to prevent his escape. The Earl of Caithness summoned the captors to answer for their conduct, but, to prevent criminal proceedings against himself, the prosecution was not persevered in, and in December 1613 Mackay and others obtained remission of all charges against them. On the 9th of the same month a commission of fire and sword was given to Mackay, along with George Gordon, first marquis of Huntly [q. v.], and others, against Cameron of Lochiel (*ib.* x. 186).

Mackay succeeded his father as head of the clan, 11 Sept. 1614. In April 1616 he accompanied his uncle, Sir Robert Gordon, to London, and was knighted at Theobalds by King James, but the creation is not recorded in any published list of knights. In 1618 he abandoned his alliance with his relatives of the house of Sutherland, and joined their rivals, the Sinclairs of Caithness, with whom he entered into a league against the Clan Gunn, but soon afterwards he became reconciled to the Sutherland family, and in 1622 was named one of a commission for prosecuting the Earl of Caithness with fire and sword.

On 30 March 1626 Mackay obtained a commission from Charles I to levy and transport three thousand men to aid Count Mansfeld in the war in Germany. They embarked from Cromarty in October, but he was prevented by sickness from accompanying them. Before setting out to join them in the following spring he was, on 18 March, created a baronet by Charles I. Finding, on his arrival in Germany, that Count Mansfeld had died, he transferred his services to the king of Denmark. Under his command the regiment bore itself so gallantly in numerous actions as to earn the title of 'the invincible regiment.' Ultimately the Danish troops were compelled to retire before the superior number of the imperialists, and when they were intercepted at the pass of Oldenburg the regiment of Mackay, with extraordinary courage and pertinacity, succeeded for a long time in holding the pass against superior numbers. In January 1628 Mackay returned to Scotland to secure recruits, and on his way thither through England he was, in recognition of his distinguished services in Denmark, raised to the peerage on 20 June by the title of Lord Reay, to him and his heirs male for ever, bearing the name and arms of Mackay. After his return to Denmark his regiment was ordered to the defence of Stralsund, where it gained additional fame by the repulse of an attack made upon its position by the enemy in full force. On the cessation of hostilities in 1629 Reay transferred the services of the regiment to Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. On 22 May a warrant was given by Charles I to pay him 4,000*l.*, of which 3,000*l.* had been assigned him by the king of Denmark for the important aid rendered by his regiment in the German wars (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1628–9, p. 555).

The regiment of Reay was said to be the favourite one of Gustavus, who usually employed it in the most dangerous and critical enterprises. At the battle of Leipzig, 7 Sept. 1631, its steady and determined fire, followed by a hand-to-hand fight, finally turned the day against Tilly. It also carried the castle of Marienburg, thought to be impregnable, by storm, after two hours' desperate fighting. Before the battle of Lutzen, 16 Nov. 1633, at which Gustavus was killed, the Mackays were employed in the storming of New Brandenburg, where half the regiment was cut to pieces, and at the conclusion of the battle only about one tenth of it remained effective.

In the beginning of 1631 Reay had been authorised by Gustavus to arrange with James Hamilton, third marquis of Hamilton [q. v.], as to the conditions on which the marquis should levy a large force for his ser-

vice (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. pt. vi. pp. 70–1). He was shortly afterwards sent to England with letters to Charles I, thanking him for his aid to Hamilton, and requesting the loan of ships for the transport of the marquis's forces (*ib.*) After his arrival in England Reay, however, stated that Hamilton's real purpose in levying the forces was to usurp the throne of Charles in Scotland, and named as his informer David Ramsay, an officer in Hamilton's service. Ramsay denied the language attributed to him, and Reay challenged him to single combat. The matter was brought before a court of chivalry, which appointed the combat to take place in Tothill Fields, Westminster, on 12 April, Robert Bertie, first earl of Lindsey [q. v.], to act as high constable, and Thomas Howard, second earl of Arundel [q. v.], as earl marischal ('Proceedings in the Court of Chivalry on an Appeal of High Treason by Donald, Lord Reay, against Mr. David Ramsay, 7th Charles I, A.D. 1631,' in Rushworth's *Historical Collections*, ii. 112–28, and *State Trials*, iii. 486–519). The day of combat was prorogued by the king from 18 April to 17 May, and at a reassembly of the court on 12 May it was intimated to both parties that, as the king was of opinion that neither of them was without fault, though not guilty of treason, it was decreed by the court that they should be committed to the Tower until they gave sufficient caution to keep the peace (*ib.*)

Reay was reported, in 1638, to be a supporter of the ecclesiastical policy of the king (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, i. 61). Nevertheless he was one of the commissioners sent by the kirk party in that year to obtain the subscription of the northern burghs and counties to the covenant (Spalding, *Memorialls*, i. 87). For a time his attitude was very dubious. In April 1639 a bark containing arms and ammunition on its way to him at Strathnaver was captured by the Earl Marischal at Peterhead, on the plea that he was 'not ane good covenanter' (*ib.* p. 164). In May, however, he joined for a short time the covenanters of the north (*ib.* p. 194).

Reay does not appear to have taken further part in the northern contest, and on 17 July 1643 he embarked at Aberdeen for Denmark (*ib.* ii. 259), where he remained for twelve months in command of a regiment of which his son Angus was colonel. In 1644 he arrived from Denmark with ships and arms and a large sum of money, for the service of Charles I at Newcastle. Along with Ludovic Lindsay, sixteenth earl of Crawford [q. v.], he defended the town with great gallantry against the Scots, under Leslie (Patrick Gordon, *Britane's Distemper*, Spalding Club, pp. 50, 118), and on its capture on 12 Oct. 1644 was taken prisoner and confined in the castle of Edinburgh. After the victory of Montrose at Kilsyth in August 1645 he and other royalist prisoners in the castle were set free. In 1646 he was appointed one of a commission to aid in the pursuit of Neil Macleod of Assynt [q. v.] The capitulation of Montrose on 3 Sept. of this year again rendered his position insecure, and in July 1648 he took ship for Denmark, where he died in February 1649. His body was brought thence to Scotland, and buried at Kirkiboll in the vault of the family.

Reay married five times, and left issue by each wife. By his first wife, Barbara Mackenzie, eldest daughter of Kenneth, lord Kintail, and sister of the first and second earls of Seaforth, he had four sons and two daughters. By his second wife, Lady Mary Lindsay, daughter of the Earl of Crawford, he had a son, Donald of Dysart. By his third wife, Rachel Winterfield or Harrison, he had two sons, Robert Mackay Forbes and Hugh Muir Forbes. Of this marriage he obtained a sentence of nullity, and he married as his fourth wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Thomson of Greenwich, by whom he had a daughter, Anne, married to Alexander, brother of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat. The judge delegates of London having declared the validity of the marriage to Rachel Winterfield, she appeared in Scotland in 1637, to press for an aliment of 2,000*l.* and 300*l.* a year during non-adherence. By his fifth wife, Mary, daughter of Francis Sinclair of Stircoke, he had three sons and two daughters.

John Mackay, second Lord Reay (*fl.* 1650), the son by the first lord's first wife, took part in a royalist insurrection in the north in 1649; being defeated by David Leslie was sent prisoner to the Tolbooth; afterwards joined the royalists under Glencairn in 1654, and was taken prisoner at Balveny. By his second wife, Barbara, daughter of Hugh Mackay of Scourie, he was father of Donald, whose son George, third baron Reay (*d.* 1748), was distinguished as a supporter of the Hanoverians in 1715, 1719, and 1745, and was a fellow of the Royal Society, London. The second lord's second son, Æneas, was brigadier-general and colonel-proprietor of the Mackay Dutch regiment in the service of the States-General, and marrying in 1692 Baroness Margaret, daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Baron Francis Pückler, became naturalised in Holland. His great-grandson, Baron Barthold John Christian, was father, by his wife Ann Magdalen, baroness de Renesse de Wilp, of Æneas,

baron Mackay d'Ophemert, born 13 Jan. 1806, who succeeded to the barony of Reay as tenth lord in 1875, on the death of his cousin Eric, ninth baron, a descendant of George, the third lord Reay. The tenth lord was minister of state in the Netherlands, and vice-president of the privy council there. He died 6 March 1876. He married Mary Catherine Jacoba, daughter of Baron Fagel, privy councillor of the Netherlands, and was succeeded as eleventh lord Reay by his son Donald James, who resumed residence in England, and was governor of Bombay (1885–90).

[Robert Gordon's History of the Clan Mackay; Sir Robert Gordon's Earldom of Sutherland; Robert Munro's Expedition with the Worthy Scotch Regiment called Mackay's, 1657; Stewart's Highlanders of Scotland; Reg. P. C. Scotland; Cal. State Papers, Dom. Ser. reign of Charles I; Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Spalding's Memorialls, Gordon's Scots Affairs, and Patrick Gordon's Britane's Distemper (all Spalding Club); Sir James Balfour's Annals; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 392–3.] T. F. H.

MACKAY, HUGH (1640?–1692), of Scourie, general, third son of Hugh Mackay of Scourie, Sutherlandshire—descended from Hugh Mackay, third of Strathnaver, chief of the clan Mackay—by Anne, daughter of John Corbet of Arkbole or Arbole, Rossshire, was born at Scourie about 1640. After the Restoration, in 1660, he became ensign in Douglas's or Dumbarton's regiment, subsequently the royal Scots, and when the regiment was lent by Charles II to the French king, Mackay accompanied it to France. On his return to England in 1664 he was presented at court, and obtained from Charles an open letter, dated Whitehall, 20 Aug., recommending him to the favour of any to whom he might show it. By means of it he obtained an introduction to the Prince of Condé and the Viscount Turenne.

Although—through the deaths of his two elder brothers, who were murdered in Caithness—Mackay, on the death of his father in 1668, succeeded to the family estates, he continued to reside abroad. In 1669, along with other reduced officers, he volunteered into the service of the Venetian republic, to assist in driving the Turks from the island of Candia, and in acknowledgment of his valour received a medal. In 1672 he obtained a captaincy in Dumbarton's regiment, with which he served under Turenne in the expedition against the United Provinces, when John Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough [q. v.], was a fellow-officer. While quartered in the town of Bonmel in Gueldres, in the house of a Dutch lady, the wife of the Chevalier de Bie, he fell in love with her eldest daughter Clara, whom in 1673 he married. The pious beliefs of the family made a deep impression on his character. 'He was,' says Burnet, 'the most pious man that I ever knew in a military way' (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 540). That he had fought in an unjust cause now gave him serious concern, and his natural sympathies being also with the Dutch, he transferred his services to the States-General, obtaining a captaincy in the Scots Dutch brigade. He distinguished himself at the battle of Sineff in 1674, and also at the siege of Grave, which capitulated on 24 Oct. of the same year. Subsequently he was promoted to the rank of major-commandant. In 1677 he was appointed colonel of one of the Scots regiments, but whether this was, as his biographer states, in preference to his future adversary, John Graham of Claverhouse [q. v.], is doubtful. In 1680 he was made colonel of the regiment, and when, in 1685, the brigade was called over to England by James II to assist in subduing the Monmouth rising, he was appointed to its command, obtaining on 4 June the rank of major-general. The services of the brigade were not required, but Mackay, in recognition of the promptitude of its despatch, was made a privy councillor of Scotland. He went north to Edinburgh to take the oath and his seat, but returned to London without visiting his estates. After the brigade had been reviewed by James II on Hounslow Heath, he set sail with it for Holland. In 1687 James II proposed to transfer the brigade to the service of France, but the proposal was evaded by the Prince of Orange, and when, on 27 Jan. 1688, James demanded its recall, it was decided to retain the privates, the officers being permitted to follow their own inclinations. The majority of them, including Mackay, the commander, elected to remain. The decision of Mackay doubtless powerfully affected subsequent events. It necessarily also provoked the strong resentment of King James, and Mackay figured among those who were afterwards specially exempted from pardon.

In the expedition of the Prince of Orange to England Mackay had command of the English and Scots division, which was the first sent on shore after the Dutch fleet made the harbour of Torbay. On 4 Jan. 1689 he was appointed by William major-general and commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and after his recovery from a severe illness sailed for Leith, which he reached on 25 March 1689. His forces consisted of the old Scots Dutch brigade, reduced to eleven hundred men by the omission of all the Dutch soldiers,

the intention being to fill up the ranks with Scottish recruits. The immediate purpose of its despatch was to protect the sittings of the convention at Edinburgh, but the movements of Claverhouse in the highlands widened the scope of his mission, and necessitated a general levy. Claverhouse having on 30 March been proclaimed a traitor, Mackay was sent north in his pursuit. Having appointed the town of Dundee as the rendezvous for his troops, he hastened after Claverhouse with four hundred men, but was completely baffled in his attempt to track him. He then occupied Elgin, and subsequently Inverness, where he was joined by about four hundred clansmen from the far north. The Campbells were also, of course, with the government, but this fact was of itself sufficient to prevent the adhesion of the other clans, and all Mackay's endeavours to gain them were fruitless, even Athole declining to commit himself. Reinforcements under Ramsay, sent to meet Mackay at Ruthven Castle, on the Spey, were threatened by Claverhouse, and compelled to fall back on Perth, and, as a further precaution, Claverhouse captured Ruthven Castle and razed it to the ground. He also made an attempt to surprise Mackay, who eluded him by marching down Strathspey, and succeeded in effecting a junction with Ramsay. Having grounds for suspecting that Claverhouse in his movements had been guided by information sent him by some of the dragoon officers, Mackay had them arrested and sent to Edinburgh, where they confessed their guilt. With his reinforcements Mackay now retraced his steps, prepared to give battle, but Claverhouse retired to the mountains, leaving Mackay to march safely but to no purpose to Inverness.

Experience now convinced Mackay of the hopelessness in the highlands of the usual methods of warfare. He therefore recommended the establishment of a chain of fortresses in the central highlands, beginning at Inverlochy Castle, originally erected by Monck, which he proposed to strengthen and garrison with a large force. Leaving a portion of his troops to hold Inverness, he meanwhile returned with the remainder to the south, in order to consult with the government regarding his plans, and to collect a sufficiently formidable force. Slow progress was made in his preparations, and they were still far from complete when the intrigues of Dundee in Atholl pointed to the necessity of seizing Blair Castle. It was garrisoned by a portion of the clan under Stewart of Ballochin, who, as factor for the absent marquis, held it in his name, but without his authority, for Claverhouse. Mackay, on 26 July 1689, set out from Perth with, according to his own account, 'six battalions of foot, making at the most three thousand men, with four troops of horse and as many dragoons' (*Memoirs*, p. 46). Of this force he also states that 'little more than one half could be said to be disciplined,' and that many of the officers had no military experience. On arriving, at midnight, at Dunkeld, an express reached him from Lord Murray announcing the arrival of a part of Dundee's forces at Blair, and his own consequent retirement to Killiecrankie, where he had posted a guard to keep the head of the pass. Resuming his march at daybreak, Mackay passed safely through the pass, only to deliver his army into the hands of Claverhouse. He made the fatal mistake of underrating his adversary, and by drawing up his forces in a thin, extended line gave Claverhouse the best chance of victory. He himself attributed his defeat to the slowness of his men in fixing bayonets, and this led him to invent the plan of firing with the fixed bayonet (*ib.* p. 52). In no respect did his presence of mind desert him, but his initial mistake was irretrievable, and his generalship found no further opportunity for its exercise, the battle being decided at the first charge. He did make an attempt to rally a portion of his cavalry, but they also became almost immediately infected with panic, and galloped off in wild disorder. Cutting his way through the crowd of attacking highlanders, Mackay 'turned about to see how matters stood,' and found that 'in the twinkling of an eye in a manner, our men, as well as the enemy, were out of sight,' and 'was surprised to see at first view himself alone upon the field' (*ib.* p. 57). But on looking further to the right he discovered that a small portion of his troops, who had not come within the sweep of the highland attack, still maintained their position, and with these, and various bodies of stragglers, he retreated across the Garry. Ultimately he determined to strike across the hilly country, towards the valley of the Tay and Stirling. Two miles from the battlefield he fell in with a portion of Ramsay's regiment, under their commander, but almost without arms, and completely panic-struck. The retreat was continued all night, and, with short halts at Weem and Drummond Castles for refreshments, Stirling was reached, after an almost continuous march of sixty hours.

In the lowlands the death of Claverhouse destroyed much of the moral effect of his victory, but it was not so in the highlands, for all the doubtful clans now flocked to the standard of King James, and Cannon, the successor of Claverhouse, found himself almost immediately in command of no less

than five thousand men. On the other hand, Mackay, in the measures he took to minimise or retrieve disaster, displayed admirable promptitude. Within two days of reaching Stirling he was in command of two thousand foot and horse, and with these he at once marched towards Perth, to protect it against the enemy, and prevent their march southwards. Near the city he routed three hundred of the Robertsons sent forward to collect supplies (31 July 1689). His bold attitude paralysed Cannon's resolution, who, against the advice of Lochiel and other chiefs, withdrew northwards along the slopes of the Grampians, with the apparent intention of occupying Aberdeen. In this he was frustrated by Mackay, who, keeping a parallel course along the low ground, stayed a night at Aberdeen, and then followed Cannon into the territory of the Gordons. Near Strathbogie the two armies were within six miles of each other, but Cannon avoided battle by retreating towards Atholl, where, learning that Dunkeld was occupied by a single regiment of Cameronians, under Cleland [see CLELAND, WILLIAM, 1661 ?–1689], he determined to risk an attempt to capture it. The remarkable feat of the Cameronians in baffling the attempt practically decided the campaign. Cannon's aimless wanderings had already excited the contempt of his highland followers, who now retired to their homes and left him to his fate. With his Irish troops Cannon withdrew to Mull. Mackay, after reaching Perth, proceeded to Blair Castle, to receive its surrender and the submission of the Stewarts (24 Aug.)

In 1690 Mackay commenced the erection of the stronghold at Inverlochy, which, in honour of the king, was named Fort William, and after suppressing a rising in the north under Major-general Buchan [see BUCHAN, THOMAS], who had been sent from Ireland to succeed Cannon, he, in November 1690, laid down his command, and, accompanying the king to the Hague, spent the winter with his family in Holland. He assisted the king in arranging the measures for the campaign of 1691 in Flanders, but was himself sent to Ireland as second in command to General Ginkel [q.v.] He headed the fifteen hundred grenadiers who on 30 June 1691 achieved the brilliant feat of carrying Irishtown by assault, after crossing the deep and rapid ford of the Shannon. At the battle of Aughrim, on 12 July, he performed an equally remarkable exploit by leading the cavalry across an almost impassable bog, on which he succeeded in making a pathway of hurdles. He turned the flank of the Irish army, and was thus chiefly instrumental in winning the victory. After the capitulation of Limerick on 3 Oct. he returned to Holland. In 1692 he was sent, with the rank of lieutenant-general, to command the British division of the grand army in Flanders. At the battle of Steinkirk, 24 July 1692, he led the attack, and after a desperate struggle drove back the Swiss with great slaughter. To avert disaster the French household troops were sent to their support. Mackay, discerning his imminent danger, asked for immediate reinforcements, without which, he affirmed, he could not hold his position. He was commanded to hold it, but reinforcements were denied him. 'The will of the Lord be done,' he exclaimed, on receiving the fatal message. He was slain, along with the greater part of his division.

His defeat at Killiecrankie has possibly unduly tarnished Mackay's reputation; but during his highland campaign, when he held independent command, he on no occasion appeared to very much advantage. The victory at Dunkeld was gained by Cleland, and the victory of Cromdale by Livingstone. There is no evidence that he could have coped on anything like equal terms with Dundee, who, had he survived Killiecrankie, would probably have soon had all Scotland at his mercy. Yet Mackay continued to enjoy the full confidence and respect of King William, and his subsequent achievements also show that if lack of initiative unfitted him for supreme command, he had few or no superiors as a general of division. His conscientiousness, single-mindedness, and unfailing self-possession atoned to some extent for his lack of military genius. 'The king,' says Burnet, 'often observed that when he had full leisure for his devotions he acted with a peculiar exaltation of courage. He had one very singular quality: in councils of war he delivered his opinion freely, and maintained it with due zeal, but how positive soever he was in it, if the council of war overruled, even though he was not convinced by it, yet to all others he justified it, and executed his part with the same zeal as if his own opinion had prevailed' (*Own Time*, 1838 ed. p. 582).

Mackay had an only son, Hugh, major of his father's regiment, who was killed at Cambray in 1708, and three daughters, of whom Margaret was married to George, third lord Reay. The descendants in the male line became extinct in 1775. A portrait of Mackay from a painting in possession of Lord Reay is prefixed to his 'Memoirs' and to his 'Life.' Mackay was the author of 'Rules of War for the Infantry, ordered to be observed by their Majesties' Subjects encountring with

the Enemy upon the day of Battell, written by Lieutenant-General Mackay, and Recommended to All (as well officers as soldiers) of the Scots and English army. In xxiii articles. Published by his Excellencies Secretary.' Reprinted at Edinburgh by John Reid in 1693. A volume printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1833 contains his 'Memoirs touching the Scots Wars,' 'Memoires écrites à sa Majestie Britannique touchant la dernière Campaigne d'Irlande,' 'Lettres ou Dépêches écrites, lorsqu'il commandoit en chef les troupes de sa Majestie en Écosse,' and an Appendix of 'Letters relative to Military Affairs in Scotland in the years 1689 and 1690.' Many of his letters are printed in 'Leven and Melville Papers' (Bannatyne Club), in Macpherson's 'Original Papers,' and in 'Hist. MSS. Comm.' 12th Rep. App. pt. viii.

[Life by John Mackay of Rockville, 1836; Mackay's Memoirs, Leven and Melville Papers, Balcarres's Memoirs, and Memoirs of Ewan Cameron (all Bannatyne Club); MacPherson's Original Papers; Burnet's Own Time; Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain; Napier's Memorials of Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee; Macaulay's Hist. of England; Burton's History of Scotland.] T. F. H.

MACKAY, JAMES TOWNSEND (1775?–1862), botanist, was born in Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, about 1775. After being educated at the parish school he was trained as a gardener, and having filled several posts in Scotland went to Ireland in 1803. He visited the west of the island in 1804 and 1805, and as a result published a 'Catalogue of the Rarer Plants of Ireland' in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Dublin Society for the following year. This catalogue he enlarged into the 'Catalogue of the Indigenous Plants of Ireland,' published in 1825 in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Irish Academy, which was again the basis of his 'Flora Hibernica,' published in 1836, the cryptogamic portion of which was by Drs. Harvey and Taylor. The governors of Trinity College, Dublin, having determined to establish a botanical garden, Mackay was recommended to them as a curator, and he held the post from 1806 until his death. Soon after his appointment he was elected an associate of the Linnean Society, and in 1850 the university of Dublin bestowed upon him the degree of LL.D. He was attacked by paralysis about 1860, and died of bronchitis in Dublin 25 Feb. 1862.

Mackay discovered several species of plants new to the British Isles, and contributed largely to Sir J. E. Smith's 'English Botany' (1790–1814). His herbarium is preserved at Dublin. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to perpetuate his name, which is now borne by a genus of seaweeds, *Mackaya*, so named by Dr. Harvey, and by a species of heath, *Erica Mackaiana*. Nine papers by him upon Irish plants, several from the reports of the British Association, are enumerated in the 'Royal Society's Catalogue,' iv. 161; but his only independent work was the 'Flora Hibernica.'

[Proc. Linn. Soc. 1862, p. cv; Journal of Horticulture, 1862, ii. 457.] G. S. B.

MACKAY, MACKINTOSH (1800–1873), Gaelic scholar, born in 1800, son of Captain Alexander Mackay of Duard Beg in Sutherland, was educated for the ministry, and was presented to the parish of Laggan, Inverness-shire, in 1825. He superintended the printing in 1828 of the Gaelic dictionary of the Highland and Agricultural Society, which is still the standard dictionary of that language. In the following year he published at Inverness the first edition of the 'Poems' of Robert Mackay, Rob Donn [q.v.] In recognition of these services the university of Glasgow gave him the degree of LL.D. In 1832 he was translated to the parish of Dunoon. He left the established church at the disruption, but retained the free church charge of the same parish. He was elected moderator of the free church assembly in 1849. Five years after he emigrated to Australia, became minister of the Gaelic church at Melbourne in 1854 and at Sydney in 1856. Returning to Scotland he became minister of the free church at Tarbert, Harris, and died in 1873. He had the honour of the friendship of Sir Walter Scott, who describes him as 'a simple, learned man and a Highlander, who weighs his own nation justly, a modest and estimable person.' On visiting Abbotsford in May 1831, Mackay drew the attention of Scott and Lockhart to the poems of Rob Donn, and thus led to the review of them by Lockhart in the 'Quarterly,' July 1831, for which he supplied several prose translations. Scott recommended the manse at Laggan as a suitable place, and Mackay as a suitable tutor to his friend, Mr. Skene of Rubislaw, for his son, William Forbes Skene, the historian of Celtic Scotland, then a youth of nineteen, who went to Laggan and studied Gaelic. Mackay thus acted as foster-father to the Gaelic poet of the last and the Celtic historian of the present century.

[Information from Mr. W. Forbes Skene; Quarterly Review, July 1831.] Æ. M.

MACKAY, ROBERT, commonly called Rob Donn (the Brown) (1714–1778), Gaelic poet, was born at Allt-na-Caillich, Strath-

naver, Sutherlandshire. His father, Donald, also called Donn, was a crofter in the district called Duthaich Mhic Aoidh, or Lord Reay's Country, after the chief of the clan, who was still its proprietor. Roderik Morrison, who knew the poet, described him as 'brown-haired, brown-eyed, rather pale-complexioned, clear-skinned, and, I would say, good-looking. When he entered a room his eye caught the whole at a glance, and his countenance indicated animation and energy.' The brown colour, whence his by-name, marked the family as belonging to the branch of Celts common in the west, which was distinct from the red-haired and bigger-built highlander of the east. His mother sang fragments of the old Ossianic poems, but neither his father nor any of his three brothers had the poetic gift. He first showed his talents in infancy, and is said, on apparently good authority, to have replied, when only three years old, in a Gaelic rhyme, still preserved, to his mother's reproaches for being out without his frock. Mackay seems never to have gone to school, and never learnt to read or write. When only seven he became a herd on the farm of Musal, held by John Mackay of Skerray. He was a kind master, but Rob never hesitated to try his wit on friends or superiors. As a herd he occasionally drove cattle to the tryst at Falkirk, and even to the fair at Kendal. On one of these journeys, when at Crieff, he wrote a poem on his first love, Annie Morrison, two verses of which Lockhart quoted in Dr. Mackintosh Mackay's translation in an article in the 'Quarterly' of 1831, and they first made Rob Donn known beyond his native glens.

Annie Morrison preferred a carpenter to the herd, and he sought relief in pathetic lines, which will be found in the same article. He married a few years later Janet Mackay, daughter of a tenant in Durness, and secured from Mackay of Skerray a small croft at Balnaheglish. There he lived till the death of his master, on whom he composed one of his best elegies. His talents had attracted the liberal-hearted Donald, fourth lord Reay, who now gave him a better holding on the east shore of Loch Eribol, one of the wildest parts of Sutherland, where he discharged the double duty of herd and gamekeeper, for Rob was an ardent sportsman. He lost the latter part of his office when the ground was turned into a deer forest, with regular keepers, but retained his liking for a shot, and was occasionally charged with poaching. When on his way to the sheriff to answer such a charge he shot two deer, and told his wife to send for them, as he would be back to share them, and if not she would have more need of them. Nothing came of the prosecution, and, whether as a proof of generosity or to remove him from temptation, Lord Reay promoted him to be boman, or principal herd, at his own residence, Bal-na-Ceile, near Durness. This was an office several degrees above a common herd, for the boman had charge of a considerable stock, with servants under him, and the responsibility of accounting for the produce. Perhaps Rob Donn found the cares of office irksome, for he enlisted in the Sutherland highlanders, or Reay fencibles, when first raised, in 1759. Army discipline did not suit him more than the excise rules did Burns. When challenged for absence from drill, and asked to which company he belonged, he replied, with the pride of a highlander and a poet: 'Rob Donn belongs to every company.' He remained in this corps till it was reduced, in 1767, when he returned home.

Owing either to his refusal to thresh with a flail, or to the preparation of a satire on a favourite servant-maid of Lady Reay, he lost his place as boman, and he retired for a time to Ashmore, near Cape Wrath, but after a little was allowed to return to Bal-na-Ceile, where he remained till Lord Reay's death. He then obtained employment from Colonel Hugh Mackay of Skerray, a son of his earliest master, and continued in his service till shortly before his death. He died in 1778. A plain flat slab, with his name, Robert Mackay, Rob Donn, and the dates of his birth and death, was laid over his grave in the kirkyard of Bal-na-Ceile, and in 1829 a quadrangular monument of granite was erected there, 'by a few of his countrymen, admirers of native talent and extraordinary genius.' His wife died in the same year as himself. By her he had thirteen children. A son died in August 1778. Two of his daughters, but none of his sons, are said to have inherited some of his poetic talents.

Rob's poems are written in the Sutherland dialect, and from their terseness, as well as the use of peculiar words, are difficult to translate. By the natives of Sutherland he is deemed the best poet of the western highlands, but others reckon him inferior to Duncan Ban MacIntyre [q. v.] and Dugald Buchanan [q. v.] Only a few have been translated. They have been classed as humorous, satirical, solemn, and descriptive, but the last class is not largely represented. His chief works are elegies and satires. Among those translated are: Two love-songs to Annie Morrison; elegies on Mr. Pelham, the English statesman, Hugh Mackay, son of the laird of Bighouse, and Mr. Murdoch Macdonald, minister of Durness; 'The High-

lander's Return,' 'The Song of Winter,' 'A Poem on Death,' and a 'Satire on Avarice, or the Rispond Brothers.'

He resembled Burns in two of his highest qualities—the love of nature and the naturalness of his verse. But his place among poets cannot be fairly appreciated till more of his poems have been translated.

[Memoir by Dr. Mackintosh Mackay prefixed to Orain le Rob Donn, Inbhernis, 1829; article in Quarterly Review, July 1831, by Lockhart.]

Æ. M.

MACKAY, ROBERT WILLIAM (1803–1882), philosopher and scholar, born 27 May 1803 in Piccadilly, London, was only son of John Mackay, and was educated at Winchester. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 15 Jan. 1821, graduating B.A. 1824 and M.A. 1828, and carrying off the chancellor's prize for Latin verse. On leaving Oxford he entered Lincoln's Inn in 1828, but after planning and partly writing a treatise on equity he conceived a dislike to the subject, and turned to theology and philosophy. In 1850 he published his most elaborate work, 'The Progress of the Intellect, as exemplified in the Religious Development of the Greeks and Hebrews,' 2 vols. 8vo. This was followed in 1854 by 'A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of Christianity,' and in 1863 by 'The Tübingen School and its Antecedents: a Review of the History and Present Condition of Modern Theology.' All are remarkable for 'the amount of research and thought put into a narrow compass.' Their author, as a philosopher, agreed most nearly with Kant, as a theologian he followed Baur and Strauss. His devotion to Plato found expression in two translations—'The Sophistes of Plato, translated, with explanatory Notes and an Introduction on Ancient and Modern Sophistry,' 1868, and 'Plato's Meno, translated, with explanatory Notes and Introduction, and a preliminary Essay on the Moral Education of the Greeks,' 1869. These, like his other works, show originality of thought and fine scholarship. He died 23 Feb. 1882.

[Athenæum, No. 2836, p. 283; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Foster's Alumni Oxon.]

R. B.

MACKELLAR, MARY (1834–1890), highland poetess, daughter of Allan Cameron, baker at Fort William, was born on 1 Oct. 1834. She married early John Mackellar, captain and joint-owner of a coasting vessel, with whom she sailed for several years, visiting many places in Europe, and being often shipwrecked. She settled in Edinburgh in 1876, shortly afterwards obtained a judicial separation from her husband, and dying on 7 Sept. 1890, was buried at Kilmallie, Argyllshire. For the last ten years of her life she tried to make a livelihood by her pen, and she was granted 50*l.* from the Royal Bounty Fund in 1885. Her 'Poems and Songs, Gaelic and English,' collected chiefly from newspapers and periodicals, were published at Edinburgh in 1880. The Gaelic poems show force and some fancy, but the English pieces, through which there is an undertone of sadness, are of no merit. She also wrote 'The Tourist's Handbook of Gaelic and English Phrases for the Highlands' (Edinburgh, 1880), and her translation of the queen's second series of 'Leaves from our Journal in the Highlands' has been described as 'a masterpiece of forcible and idiomatic Gaelic.' A 'Guide to Lochaber' by her gives many traditions and historical incidents nowhere else recorded. She held the office of 'bard' to the Gaelic Society of Inverness, in whose 'Transactions' much of her prose, including her last work, appears. A monument is being erected to her memory at Kilmallie by public subscription.

[Scots Magazine, May 1891; Transactions of Gaelic Society of Inverness, vol. xvi., Introduction; Edwards's Modern Scottish Poets, 2nd ser. p. 196; Murdoch's Recent and Living Scottish Poets.]

J. C. H.

MACKELLAR, PATRICK (1717–1778), colonel, military engineer, belonged to an old Scottish family. In 1735 he entered the ordnance service as a clerk at Woolwich, and in 1739, having been promoted to the office of clerk of the works, was sent to Minorca, at that time a military station of equal importance with Gibraltar. His talent for architecture and military engineering gained him on 7 Dec. 1742 the warrant of practitioner engineer, and on 8 March 1743 he was promoted to be engineer extraordinary, without passing through the intermediate rank of subengineer. In 1751 he was promoted engineer in ordinary. With the exception of a short interval of special duty at Sheerness in 1752, he remained at Minorca until 1754, his duties consisting in perfecting the defences of Port Mahon, with the collateral work of St. Philip's Castle, and in the extension of the subterranean mine defence, and of the underground stores and magazines, designed by Brigadiers Petit and Durand.

In 1754 Mackellar was called home to join the expeditionary force to North America, and served in the ill-fated campaign under Braddock, making roads and bridges in advance of the army on the march from Alexandria in Virginia across the Alleghany mountains, through a wild and little known

country to Fort Du Quesne, at the junction of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers. The army was surprised by the French and their Indian allies on 11 July and nearly cut to pieces. Mackellar was severely wounded, and lost his horse and baggage, for which he eventually received 183*l.* as compensation.

In the spring of 1756 he was made chief engineer of the frontier forts, and was engaged in the construction of two new forts to supersede those existing at Ontario and Oswego when, in August, the enemy's appearance compelled the British troops to retire into the old forts. These Mackellar put into repair as rapidly as possible, and conducted the defence with ability. The siege of Ontario was short and decisive; the old walls broke up at every blow from a missile. The garrison abandoned the work, and crossing the water pushed into the scarcely tenable fort of Oswego. Here again Mackellar did his best, but the garrison was forced to capitulate, and Mackellar became a prisoner of war. He was taken to Quebec, and thence to Montreal. Although kept in somewhat close restraint, he managed to learn many useful particulars about the places which he was afterwards to assault. On the exchange of prisoners in 1757 he returned home, and was employed in repairing the castles, forts, and batteries in Scotland. On 14 May 1757 he was commissioned captain in the army in addition to his ordnance rank of engineer, and on 4 Jan. 1758 he was promoted sub-director and major. Mackellar was second engineer, Bastide being the chief, in the expedition under Jeffrey, afterwards baron Amherst [q. v.], for the reduction of Louisburg, which left Halifax on 28 May 1758. They arrived at Cape Breton on 2 June, and disembarked successfully on the 8th in the face of an obstinate resistance. Lighthouse Point was seized on the 12th. The camp was entrenched and ground broken against the fortress of Louisburg by Mackellar the same night. In one of the sorties Bastide, who had been wounded the previous day, was taken prisoner, and Mackellar assumed the chief conduct of the operation. The English fire soon became so hot that three of the largest of the enemy's ships were set ablaze, the approaches were driven closer and lodgments formed in the advanced works, while the citadel was in flames. On 27 July the garrison (6,537 strong), without awaiting the assault, laid down their arms. With the capture of Louisburg the whole island of Cape Breton fell to the British, whose loss was only 523 killed and wounded. Wolfe, who was present as brigadier-general, abused the chief engineer for taking so long over the business, but the success of the undertaking with so small a loss was a laurel for Mackellar.

On 13 May 1759 Wolfe, who had been appointed to the supreme command of the land forces in North America, sailed for the St. Lawrence, and took Mackellar as his chief engineer. The expedition arrived at the island of Orleans, opposite Quebec, on 26 June. Mackellar threw up batteries both on the west front of the island and also at Point Levi, and on 10 July opened fire on both the upper and lower towns of Quebec. The lower town was soon reduced to ruins, but little impression was made on the upper, and Wolfe, growing impatient, made an attack in force from Montmorency on 31 July, during which Mackellar was severely wounded. The attempt failed, and Mackellar, notwithstanding his wound, continued to direct the siege operations. Wolfe was eager to storm, but was dissuaded by Mackellar, who knew from observations, made when a prisoner, the many obstacles that must interpose between the assault on the walls and the capture of the citadel. On 13 Sept. Wolfe attacked the city from above, and Mackellar was with him when he fell on the heights of Abraham. The city still held out, and Mackellar broke ground for a regular attack from the favourable position gained by the British. On 17 Sept. the French capitulated. A journal of the expedition signed 'P. M.,' and written it is believed by Mackellar, is printed in the 'Corps Papers of the Royal Engineers,' 1847, contributed by Lieutenant-general G. G. Lewis [q. v.], by whom, however, it is wrongly attributed to Major James Moncrieff [q. v.] of the engineers, who was not commissioned until 1762. Mackellar remained as chief engineer with Brigadier-general James Murray (1720–1794) [q. v.], who took command of the city, and during the autumn and spring he strengthened the fortifications. In April 1760 the French, ten thousand strong, advanced on Quebec. Murray met them at Sillery, with Mackellar in command of his artillery. Murray was defeated and driven back to Quebec, and Mackellar was dangerously wounded. The French besieged Quebec, and Mackellar, as soon as he was convalescent, directed the defence until the advance of the British fleet up the St. Lawrence caused the siege to be raised. Mackellar took part in the various services undertaken this year to complete the conquest of Canada, ending with the capture of Montreal. He then accompanied the army to Halifax, Nova Scotia, which had become a large depôt and arsenal. On 24 Nov. 1760 he was appointed chief engineer at Halifax, and while at that station he was indefatigable in instructing the troops in siege operations,

both of attack and defence. He also made a survey of the place and the military positions in its neighbourhood, and set in hand various works to improve its condition as a commanding post. Towards the end of 1761 Mackellar was appointed chief engineer with the expedition under General Robert Monckton [q. v.], directed against Martinique in the West Indies. The expedition sailed from Barbados on 24 Dec. The first attempt to land failed, and it was not until 16 Jan. 1762 that the expedition disembarked at Point Negro, a few miles from Fort Royal, against which a siege was commenced. Mackellar conducted the siege operations, having under him a small brigade of men who had been instructed at Halifax, and were selected from the various regiments. After a troublesome siege, breaches were made and the place stormed on 4 Feb. 1762. This success was at once followed by the surrender of the whole island of Martinique, and of the other Windward West Indian islands remaining in possession of the French. A series of five plans showing the operations, drawn by Mackellar, is in the British Museum.

On 3 Jan. 1762 Mackellar was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in May he joined off Cuba, as chief engineer, the force of the Earl of Albemarle, which was destined for an attack on the Havannah. The force landed on 7 June, and after a sharp encounter with a large body of the enemy, advanced to the siege of El Moro, a strong fort which formed one of the main defences of the harbour. The siege was conducted under every possible difficulty—no earth for trenches, no roads to bring up guns, and no water near. On landing, Mackellar improvised a small selected corps for trench work, and their services were invaluable. At this siege every engineering device to circumvent the garrison was employed, and the subterranean galleries and mines were marvels of ingenuity. On 30 July a large breach was made by mines, and the fort was then carried by storm, after an attack of forty-four days. This was followed shortly by the capitulation of the whole island, including the surrender of nine Spanish sail of the line which were in the harbour of the Havannah. Mackellar's conduct of the siege, and particularly in the reduction of El Moro Castle, showed great skill and resource, and gained him a high reputation. His share of prize-money was 564*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* His journal of the siege was printed in the 'London Gazette,' September 1762, and plans of the operations both by sea and land, drawn by him, are in the British Museum. Although greatly exposed during the siege in directing the batteries and mines, he seemed proof against injury until near the end, when he received a dangerous wound from a musket-ball from the Moro, and in September was sent to England. Surgical skill failed to extract the bullet.

On the return of peace in 1763 and the restoration of Minorca to Great Britain, Mackellar was sent thither to take over the fortifications, guns, stores, and munitions of war from the French. This he accomplished on 4 June. On 30 Sept. he was appointed chief engineer at Minorca, with extra pay of thirty shillings a day out of the revenue of the island. He set to work to render Port Mahon impregnable and to improve the city. He constructed new outworks for the castle of St. Philip, enlarged Cala Fort, and extended the underground defences and mines. He also built barracks to afford accommodation for a full-size garrison, and executed numerous improvements both in the city and harbour.

On 29 Aug. 1777 he was promoted to the rank of director of engineers and colonel, but on 22 Oct. 1778, while full of zeal and energy and in the midst of his labours, he died at Minorca.

Sixteen plans by Mackellar, dating from 1746 to 1772, relating to the defences of Minorca, Cuba, and Martinique, are in the war office. A plan of Drumsin drawn by him in 1757 when employed in Scotland, one of Quebec and the surrounding country showing the works of attack, and drawings of El Moro and the Havannah, are in the British Museum.

[Royal Engineers Corps Records; Corps Papers; Porter's History of the Corps of Royal Engineers, 1889; Military Library, 1799.] R. H. V.

MACKELVIE, WILLIAM, D.D. (1800–1863), united presbyterian divine, born in Edinburgh, 7 March 1800, was soon left fatherless, and spent his youth at Leith, where he became a draper's apprentice. A visit of the Rev. Leigh Richmond to Leith led Mackelvie to leave the established church of Scotland, with which he had been hitherto connected, to join the associate secession congregation of Kirkgate, under the Rev. Mr. Aitchison, and to study for the ministry of that church. After the usual course at Edinburgh University and the Theological Secession Hall, Mackelvie in 1827 was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Stirling and Falkirk. In April 1829 he was called to Balgedie, Kinrossshire, where he was ordained by the Dunfermline presbytery. He was one of the earliest promoters of the union between the secession and relief churches, which was consummated in 1847, and at the request of the united synod he drew up a narrative of

the union. He was appointed moderator of the synod of 1856, received the degree of D.D. from the college of Hamilton, Ohio, U.S.A., and died in December 1863.

In 1835 Mackelvie originated the Dick Club, before which he read an account of the poet Michael Bruce, whose birth and burial places were in the vicinity of Balgedie. This paper was extended and published in 1837 as 'The Life and Poems of Bruce.' It contains a biography of the poet and an elaborate vindication of Bruce's right to the authorship of certain of the 'paraphrases' and 'odes' claimed by John Logan [q. v.] the divine. Mackelvie in 1850 edited the works of Dr. Hay of Kinross, with a memoir.

But the work for which Mackelvie is best known is the 'Annals and Statistics of the United Presbyterian Church.' On this denominational encyclopædia Mackelvie spent, from 1838 almost to his death, much time, money, and labour. It contains lists of students and sketches of congregations and of their ministers. When Mackelvie died the large mass of manuscripts was given to the synod by his widow and sons, and the synod appointed a large committee to arrange for the completion and publication of the volume. Dr. William Blair of Dunblane was appointed editor, and the work was published in 1873, under the synod's sanction. Mackelvie also wrote numerous articles for the 'United Secession Magazine,' the 'Voluntary Church Magazine,' and other periodicals.

[Sermons by the late William Mackelvie, D.D., with Memoir of the Author, by John Macfarlane, LL.D., 1865; Reminiscences of Mackelvie, in U.P. Magazine, 1864; Annals and Statistics of the United Presbyterian Church.] T. B. J.

MACKEN, JOHN (1784?–1823), poet, born about 1784, was eldest son of Richard Macken, merchant, of Brookeborough, near Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh. In early life he carried on business at Ballyconnell, co. Cavan. He then came to Enniskillen, where he helped to establish, and was fellow-editor with his brother-in-law, Edward Duffy, of the 'Erne Packet' or 'Enniskillen Chronicle.' The first number was published on 10 Aug. 1808, and to it Macken contributed both prose and verse. In 1818 he went to London, and published at his own cost a volume of poetry, which proved a failure. After visiting Paris, Macken assisted in the compilation in London of the 'Huntingdon Peerage' (1821), published with the name of Henry Nugent Bell [q.v.] as the author. William Jerdan [q.v.] afterwards issued several of his poems in the 'Literary Gazette,' and procured the publication of his third volume of poems, the 'Lays on Land.' Macken returned in bad health in 1821 to Ireland, where he resumed his position as joint-editor of the 'Enniskillen Chronicle.' He died on 7 May 1823, aged 39, and was buried in Aughaveagh parish church, where there is a memorial to him. Letitia Elizabeth Landon [q.v.] wrote a fanciful monody on his death in the 'Literary Gazette.'

Macken published: 1. 'Minstrel Stolen Moments, or Shreds of Fancy,' Dublin, 1814, 8vo (anon.) 2. 'The Harp of the Desert, containing the Battle of Algiers, with other Pieces in Verse. By Ismael Fitzadam, formerly able seaman on board the —— frigate,' 8vo, London, 1818; the pseudonym is wholly fanciful, and seems to have been resented by Lord Exmouth, the hero of Algiers, to whom, with the officers under his command, the book was dedicated. 3. 'Lays on Land,' 8vo, London, 1821, under the same pseudonym. Alaric Watts published several of Macken's poems in his 'Poetical Album' (1828–9), together with a long autobiographical letter from him, which is mostly apocryphal. At his best Macken is a very feeble imitator of Byron. A poem of some merit, entitled 'Napoleon Moribundus,' was long attributed to him; it was, however, written by Thomas McCarthy (*d.* 1820).

[Gent. Mag. for March 1870; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland, p. 148; Jerdan's Autobiography, iii. 39–45, and Appendices C and E.] G. G.

MACKENNA, JOHN or JUAN (1771–1814), Chilian general, son of William Mackenna of Willville, co. Monaghan, by Eleanor, daughter of Philip O'Reilly of Ballymorris, was born at Clogher, co. Tyrone, on 26 Oct. 1771. He was fourth in lineal descent from Major John Mackenna, Jacobite high sheriff of co. Monaghan, who was killed by William's troops in an affair at Drumbanagher on 13 March 1689 (Harris, *Life of William III*). His education was entrusted to his kinsman, Alexander O'Reilly (1730–1794), a general in the Spanish service, who had been governor of Louisiana, 1767–9, commanded against Algiers in 1775, and was at the time of his death commander of the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. By O'Reilly's directions he left Ireland in 1784, entered the Royal Academy of Mathematics at Barcelona, and in 1787 was appointed cadet in the Irish corps of military engineers in the Spanish army. He served under O'Reilly

during 1787–8 in the garrison at Ceuta, and during 1794 in the campaign of Rousillon against the French republic. His service was distinguished, but his promotion being delayed he determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and, in opposition to the wishes of his family, he sailed for Peru in October 1796. He carried with him recommendations to the Spanish viceroy, Ambrosio O'Higgins [q.v.], won his spurs as an engineer by reconstructing the important bridge of Rimac, and was on 11 Aug. 1797 appointed governor of Osorno. There, during a governorship which lasted until 1808, he strengthened the defences and built a road, in the face of great natural obstacles, from Osorno to Chiloé. In 1808 he was recalled and commissioned, as the most efficient military engineer in the country, to erect fortifications along the coast and take other measures of defence in view of the threatened French invasion. Though possessing the confidence of the Spanish government, Mackenna decided in 1810 to join the party of revolution, and was in the following year appointed provisional governor of Valparaiso. Shortly afterwards, as an adherent of José Miguel Carrera, the republican dictator, he became a member of the junta of Santiago, which held the supreme control of the revolutionary movement. He was also appointed commander-in-chief of artillery and engineers. This post he retained after his lack of docility had led to his expulsion from the junta by the Carreras; but failing to conceal his indignation at the slights put upon him he was arrested on 27 Nov. 1811, and banished to Rioja for three years from 27 Feb. 1812, on a charge of conspiring against the dominant faction. He appears, however, to have been indispensable, and was recalled early in 1813. He now rendered important service to the revolutionists. He made a valuable strategical map of the country and was appointed chief of the staff of the army of the south, destined to resist Pareja, who was advancing at the head of a powerful Spanish force to put down the insurrection. He took a prominent part in the campaign of April 1813, was promoted brigadier-general, and, on his return, military commander of Santiago. In the meantime he had entered into relations with Carrera's rival, Bernardo O'Higgins; and when, after the republican defeat on the banks of the Roble in October 1813, O'Higgins supplanted Carrera as commander-in-chief, Mackenna was appointed second in command. The care of the capital was entrusted to him, while O'Higgins guarded the frontiers. He succeeded in repelling the attacks of General Elorriaga, and even achieved some successes; but his chief, O'Higgins, though a brave soldier, manifested little strategic ability, and a military revolution restored Carrera to power on 23 July 1814. The dictator, who resented both Mackenna's ability and his co-operation with O'Higgins, arrested him in his bed on the night of his restoration and banished him to Mendoza. In the following November, while in Buenos Ayres, the exile encountered Luis Carrera, the dictator's brother; the result was a quarrel, followed by a duel, in which he was killed (21 Nov. 1814). He was buried in the cloister of the convent of Santo Domingo at Buenos Ayres, where an inscription was placed to his memory in 1855.

Mackenna married in 1809 Josefa Vicuña Larrain, by whom he had a daughter, Carmen; she married a cousin, Pedro Felix Vicuña, and had a son, Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna (1831–1886), a very distinguished Chilian publicist and historian (see a *Life* of him by P. P. Figueroa, Talca, 1885, and the same writer's *Apuntes históricos sobre la Vida y las Obras de Don Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna*, Santiago, 1886).

[Vida de D. Juan Mackenna (by his grandson, 1859); El Ostracismo del General D. Bernardo O'Higgins, Valparaiso, 1860, pp. 192 sq.; Diego Barras Arana's Historia general de Chile, 1891; Diccionario Biográfico General de Chile, 1889, pp. 319, 626; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, iv. 130; Brit. Mus. Cat., art. 'Vicuña Mackenna;' information kindly supplied by P. Mackenna, esq., of Cork.] T. S.

MACKENNA, NIAL (*fl.* 1700), Irish poet and harper, was born in the Fews, co. Armagh. He afterwards settled at Mullaghcrew, co. Louth, and was the author of the words of a song known all over the northern half of Ireland from Louth to Mayo, 'Little Celia Connellan.' He also wrote 'Mo mhile slan duitse sios a Thriucha' ('A thousand healths to thee down at Triucha'), a well-known song to an ancient tune, as well as 'Ainnir dear ciuin' ('Pretty, gentle damsel'), and, among other pieces, 'Ni measamsa fein' ('I do not think myself').

[E. O'Reilly in Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, Dublin, 1820; information from Mr. Michael Callaghan of Creenane, co. Mayo.] N. M.

MACKENNA, THEOBALD (*d.* 1808), Irish catholic writer, was secretary to the catholic committee in Ireland previous to 1791, but upon the secession of the moderate and anti-democratic party under Valentine Browne, fifth viscount Kenmare, in the December of that year he became the mouthpiece of the seceders, whose fears were aroused by the French revolution. Though a catholic in

faith, MacKenna was conservative in his political views, and from 1793 was frequently employed to write on behalf of the government. Eager for catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, he displayed great repugnance to the republican and separatist policy advocated by Wolfe Tone, and he strongly combated Wolfe Tone's views in a pamphlet of 1793, entitled 'An Essay on Parliamentary Reform, and the Evils likely to ensue from a Republican Constitution in Ireland.' MacKenna favoured the idea of a union with England, and was recommended by Thomas Lewis O'Beirne [q. v.], bishop of Meath, to Lord Castlereagh to write in its favour. A memoir of his on the project, published in 1799, bases its expected advantages on the necessity under which England, once the union was achieved, would be placed of fostering the prosperity of all her dominions as a counterpoise to France. Like the vast majority of Irishmen, MacKenna was bitterly disappointed when the union was followed by neither religious concessions nor political reforms. His later pamphlets therefore were devoted to calling the attention of the government to their broken pledges. In 1805 he published a very long tract, entitled 'Thoughts on the Civil Condition and Relations of the Romish Clergy, Religion, and People in Ireland.' In this he suggested to the government the advisability of raising the Irish catholic church to the dignity of an establishment by assuming the nomination of its bishops, and providing stipends for its clergy. His last pamphlet, 'Views of the Catholic Question submitted to the good will of the People of England,' denounced the continued refusal of justice to the Irish catholics, and commented upon the practice of maintaining exceptional legislation for Ireland, in distinction to other parts of the British Empire. MacKenna died in Dublin on 31 Dec. 1808.

[MacKenna's own works (for list see Brit. Mus. Cat.); Castlereagh Correspondence, iii. 353; Lecky's Hist. of Engl. in Eighteenth Cent. vols. vii. viii.; Gent. Mag. 1809, pt. i.; Taylor's Univ. of Dublin, p. 467.] G. P. M–y.

MACKENZIE, Lord of Kintail. [See Humberston, Francis Mackenzie, 1754–1815, Lord Seaforth and Mackenzie.]

MACKENZIE, Sir ALEXANDER (1755?–1820), North American explorer, is believed to have been born at Inverness about 1755. According to his own account he entered in 1779 the counting-house of Messrs. Gregory & Co., Toronto, one of the partners in the North-west Fur Company, started in 1783 to oppose the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly. In 1784 he was sent by his employers to Detroit with a small venture of goods, on condition that he penetrated into the back settlements, or Indian territory, in the ensuing spring. He set out with some companions on this half trading, half exploring enterprise, but the European traders already established in those ports treated them as intruders, and stirred up the Indians against them. After 'the severest struggle ever known in this part of the world,' during which one partner was murdered and several wounded, the intruders were admitted to a share in the trade in 1787.

Local knowledge and experience, gained by several years' residence at Fort Chippewayan, a trading post with the Chippewas, at the head of Lake Athabasca, in the Hudson's Bay territory, pointed Mackenzie out to his employers as a fit person to explore the then unknown region of the north-west, supposed to be bounded by the Frozen Sea. He set out from Fort Chippewayan with a small party of Canadians and Indians in birch-bark canoes on 3 June 1789. The voyage, full of perils and difficulties, surmounted with indomitable pluck, skill, and perseverance, occupied 102 days. A week after leaving, the party reached the Great Slave Lake, which they found covered with insecure ice. Skirting the lake on 29 June, they discovered the outlet of the river, flowing from the lake to the north-westward, and since named the Mackenzie River. This they descended to the point where it enters the Arctic Sea, in lat. 69° N., which they reached on 15 July. Setting up a post with his name and date of visit, Mackenzie retraced his steps, arriving with his party at Fort Chippewayan on 12 Sept. 1789. After a period of home-trading, during which he improved his knowledge of surveying and nautical astronomy, he started again from Fort Chippewayan on 10 July 1792, with the object of reaching the Pacific coast, an enterprise never before attempted by any European. The journey proved yet more perilous and difficult than the preceding. After nine months of persevering travel, Mackenzie, the first white man who crossed the Rocky (or Chippewayan) Mountains, reached the Pacific coast near Cape Menzies, in lat. 52° 21′ N., and long. 128° 12′ W. Greenwich, on 22 June 1793. He inscribed on the face of a rock the date of his visit, a not unnecessary precaution, as he was nearly murdered by the natives when starting on his return journey the next day. He arrived at Fort Chippewayan on 23 Aug. 1793. Subsequently he appears to have devoted himself to the profitable pursuit of the fur trade, and to have amassed considerable means. He published in England in 1801 a

narrative of his explorations in the north-west, entitled 'Voyages on the River St. Lawrence and through the Continent of North America to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans in the years 1789 and 1793. With a Preliminary Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Fur Trade of that Country,' London, 4to. The work, which contains some excellent maps, was dedicated to George III. On 10 Feb. 1802 Mackenzie was knighted. Although retaining a partnership in the North-west Company, he set up a rival fur company, under the style of 'Sir Alexander Mackenzie & Co.,' which in 1804 was amalgamated with the older North-west Company. The latter (long after Mackenzie's death) was absorbed into the original Hudson's Bay Company. Mackenzie appears to have afterwards resided some time in Canada. He represented Huntingdon County in the provincial parliament, and was involved in litigation with Lord Selkirk, arising out of that nobleman's unfortunate attempts at colonisation. In 1812 he married a Miss Mackenzie, and appears to have bought an estate at Avoch, Ross-shire. When journeying to Edinburgh with his wife and young children he was taken suddenly ill at Mulnain, near Dunkeld, and there died on 11 March 1820.

A portrait was painted by Lawrence and engraved by Westermayer.

[Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, vol. iii.; Appleton's Cycl. of American Biog.; Mackenzie's Voyages, &c.; Notes to Brymner's Reports on the Canadian Archives; Reminiscences of the Hon. Roderick Mackenzie in Masson's Les Bourgeois de la Comp. de Nord-Ouest, 1889, 1st ser. vol. i., in which work, and in Encycl. Americana, art. 'Fur,' and in Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World, much collateral information will be found.

H. M. C.

MACKENZIE, ALEXANDER (1822–1892), first liberal premier of the Canadian Dominion, born on 28 Jan. 1822 at Logierait, near Dunkeld in Perthshire, was third son of Alexander Mackenzie (*d.* 1836), a builder and contractor, by a daughter of Donald Fleming. After attending schools at Perth, Moulin, and Dunkeld he was set at fourteen to learn the trade of a stonemason. In 1842 he emigrated to Canada, and settled at Kingston, Ontario, where he worked for a time as a journeyman builder. In the following year his brother, Hope F. Mackenzie, and about 1848 the rest of the family, joined him. At the latter date Alexander removed to Sarnia, and set up there as a builder and contractor.

Mackenzie from an early period interested himself in politics, inheriting strong whig traditions. In 1852 he became editor of the newly founded 'Lambton Shield' at Sarnia, and sought, with the aid of his brother Hope, to educate the Canadians in liberalism. The brother for some time sat in the provincial parliament, but his health failed, and in 1861 Alexander took his place as member for Lambton. For this constituency he sat till the formation of the Dominion. He at once came to the front in the assembly; his knowledge of history and statistics was wide, his memory almost infallible, and his habit of speech terse and sarcastic. In 1865, on the resignation of George Brown, the liberal premier, he was offered but declined a place in the coalition cabinet of the Canadas, which was committed to carry out the policy of Canadian federation. As a private member he paid special attention to the acts relating to the assessment of property (1863 and 1866), framed the greater portion of the Municipal Corporation Act of 1866 for Upper Canada, and promoted the act for providing means of egress from public buildings.

To the first Dominion House of Commons Mackenzie was elected for Lambton (August 1867). His friend George Brown lost his seat, whereupon Mackenzie was chosen by the liberal members from Ontario to fill his place, and soon became the leader of the whole opposition. In this capacity he confined himself to his parliamentary duties, and took no prominent part in outside agitation or party organisation. In 1871 he was elected member for West Middlesex in the Ontario provincial assembly, and for a few months sat both in the provincial and the federal houses. On 20 Dec. 1871 Mr. Edward Blake formed a liberal ministry in the province, and Mackenzie joined him as secretary and registrar, afterwards becoming treasurer as well. But on the passage of the act preventing any person from sitting at once in the federal and in any provincial house, both Mackenzie and his chief resigned (25 Oct. 1872). About the same date he had again been elected to represent Lambton in the second parliament of the Dominion.

The Pacific railway scandal gave Mackenzie his opportunity. The government met parliament in 1873 with apparently undiminished strength. On 27 Oct. Mackenzie moved an amendment to the speech from the throne to the effect that the conduct of Sir John Macdonald's ministry towards the Pacific railway charter had deprived it of the confidence of the country [see MACDONALD, SIR JOHN]. The debate was continued for seven days, and before a vote was taken the ministry resigned. Mackenzie formed a new ministry (7 Nov.), becoming himself minister of public works. A general election at the

end of January gave Mackenzie's government a majority of nearly three to one. On 26 March 1874 the new parliament met. The acts relating to elections were among its chief measures. Acts were also passed providing for the construction of the Pacific railway and the completion of the intercolonial railway to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the superintendence of the minister of public works. Mackenzie had while in opposition spoken against the bill for the former railway, and though he now loyally accepted that policy, British Columbia viewed his control of the enterprise with a suspicion which caused his government a good deal of uneasiness. This was, however, allayed by the governor-general, Lord Dufferin, who visited the province in 1876. In 1875 Mackenzie's ministry advised an amnesty to those concerned in the troubles in the north-western territories in 1869–70 (which led to the Red River expedition); took important steps towards consolidating those territories, and established a supreme court of the Dominion. Later in the year Mackenzie revisited Scotland; he was presented with the freedom of Irvine, Dundee, and Perth, and was entertained by the queen at Windsor, but he declined the honour of knighthood. During the sessions of 1876 and 1877 several measures of a liberal character and permanent utility became law, and public works, including sections of the Pacific railway, were vigorously prosecuted. The premier was also successful in obtaining from the home government permission for Canada to nominate a delegate to the International Fishery Commission, which met at Halifax on 15 June 1877. Depression of trade, however, bred difficulties. During the session of 1878 the government successfully repelled the vigorous attacks of Sir John Macdonald, who pressed for 'a judicious readjustment of the tariff' on behalf of 'the agricultural, the mining, the manufacturing, and other interests.' But at the general election, on 17 Sept. 1878, the conservative party were generally victorious, and Mackenzie resigned. His five years' ministry, which was practically contemporaneous with Lord Dufferin's tenure of government at Ottawa, is said to have been 'the purest administration which Canada has experienced.'

During 1879 Mackenzie led the opposition, and challenged unequivocally the protective policy of his opponents, which he regarded as jeopardising the connection with England. In April he had a slight attack of paralysis, and later in the year removed his residence to Toronto. In 1880 he resigned the leadership of his party, but remained in parliament as a private member. In 1881 he made a second journey to Scotland, and was presented with the freedom of Inverness. In July 1882 he was elected for East York, which he represented till his death. Despite failing health, he took an active part in the stirring debates on the jesuit estates in 1889. He died on 17 April 1892 at St. Albans Street, Toronto. The funeral service was conducted in the Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Toronto, and he was buried in Lake View cemetery, near Sarnia, his old home. The Dominion House of Commons and the Manitoba legislature adjourned over the date of the funeral.

Mackenzie in appearance was a typical hard-headed, middle-class Scotsman. He adhered through life to his political principles with unflinching integrity, and earnestly upheld the connection between Canada and the old country (see *Canadian Parliamentary Companion*, 1891). Although director of the North American Assurance Company, and of other companies, he died poor. He belonged to the baptist connexion. In earlier days he was an enthusiastic volunteer, and a major in the 27th (Lambton) battalion of volunteer infantry till October 1874.

He published in 1882 a well-written biography of his friend and leader, George Brown.

He married twice: first, Helen, daughter of William Neil of Irvine, Scotland, who died in January 1852; secondly, on 17 June 1853, Jane, eldest daughter of Robert Sym of Perth. By his first wife he had an only daughter, who married John Thomson, presbyterian minister at Sarnia.

[Montreal Herald and other Canadian papers of 18 and 19 April 1892; Cyclop. of Canadian Biography, 1892; Withrow's Hist. of Canada, chap. xlix.; Dominion Annual Reg. 1878–86, s.v. 'Mackenzie;' Stewart's Canada under the Administration of Lord Dufferin.] C. A. H.

MACKENZIE, CHARLES FREDERICK (1825–1862), bishop of Central Africa, born at Portmore on 10 April 1825, was youngest child of Colin Mackenzie of Portmore, Peeblesshire, a clerk of session, and one of Scott's friends and colleagues. His mother was a daughter of Sir William Forbes [q. v.] of Pitsligo. William Forbes Mackenzie [q. v.] was his brother. After his father's death in 1830 he was brought up by his eldest sister, Elizabeth, going first to a private school and then to the Edinburgh Academy, until in 1840 he was sent to the Grange school, near Sunderland, where he showed himself possessed of a talent for mathematics. He went into residence as a pensioner of St. John's College, Cambridge, in October 1844, but, finding that he would as a Scotsman be disqualified for a fellowship

there, migrated the next Easter to Caius College. He read diligently, showing great aptitude for mathematics, and no turn for any other intellectual pursuit, and in January 1848 was placed second wrangler in the mathematical tripos, Isaac Todhunter [q. v.] being senior. He graduated B.A., proceeding M.A. in 1851, was elected fellow of his college, and became a tutor there. Tall, well made, and with much muscular power of endurance, he delighted in athletic exercise, was an oarsman and cricketer, rowed and played cricket with the undergraduates of the college after his election as fellow, and gained a beneficial influence over them. In May 1848 he was appointed one of the secretaries to the Cambridge board of education, and held that office until 1855. He was ordained deacon on Trinity Sunday 1851, and in the following October accepted the curacy of Haslingfield, Cambridgeshire, which he served without discontinuing his college work. In 1852 he was an examiner for mathematical honours, and was moderator in 1853–4, issuing in 1854 with Mr. Walton 'Cambridge Senate-house Problems and Riders with Solutions.'

Although anxious to become a missionary, he yielded to the advice of his friends, and in 1853 refused an invitation to join the Delhi mission, but in December 1854 accepted the offer of John William Colenso [q. v.], bishop of Natal, to take him to Natal as his archdeacon. Accompanied by one of his sisters, he embarked with the bishop on 7 March 1855. For about a year and a half he acted as parish priest to the English settlers at Durban, meeting with strong opposition from his congregation, who disapproved of his use of the surplice in preaching, and some other changes made in accordance with the bishop's wish. An opposition service was started, and was conducted by a layman. Another sister joined him in 1857, and after taking some part in the Umlazi mission, he was established at a post on the Umhlali river about forty miles north of Durban, where he worked hard ministering to the scattered English settlers, the soldiers quartered in the neighbourhood, over whom he gained much influence, and the Kafirs. He was appointed salaried chaplain to the troops in 1858. In the church conference held at Maritzburg in April he advocated the right of the native congregations to an equal voice with the white congregations in the proposed church synod, and being defeated retired from the conference. After a severe attack of illness he returned to England in the summer of 1859. In November he accepted the invitation of the delegates of the new Universities' Mission to Central Africa to take the headship of their mission; and the upper house of convocation having in June 1860 expressed its approval of the scheme for the appointment of missionary bishops, and its desire that Mackenzie should be ordained bishop by the Bishop of Cape Town and his comprovincials, he sailed from England 6 Oct., arriving at the Cape 12 Nov., and was consecrated bishop of Central Africa in the cathedral of Cape Town on 1 Jan. 1861.

After a visit to Natal he met David Livingstone [q. v.] at Kongone, and was persuaded by him to ascend the Rovuma, in order to reach the Shire district (Livingstone, *Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi*, p. 348). The attempt failed, and he finally ascended the Shire river, and after marching with Livingstone, who forced some slave merchants to liberate their slaves, settled at Magomero, in the Manganja country, with the liberated people, whom he began to teach and train in habits of order and discipline. Although he disliked the idea of making good his position by violence, he was persuaded by the friendly Manganja tribe to help them against the Ajawa, believing that the Manganja were simply distressed by a raid of the Ajawa, who were carrying off large numbers as slaves, whereas the war was in reality the result of a tribal movement, and the Ajawa were engaged in displacing their weaker neighbours (*ib.* pp. 360–3; Goodwin, *Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie*, pp. 320–2, 338). After binding the Manganja not to enslave any captives they might make, and to discourage slavery, Mackenzie and his party joined in the war. Their help enabled their allies to win a victory, which raised the number of blacks at the mission settlement to 150. Frequent appeals were made to Mackenzie by the Manganja for further help, and he again enabled them to rout their enemies, and gained fresh additions to his settlement. In October some new missionaries from England arrived, and Mackenzie had an interview with Livingstone, who was passing down the Shire, at a place called Chibisa's. The bishop was then in good health, and 'thought that the future promised fair for peace and usefulness' (Livingstone, *Narrative*, p. 400). Mackenzie was greatly concerned at an attack made upon three of his party by some natives belonging to Muanasomba's people, who carried off two men and some spoil in December. He engaged the help of the Makololo people, and set out on the 23rd to punish the aggressors, burnt a village belonging to Muanasomba, and recovered the missing men. He then had to hasten to an island called Malo, at the confluence of the Ruo and the

Shire, where Livingstone had arranged to meet him with stores on 1 Jan. 1862. On their way he and his companion, an ordained missionary, lost their medicines by the upsetting of a boat, and Mackenzie, always imprudent as to health, pushed on without them. He arrived at Malo too late to meet Livingstone, and died there of a fever on 31 Jan. In January 1863 Livingstone visited Mackenzie's grave and erected a cross over it. A fund raised in Mackenzie's memory was applied to the establishment in 1870 of the see of Zululand.

Mackenzie was nearly six feet in height, with a pleasant expression, rather small eyes, and a forehead which, naturally large, appeared larger owing to early baldness. In manner he was winning and gentle, unselfish, full of vigour, and of a manly cast of mind, but his habitual carelessness as to the dangers of climate, his desire to place black and white Christians on an equality in matters of church government, and his participation in a tribal war prove him to have been impulsive and lacking in judgment. The difficulties of his position were great, and his resort to force may be excused, but cannot be admired. His portrait, painted by Richmond, from photographs, is at Caius College, Cambridge, and is engraved in Bishop Goodwin's 'Memoir.' He edited some small books by his sister Alice.

[Bishop Harvey Goodwin's Memoir of Bishop Mackenzie, 2nd edit. (Cambr. 1865); Livingstone's Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi, pp. 348–64, 400, 410–12; Awdry's Elder Sister, a sketch of Alice Mackenzie; Times, 27 June 1862; Guardian, 2 July 1862.] W. H.

MACKENZIE, COLIN (1753?–1821), colonel in the Madras engineers, Indian antiquary and topographer, born about 1753 in the Island of Lewis, Scotland, was in youth employed by Francis, fifth lord Napier of Merchistoun (*d.*1773), to collect information respecting the use of logarithms among the Hindus, for a contemplated, but never completed, memoir of that nobleman's ancestor, John Napier of Merchistoun. In 1781 Kenneth Mackenzie, last earl of Seaforth, procured for Mackenzie (then twenty-eight years of age) a Madras cadetship. Mackenzie landed in India in 1782, and on 16 May 1783 was appointed a second lieutenant in the Madras engineers. His subsequent commissions were: first lieutenant, 6 March 1789; captain, 16 Aug. 1793; major, 1 Jan. 1806; brevet lieutenant-colonel (king's rank, local), 25 Oct. 1809; regimental lieutenant-colonel, 15 Nov. 1810; colonel, 12 Aug. 1819.

Mackenzie arrived in India with letters of recommendation to Lord Macartney, then governor of Madras, and to Samuel Johnston of Carnsalloch, Dumfriesshire, then in the civil service at Madura, and father of Sir Alexander Johnston [q. v.] Johnston had married Hester Napier (*d.* 1819), one of the fifth Lord Napier's daughters, and he and his wife invited Mackenzie to Madura. At that ancient seat of Hindu learning he first made personal acquaintance with native scholars, and conceived the idea of forming collections illustrative of Indian history and antiquities.

At the conclusion of the war of 1783 he was employed in the provinces of Coimbatore and Dindighul. Afterwards he was engaged on engineering duties in Madras, Nellore, and Guntoor. He served through the war of 1790–2 against Tippoo Sahib, and, after the peace of Seringapatam, was sent by Lord Cornwallis to investigate the geography of the territory just ceded by the nizam, a region then almost unknown, and of the boundaries of the native states. Official jealousies and petty opposition increased the natural difficulties of this work (*Roy. Asiat. Soc. Journ.* vol. i.) He was at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793, and was commanding-engineer at the reduction of Ceylon in 1796. On his return from Ceylon he sent in his first map of the Deccan (now British Museum Addit. MS. 26102). He made the campaign against Tippoo Sahib in 1799, and after the fall of Seringapatam was ordered to make a survey of the Mysore territory. He measured five base-lines, each three to five miles long, in different parts of the country, and connected them by triangles. His system of triangulation was entirely distinct from that of Lambton [see LAMBTON, WILLIAM], and the two are said not to have worked at all harmoniously. Mackenzie was employed on this duty until 1806, the result being a survey of forty thousand square miles of country, a series of maps, both general and provincial, and seven volumes of memoirs embodying much statistical and other information. After much search four of these volumes were restored to the India office long afterwards, but three were still missing when the second edition of Markham's 'Indian Surveys' was published in 1878.

Mackenzie was in 1807 appointed surveyor-general of Madras, and while in that capacity suggested the Madras Military Institution, which trained many valuable survey officers. In February 1810 the court of directors voted him a sum of nine thousand pagodas (3,600*l.*) in recognition of his professional and scientific labours. In 1811 he commanded the engineers at the reduction of Java (gold medal), and remained in that island as commanding-engineer until March 1815. When the order of the Bath was ex-

tended to the East India Company's officers, in June 1815, Mackenzie was made C.B. He resumed his surveys and explorations on his return to India, visiting every place of interest between Kistna and Cape Comorin, attended by a staff of native assistants, collecting and copying ancient records. In 1819 he was made surveyor-general of India, and removed with his native assistants to Calcutta. The advantages likely to accrue to oriental history and literature if Mackenzie could be allowed leave to Europe to arrange his collections were strongly pressed upon the court of directors by Sir Alexander Johnston, but before this could be arranged Mackenzie died at his residence near Calcutta on 8 May 1821, aged 68.

His collections were purchased from his widow by Francis Rawdon Hastings [q. v.], marquis of Hastings, then governor-general, for a sum of 10,000*l*. They are said to have cost Mackenzie 15,000*l*. His own catalogue, a scholarly, painstaking work, was edited by Horace Wilson, secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and published in 1828. A second and enlarged edition, with biographical notice of Mackenzie, was published at Madras in 1882. Most of Mackenzie's Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Javanese, and Burman books, his coins, images, &c., were sent home in three batches in 1823 and 1825, and, with some beautiful specimens of carved stonework forwarded by him in his lifetime, are now in the India Museum at South Kensington. All his manuscripts relating to southern India, and his collection of inscriptions, were lodged in 1828 in the library of the Madras College. There they remained in 'a confused and utterly useless state' until 1830, when the Madras Literary Society suggested that an attempt should be made to extract information from them, which appears to have been dropped for lack of funds. In 1836 the Rev. William Taylor, the orientalist, reported on them in a catalogue of 570 pages. They are now in the Government Oriental MSS. Library of the Presidency College, Madras.

In Dalrymple's 'Oriental Repository' are papers by Mackenzie on routes in Nellore and on the source of the Pennar. The 'Oriental Annual Register,' 1804, contains his 'Life of Hyder Ali' and 'Histories of the Bijayanagar and Unaganda Rajahs.' In 'Asiatic Researches,' vol. ix., he gave an account of his discovery of the religion and monuments of the Jains. He also published some papers in a Batavian journal during his stay in Java. In the British Museum are 'Observations on the Survey of the Nizam's Dominions,' 1787 (Addit. MS. 13582); 'Journal of a March from Hyderabad to Seringapatam in 1798-9' (*ib.* 13663); 'Reports, Letters, &c., Mysore Survey,' 1800–6 (*ib.* 13660, 14380, ff. 23, 28); 'Drawings of Buildings and Sculptures in Hindustan, 1799–1816' (*ib.* 29324).

[East India Registers; Roy. Asiatic Soc. of London Journal, i. 333–53; Descriptive Cat. of Mackenzie Collections, with Life, 2nd ed. Madras, 1882; Men India has known; Clement Markham's Indian Surveys, 2nd ed. London, 1878, pp. 73–4; Vibart's Hist. of the Madras Sappers and Miners, London, 1882, ii. 107–13; Brit. Mus. Catalogues; Gent. Mag. 1821, pt. ii. p. 378.] H. M. C.

MACKENZIE, DUGAL (*d.* 1588 ?), Scottish author, was son of Dugal Mackenzie of Kishorn (natural son of John Mackenzie, ninth baron of Kintail). Dugal was educated at the school of Chanonry and the universities of Aberdeen (where he graduated M.A.) and Paris. On his return to Scotland, according to George Mackenzie (1669–1725) [q. v.], he was installed a regent in the university of Aberdeen, 'with the unanimous applause of the whole masters of the University.' Of this appointment there is no mention in the records of the university, which, however, are very imperfect for the sixteenth century.

Dempster, who styles him '*David* Makynius . . . vir magnæ et reconditæ eruditionis, memoria etiam in paucis rara,' gives his date of death as 'anno MDLXCVIII,' a possible misprint for MDXXCVIII. The year 1588 is given by George Mackenzie, and agrees better with his parentage. According to Dempster he wrote 'Carmina varia' and 'Epigrammata vtraque lingua.' Tanner states that he published at Paris in 1578 'In Sibyllina Oracula,' extracts from classical and patristic literature, 8vo.

[Dempster's De Scriptoribus Scotis, pp. 498–499; George Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation, ii. 476–86; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. s. v. 'Makynius;' Alexander Mackenzie's History of the Clan Mackenzie, p. 116.] P. J. A.

MACKENZIE, ENEAS (1778–1832), topographer, was born in 1778 in Aberdeenshire, whence his parents removed to Newcastle-upon-Tyne when he was only three years old. After working with his father as a shoemaker, he became a baptist minister, and subsequently made an unsuccessful attempt to establish himself in business as a broker at Sunderland. Returning to Newcastle he opened a school, which he abandoned for his final occupation as a printer and publisher. He was chiefly instrumental in founding the Mechanics' Institution in Newcastle, where his bust is preserved. He was a liberal in politics, and one of the secretaries of the Northern Political Union. He died at Newcastle on 21 Feb. 1832.

His works are: 1. 'An Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive View of the United States of America, and of Upper and Lower Canada,' Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1820(?), 8vo. 2. 'An Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive View of the County of Northumberland, and of those parts of the County of Durham north of the River Tyne, with Berwick-upon-Tweed, and brief Notices of celebrated places on the Scottish Border,' 2nd edit. enlarged, 2 vols. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1825, 4to. 3. 'A Descriptive and Historical Account of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, including the Borough of Gateshead,' 2 vols. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1827, 4to. 4. 'An Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive View of the County Palatine of Durham,' 2 vols. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1834, 4to. This work, left unfinished at Mackenzie's death, was completed by M. Ross. His portrait has been engraved.

[Richardson's Table-Book, historical division, iv. 112; Anderson's Book of English Topography.] T. C.

MACKENZIE, FREDERICK (1788?–1854), water-colour painter and architectural draughtsman, born in 1787 or 1788, was the son of Thomas Mackenzie, linendraper, and a pupil of John Adey Repton the architect. He was early employed in making architectural and topographical drawings for the works of John Britton [q. v.] and others, and his life was mainly devoted to this class of art. In 1804 he began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, and contributed eleven drawings between that year and 1828. He contributed to the (now Royal) Society of Painters in Water-colours from 1813, becoming an associate in 1822, and a full member the following year. From 30 Nov. 1831 till his death he was treasurer to the society, and took great interest in its proceedings. In 1842 he designed the slab which was placed over the grave of George Barret the younger [q. v.] He married in 1843 Mrs. Hine, a widow, the daughter of Mr. John Carpenter, a farmer; but his married life was troubled with pecuniary difficulties. Though still able and industrious, employment failed. The photographer had supplanted the architectural draughtsman, and his beautiful art was no longer needed to illustrate the books upon which he had throughout life depended for a living.

Mackenzie drew very little except architecture, but he drew this beautifully, was a rich colourist, and used his brush with singular accuracy and delicacy. Of the eighty-eight drawings which formed the sum total of his contributions to the exhibitions of the Water-colour Society during his membership, nearly all were English in subject. In 1812 he published 'Etchings of Landscapes for the Use of Students,' in 1844 'Architectural Antiquities of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster,' and in 1846 'Observations on the Construction of the Roof of King's College Chapel, Cambridge.' But the bulk of his work will be found in the following books: Britton's 'Beauties of England and Wales;' 'Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain' (1807 and 1809—twenty-five drawings engraved); 'History of the Abbey Church at Westminster' (Ackerman, 1812—thirty-two coloured aquatints); Britton's 'Cathedral Antiquities' (Salisbury Cathedral—fifty-eight plates); Havell's 'Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats' (drawings dated 1816 and 1819); 'Histories of Oxford and Cambridge' (Ackerman, 1814 and 1815—thirty-nine plates); 'Colleges of Winchester, Eton, &c.,' 1816 (thirteen plates); 'Abbeys and Castles in Yorkshire' (in conjunction with William Westall); Pugin's 'Specimens of Gothic Architecture,' 1821; 'Principal Antiquities of Oxfordshire,' Oxford, 1823; 'Memorials of Oxford,' by James Ingram, 1837 (one hundred plates); Heath's 'Picturesque Annual,' 1839 (six plates); 'Memorials of Cambridge,' by Wright and Jones, 1841; 'The Churches of London,' published by Tilt (drawings dated 1837–9).

Among his more interesting drawings were 'The King's Coronation' (1822) and 'The Principal Room of the Original National Gallery, formerly the Residence of John Julius Angerstein, Esq., lately pulled down.' The latter was contributed to the society's exhibition in 1836, and is now in the South Kensington Museum, together with two drawings of Lincoln Cathedral and one of Thornton Abbey, Lincolnshire. A beautiful sepia drawing of Antwerp Cathedral is in the British Museum.

He died, 25 April 1854, of disease of the heart, leaving his wife and invalid daughter dependent on charity. The Water-colour Society, which he had so long served, presented them with 110*l.*, and a subscription was raised among his friends to purchase an annuity for their benefit. He was buried at Highgate cemetery, and his remaining works were sold at Christie's in March 1855.

[Roget's History of the 'Old Water-colour' Society; Redgrave's Dictionary; Bryan's Dictionary (Graves and Armstrong); (Algernon) Graves's Dictionary; Catalogue of Water-colours at South Kensington Museum.] C. M.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, second EARL OF SEAFORTH (*d.* 1651), originally third Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, Ross-shire, was

the second son of Kenneth, first lord Mackenzie of Kintail, by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Sir Gilbert Ogilvie of Powrie, Forfarshire. The family represents the original branch of the clan Mackenzie, which traces its descent from Colin of Kintail (*d.* 1278), whose son Kenneth was succeeded in 1304 by a second Kenneth, called therefore MacKenneth, a name gradually changed to Mackenzie, and adopted by the clan. The territories of the Mackenzies were greatly increased by Kenneth, their twelfth chief, who was created a peer, under the title of Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, 19 Nov. 1609, and on the abandonment of the scheme for the colonisation of Lewis, obtained possession of that island. George, third lord Mackenzie, succeeded to the earldom of Seaforth on the death of his half-brother, Colin, first earl, without male issue, 15 April 1633. Originally he adhered to the covenanting party, but his royalist feelings modified greatly his presbyterian leanings, and a strong regard to his own interests introduced additional inconsistency into his political conduct. Seaforth was one of those who on 13 Feb. 1639 assembled to prevent George Gordon, second marquis of Huntly [q. v.], from garrisoning the castle of Inverness (Spalding, *Memorialls*, i. 135). He also on 9 April came to Aberdeen to offer his services to the covenanting general, Alexander Leslie (*ib.* p. 175). In May, at the head of four thousand men of various clans beyond the Spey, he attempted to join the army of Montrose at Aberdeen [see Graham, James, fifth Earl and first Marquis Montrose], but was withstood by the Gordons and others, it being finally agreed that both parties should withdraw to their homes (*ib.* p. 194). He attended the general assembly which met at Aberdeen on 20 July 1640; and he was one of the committee appointed to try certain doctors and ministers for not subscribing the covenant (*ib.* p. 311). On 5 Aug. he headed a party of barons and gentlemen who destroyed various images and crucifixes in the churches of Aberdeen (*ib.* p. 313). Nevertheless he shortly afterwards signed, along with Montrose, the band of Cumbernauld (band in Robert Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, ii. 468). In July 1641 he came under suspicion of having communication with the king's army (Spalding, ii. 46), and one of his servants, who was bringing letters to him from Edinburgh, was apprehended. Seaforth on learning this went south to Edinburgh, but after trial nothing was found against him (*ib.* ii. 55). He attended the meeting of the estates in October following, and was nominated by the king to be of the privy council (Balfour, *Annals*, iii. 67), and on 13 Nov. the nomination was approved by the estates (*ib.* p. 150).

General Alaster Macdonald [q. v.], on his arrival from Ireland, carried with him letters to Seaforth (Patrick Gordon, *Abridgment of Britanes Distemper*, p. 64). Seaforth refused to join in the rising on behalf of the king, but agreed not to bar Macdonald's passage south (*ib.* p. 68). The king nominated him 'chief justice general of the Isles,' but he excused himself from accepting the honour on account of the 'malignancy of the times' (*ib.*) After Montrose's victory at Aberdeen in September 1644, Seaforth prevented him from crossing the Spey, whereupon to escape Archibald Campbell, first marquis of Argyll [q. v.], who was advancing with a superior force, Montrose retreated into Badenoch. After ravaging Argyll's country, Montrose came in January 1645 to Lochness, intending to give battle to Seaforth (Rushworth, *Hist. Collections*, v. 931), but learning of Argyll's preparations in the south, returned instead to Inverlochy. On the march of Montrose northwards, after the defeat of Argyll at Inverlochy on 2 Feb., Seaforth with the committee of estates, who were then sitting at Elgin, took to flight (Spalding, ii. 447), and shortly afterwards he and others made their submission to Montrose. They accompanied Montrose on his march from Elgin to the Spey, where he exacted from them a solemn oath never to draw arms against the king; and on their parole to return as soon as possible with all their forces, they were permitted to leave for their estates (*ib.* ii. 450; Patrick Gordon, p. 109). Instead, however, of fulfilling his promise, Seaforth almost immediately wrote to the Earl Marischal at Aberdeen that he had yielded to Montrose only through fear, and intended to remain 'by the good cause till his death' (Spalding, ii. 450). He joined Hurry shortly before the battle of Auldearn, on 9 May (*ib.* ii. 473; Patrick Gordon, p. 120), but notwithstanding the rout of his troops, made his escape, 'being well mounted' (*ib.* p. 127). He afterwards entered into communication with Montrose, whom he joined at Inverness; and in June 1646 was excommunicated by the general assembly for lending him his countenance. After Charles I delivered himself up to the Scots at Newark, Seaforth came to General Middleton [see Middleton, John, first Earl of Middleton]; made terms with the committee of the estates, and did public penance for his apostasy in the High Church of Edinburgh. On the execution of Charles I in 1649, Seaforth joined Charles II in Holland, and was nominated by him principal secre-

tary of state for Scotland. He was included in the act of 19 May 1650, excluding 'persons from entering within the kingdom from beyond sea with his Majesty, until they give satisfaction to the church and state' (Balfour, *Annals*, iv. 14). On 27 Dec. the Act of Banishment against him was recalled (*ib.* p. 221). He, however, remained abroad, and died at Schiedam in Holland about 14 Oct. 1651. By his wife Barbara, daughter of Arthur, ninth lord Forbes, he had four sons —Kenneth, third earl (*d.* 1678), who was excepted from Cromwell's Act of Grace in 1654, was imprisoned till the Restoration, and was, on 23 April 1662, made sheriff of Ross; George, Colin, and Roderick—and three daughters: Jean married, first, to John, earl of Mar, and secondly, to Lord Fraser; Margaret, to Sir William Sinclair of Mey, and Barbara, to Sir John Urquhart of Cromarty. He had also a natural son, John, first of the family of Gruiard.

[Spalding's Memorialls of the Trubles, Gordon's Scots Affairs, and Patrick Gordon's Britanes Distemper (all Spalding Club); Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Sir James Balfour's Annals of Scotland; Rushworth's Historical Collections; Mackenzie's History of the Mackenzies, pp. 181–204; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 483.] T. F. H.

MACKENZIE, Sir GEORGE (1636–1691), of Rosehaugh, king's advocate during the period of the covenanting persecution, and known in Scottish covenanting tradition as the 'Bloody Mackenzie,' eldest son of Simon Mackenzie of Lochslin, Ross-shire, brother of George Mackenzie, second earl of Seaforth [q. v.], by Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Bruce, D.D., principal of St. Leonard's College, St. Andrews, was born at Dundee in 1636. Having completed his studies in Greek and philosophy at the universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen, he went abroad before reaching his sixteenth year, and studied civil law at the university of Bourges in France. Returning to Scotland he was called to the bar at Edinburgh in January 1659, and after the Restoration he was readmitted in April 1661. All through life he manifested a continuous devotion to literary pursuits, but these were not permitted to interfere with his professional duties. His rise to eminence at the bar was exceptionally rapid. If in solid legal accomplishments he had several superiors, few excelled him in ready eloquence, or the adroit use of legal technicalities. In the earlier part of his career his sympathies were with the popular party rather than with the government; and in his 'Religious Stoic,' 1663, he declared that in contemplating the history of Christianity his heart bled when he considered 'how scaffolds were dyed with Christian blood, and the fields covered with the carcases of mutilated Christians.'

In 1661 Mackenzie distinguished himself by the boldness of his defence of the Marquis of Argyll in his trial before the commission of the estates. Shortly afterwards he was appointed a justice-depute, or judge of the criminal court. Entering parliament in 1669, as member for the county of Ross, he made himself conspicuous by his persistent opposition to the policy of Lauderdale. When, in reply to the letter of the king at the opening of parliament, a proposal was brought forward for an incorporating union with England, Mackenzie moved the adjournment of the debate, and he afterwards moved that the house agree to a commission on union 'under such reservations as the parliament should think necessary.' He denied, however, that his object was to defeat the union: what he wished to defeat was a too hasty decision. But his politic attitude irritated rather than mollified Lauderdale, who carried his resentment so far as to meditate unseating him on the plea of his not being a freeholder. Lauderdale was only restrained from carrying out his purpose by the urgent persuasion of Sir Archibald Primrose (Mackenzie, *Memoirs*, p. 173).

Mackenzie's principal rival at the bar was Sir George Lockhart [q. v.], and their personal relations gradually became very bitter. Originally Mackenzie—probably from temporary motives of prudence—supported Lockhart when he and others were in 1674 debarred from pleading, on account of their appealing from the court of law to parliament; but he gradually changed his attitude towards the dispute, and it was chiefly through his influence and persuasion that the members of the bar were ultimately induced to give in their submission to the government (*ib.* pp. 267–310). His opinion was that they had stood out long enough to save their self-respect; but the terms of the surrender entirely dispose of such a plea. The incident is, however, chiefly notable as marking a turning-point in the career of Mackenzie. The service he had rendered to the government met with special appreciation; he received the honour of knighthood; and henceforth he became the strenuous supporter of Lauderdale and the king. On 23 Aug. 1677 he was, on the dismissal of Sir John Nisbet [q. v.], appointed king's advocate, and on 4 Sept. he was admitted a privy councillor.

On his accession to office Mackenzie found the gaols full of prisoners who had been left untried by Nisbet, chiefly because he had not been bribed either to prosecute or release

them. These he set at liberty; and while under his direction the prosecution of the covenanters was more ruthlessly pursued, strict legal formalities were much more scrupulously observed, one of his first cares being to frame certain rules by which greater precision was required both as to time and place in drawing indictments. Still his acts did not differ materially from those of his predecessor in office; and when in 1679 William Douglas, third duke of Hamilton [q. v.], headed a deputation to complain of the illegal character of Lauderdale's administration, Mackenzie defended it, if not successfully, at least to the satisfaction of the king.

With the battle of Bothwell Bridge, in June 1679, the covenanters were treated with a great increase of severity, and Mackenzie soon earned among them the epithet of 'Bloody.' He was perhaps primarily responsible for the policy pursued. It was to him the government looked both for the legislative enactments appropriate to the special circumstances and for the relentless and ingenious application of the law to the cases of individual offenders. While Graham of Claverhouse was the main agent in the discovery and apprehension of suspected 'malignants,' Mackenzie made sure that none whom there was good reason to believe guilty should escape the prescribed penalties. 'No king's advocate,' he himself declared, 'has ever screwed the prerogative higher than I have. I deserve to have my statue placed riding behind Charles II in the parliament close.' In February 1680 he also boasted to the Duke of Lauderdale that he had 'never lost a case for the king' (*Lauderdale Papers*, iii. 192). As he had the principal charge of the government prosecutions, he must be held chiefly responsible for the introduction of torture to extort the truth from suspected persons, and in his 'Vindication' he specially defended its use, while he displayed an almost savage gusto in wielding its terrors. His overmastering temper could not brook opposition, and frequently tempted him to unseemly violence. On one occasion he threatened a specially taciturn prisoner that if he did not speak he would 'tear out his tongue with a pair of pincers.' Nor was the high rank of a prisoner any guarantee of the observance of the outward forms of civility. Even at the death of John Campbell, first earl of Loudoun (1598–1663) [q. v.], his wrath led him to exclaim, 'Has the villain played me this trick' (to die before being forfeited); and when Lady Loudoun presented a petition praying for mercy for herself and children, he snatched it out of her hands, tore it to pieces, and threw it out of the window (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 4th Rep. p. 532). In the persecution of 'fanatics' he strained every legal device to secure a conviction. One of the most scandalous cases connected with his name was that of James Mitchell [q. v.], at his second trial for an attempt on the life of Archbishop Sharp; and it was the more indefensible, because Mackenzie, having been his counsel at the first trial, was fully aware of the circumstances which had induced him to make confession. But a still more flagrant instance of straining the law to secure conviction was the prosecution of the Earl of Argyll in December 1681 for lease making, on account of a reservation he had made in taking the test [see CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, ninth EARL OF ARGYLL]. On this charge Argyll was sentenced to death and forfeited; and when afterwards he was apprehended in 1685, after an abortive attempt to promote a rising in Scotland, Mackenzie advised that he should not be tried for rebellion, but that, 'to do him a favour,' the sentence of 1681 should be enforced.

In September 1680 Donald Cargill [q. v.] the covenanter took it upon him to pronounce solemn sentence of excommunication against the king, Mackenzie, and others; and as a consequence a large reward was offered for his apprehension, with the result that he was executed on 25 July 1681. In 1682–3 Mackenzie assisted Claverhouse in bringing about the legal overthrow of the Dalrymples. In 1684 the covenanting prosecution underwent a new phase owing to the published threat of Renwick and others to retaliate on their prosecutors 'according to our power and the degree of their offence.' Mackenzie replied with the enactment 'that any person who owns, or will not disown the late treasonable declaration on oath, whether they have arms or not, be immediately put to death, this being done in the presence of two witnesses, and the person or persons having commission to this effect.' The enactment inaugurated the period known as the 'killing time.' After the passing of the act, 17 Aug. 1686, abrogating the penal laws against the catholics, Mackenzie resigned his office of king's advocate, and for a short time acted as counsel for covenanting prisoners, whom his own enactments had helped to bring within the grasp of the law. In February 1688 he was, however, again restored to his office, and he held it till the revolution.

Mackenzie attended the meetings of the Convention parliament at Edinburgh in March 1689. Along with Claverhouse he made a special complaint to the convention that a plot had been made to assassinate him, but no definite proof of this was forth-

coming. He was employed in addressing the convention, 'pathetically lamenting the hard conditions of the estates at once commanded by the guns of a fortress and menaced by a fanatical rabble' (Macaulay, *History of England*), when word was brought that Graham of Claverhouse was marching out of Edinburgh by the Stirling road; and Mackenzie and other prominent Jacobite members were detained in custody until it was seen that Claverhouse had left the city. He spoke against the resolution depriving James II of the crown, holding that his acts were protected by the declaration of parliament that he was an absolute monarch. With four others he also remained to vote against the resolution (Balcarres, *Memoirs*, p. 35). Shortly afterwards he went to England, and in May wrote a letter to George Melville, first earl Melville [q. v.], from Knaresborough, in which he stated that 'hearing surmises of what was designed against us I left the place, but openly;' and affirmed that all he sought was 'a pass for my health, and a delay till matters settle' (*Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 32). Some attempt was made to secure his punishment for absenting himself (*ib.* pp. 53, 58), but by definitely withdrawing from Scotland and from public life he partly disarmed his enemies, and no proceedings were taken against him. By a grace passed in June 1690 he was admitted a student of Oxford University. He died at Westminster 8 May 1691, and was buried in Old Greyfriars churchyard, Edinburgh. A portrait of Mackenzie, by Kneller, is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. It has been engraved by Bengo, Vanderbanck, and Richardson. There are two copies, one by Bengo, in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

Mackenzie's career as public prosecutor can only be defended on the supposition that in law, as well as in love and war, 'all things are fair.' His eager interest in constitutional history, and his overbearing temper, are partly accountable for his misuse of legal forms to obtain convictions; and his hatred of religious fanaticism seems also to have itself verged on fanaticism. The one redeeming feature of his character was his devotion to literature and learning. He was practically the founder of the library of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1680 he drew attention to the heavy arrears of entry money due by advocates; and he proposed to recover and spend the money in the purchase of books on law. The proposal, however, remained in abeyance until 1682, when he was chosen dean of the Faculty of Advocates. At his suggestion the judges passed an act of sederunt by which any advocate failing to pay the arrears of his entry-money might be expelled from the profession. A house was then taken on lease, and the treasurer of the faculty was directed to buy 'all the Scottish Practicks as also the Scottish historians.' One of Mackenzie's last acts before he left Edinburgh was on 15 March 1689 to deliver an inaugural Latin oration at the opening of the library. The poet Dryden, who had several conversations with Mackenzie, refers to him, in his 'Discourse on the Origin and Progress of Satire,' as the 'noble wit of Scotland, Sir George Mackenzie' (*Works*, ed. Scott, xiii. 111). He was celebrated for his social gifts at the parties at Holyrood House; and in the catalogue of the ghastly revellers in Redgauntlet Castle he is described as the 'Bloody Advocate Mackenzie, who for his worldly wit and wisdom had been to the rest as a god.' Burnet, admitting that he was 'a man of much life and wit,' affirms that he was neither 'equal nor correct in' Nisbet's place as lord advocate (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 275). 'He has,' he adds, 'published many books, some of law, and all full of faults; for he was a slight and superficial man.' Burnet's criticism leans towards severity, but undoubtedly Mackenzie's gifts were more specious than solid. His reflections are commonplace, and his style, though ornate and rhetorical, is cold and tame. His intellectual outlook was narrow, and in dealing with historical facts he was the slave of prejudice.

Mackenzie's works are: 1. 'Aretina, or the Serious Romance,' London, 1661; an Egyptian story, laborious and stilted in style and destitute of personal interest. 2. 'Religio Stoici; the Virtuoso or Stoick with a friendly Address to the Fanatics of all Sects and Sorts' [anon.], Edinburgh, 1663. 3. 'A Moral Essay; preferring Solitude to Public Employment,' Edinburgh, 1665; London, 1685; answered by John Evelyn (1620–1706) [q. v.] in 'Public Employment and an Active Life preferred to Solitude and all its Appanages,' 1667. 4. 'Moral Gallantry; a Discourse proving that the Point of Honour obliges a Man to be Virtuous,' Edinburgh, 1667, London, 1821. 5. 'A Moral Paradox proving that it is much easier to be Virtuous than Vicious, and a Consolation against Calumnies,' Edinburgh, 1667, 1669; London, 1685. 6. 'Pleadings on some Remarkable Cases before the Supreme Courts of Scotland since the Year 1661. To which the Decisions are subjoined,' Edinburgh, 1672. 7. 'A Discourse upon the Laws and Customs of Scotland in Matters Criminal,' Edinburgh, 1674, 1678, 1699. 8. 'Observations upon the XXVIII Act, 23rd Parliament of King James VI against Bankrupts,' &c., Edin-

burgh, 1675. 9. 'Observations upon the Laws and Customs of Nations as to Precedency. With the Science of Heraldry treated as part of the Civil Law of Nations,' Edinburgh, 1680. 10. 'Idea eloquentiæ forensis hodiernæ unà cum actione forensi ex unaquaque juris parte,' Edinburgh, 1681; translated into English by R. Hepburn, under the title 'An Idea of the Modern Eloquence of the Bar,' Edinburgh, 1711. 11. 'Vindication of His Majesty's Government and Judicature in Scotland' [anon.], Edinburgh, n. d.; reprinted London, 1683. 12. 'Jus Regium, or the First and Solid Foundation of Monarchy in General and more particularly of the Monarchy of Scotland; against Buchanan, Naphtali, Dolman, Milton,' &c., London, 1684 and 1685. 13. 'Institutions of the Laws of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1684; London, 1694; Edinburgh, 1706; with notes by John Spottiswoode, 1723; revised by Alexander Bayne, 1730, 8th edit. 1758. 14. 'On the Discovery of the Fanatick Plot,' Edinburgh, 1684. 15. 'A Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, in answer to William Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, with a True Account when the Scots were governed by the Kings in the Isle of Britain,' London, 1685. The work defends the mythical line of Scottish monarchs, in which Mackenzie's belief was so devout, that he declared that if its attempted refutation had been perpetrated in Scotland, it would have been his duty as lord advocate to prosecute the offender. 16. 'The Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland further cleared and defended against the exceptions lately offered by Dr. Stillingfleet in his "Vindication of the Bishop of St. Asaph,"' London, 1686. Translated into Latin under the title 'Defensio Antiquitatis Regum Scotorum prosapiæ, contra Episcopum Asaphensem et Stillingfletum, Lat. versa à P. Sinclaro,' Utrecht, 1689. 17. 'Observations on the Acts of Parliament made by King James I and his Successors to the end of the Reign of Charles II,' Edinburgh, 1686. 18. 'A Memorial to the Parliament by two Persons of Quality' (the Earl of Seaforth and Mackenzie), London, 1689. 19. 'Oratio Inauguralis habita Edinburghi de Structura Bibliothecæ Juridicæ,' &c., London, 1689. 20. 'Reason; an Essay,' London, 1690 and 1695; translated into Latin under the title, 'De Humanæ Rationis Imbecillitate, ea unde proveniat et illi quomodo possimus mederi, liber singularis editus à Geo. Graevio,' Utrecht, 1690; Leipzig, 1700. 21. 'The Moral History of Frugality and its Opposite Vices,' London, 1691. 22. 'A Vindication of the Government of Scotland during the Reign of King Charles II; with several other Treatises referring to the Affairs of Scotland,' London, 1691. 23. 'Method of Proceeding against Criminals and Fanatical Covenanters,' 1691. 24. 'Vindication of the Presbyterians of Scotland from the Malicious Aspersions cast against them,' 1692. 25. 'Essays upon Moral Subjects,' London, 1713. 26. 'Consolations against Calumny,' n. p., n. d. 27. 'Cælia's Country-house, and Closet, a Poem,' first published in his 'Collected Works.' 28. 'Paraphrase of the 104th Psalm,' first published (*ib.*) To the Royal Society of London he communicated two papers, 'On a Storm and some Lakes in Scotland' (*Phil. Trans. Abridgment*, 1679, ii. 210), and 'Some Observations made in Scotland' (*ib.* p. 226). His 'Collected Works,' edited with 'Life' by Ruddiman, appeared at Edinburgh, in 2 vols., in 1716–22. 'Aretina' and the 'Fanatick Plot' are omitted in the 'Collected Works.' His 'Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland' appeared in 1822. They were submitted to the Duke of Lauderdale for his revision (*Lauderdale Papers*, iii. 219–20). A 'Collection about Families in Scotland from their own Charters, by Sir George Mackenzie,' is among the manuscripts in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; and in the catholic college of Blair is a 'Genealogy of Families of Scotland,' collected by him (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 2nd Rep. App. p. 201).

[Life prefixed to Collected Works; Mackenzie's own Memoirs; Lauder of Fountainhall's Decisions, Historical Notices, and Historical Observes, Balcarres's Memoirs, and Leven and Melville Papers (all Bannatyne Club); Burnet's Own Time; Wodrow's Sufferings of the Church of Scotland; Dalrymple's Memoirs of Great Britain; Napier's Memorials of Dundee; Omond's Lord Advocates of Scotland.] T. F. H.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, Viscount Tarbat, first Earl of Cromarty (1630–1714), statesman, born at Innerteil, near Kinghorn, Fifeshire, in 1630, was eldest son of Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat—grandson of Colin Mackenzie of Kintail, and nephew of the first Lord Mackenzie of Kintail, Rossshire, the progenitor of the Mackenzies, earls of Seaforth. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Sir George Erskine of Innerteil, lord Innerteil, a lord of the court of session. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews and King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated in 1646 (*Fasti Aberd.*, Spalding Club, 1854, p. 468). He became an excellent classical scholar, and cultivated both literature and science, but politics absorbed his chief interests. In 1653 he joined Glencairn's expedition on behalf of Charles II, and on the defeat of Middleton [see Middleton, John, first Earl of Middleton], 26 July 1654, fled

to the castle of Island Donan. He succeeded to the family estates on his father's death, 10 Sept. 1654, but after escaping to the continent remained in exile till the Restoration, occupying much of his leisure in the study of law.

At the Restoration Middleton, Mackenzie's old commander, had the management of Scottish affairs, and Mackenzie was his chief confidant and tool. His relative, Sir George Mackenzie [q. v.], describes him as at this time 'a passionate cavalier' (*Memoirs*, p. 27); but a keen ambition influenced his political conduct as much as passion or prejudice. On 14 Feb. 1661 he was nominated a lord of session with the judicial title of Lord Tarbat, and was elected the same year a member of the estates for the county of Ross. He is credited by Sir George Mackenzie with being the chief originator of the act passed in 1661 rescinding all statutes passed in the parliament of 1640 and subsequently; but the chief aim of the act being to prepare for the establishment of episcopacy, it was not improbably suggested to Tarbat by Archbishop Sharp. In their policy on behalf of episcopacy, Middleton and Tarbat found themselves at this time opposed by Lauderdale, the minister for Scottish affairs. They resolved therefore to compass his ruin, the design being that Tarbat, who 'was then much considered at court, as one of the most extraordinary men that Scotland had produced' (Burnet, *Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 97), should succeed to Lauderdale's place as secretary of state. With this view they in 1662 devised the famous 'act of billeting,' the credit of which probably belongs to Tarbat. The proposal was by a secret vote of the estates to declare certain persons incapable of holding any office of public trust; but when the result of the vote—which disqualified Lauderdale among others—was sent up to the king he 'threw the act of billeting into his cabinet, declaring that he would not follow their advice nor would he disclose their secret' (Mackenzie, *Memoirs*, p. 77). Further inquiry, instigated by Lauderdale, led to the discovery that Middleton had been misleading both the king and the parliament, and he was dismissed from office, while Tarbat, for his connection with the intrigue, was on 16 Feb. 1664 deprived of his seat on the bench. He remained in disgrace till 1678, when, through the offices of Sharp with the Duke and Duchess of Lauderdale, he was on 16 Oct. appointed lord justice general of Scotland. On the following day he received a pension of 200*l.* from Charles II, and on 11 Nov. was admitted a privy councillor of Scotland. The day after his admission he presented a letter from the king, to be recorded in the books of sederunt, intimating the king's pardon for his connection with the act of billeting. On 1 Oct. 1681 he was appointed lord clerk register, and on 11 Nov. following was again admitted one of the ordinary lords of session.

On the fall of Lauderdale in 1682 Tarbat succeeded to the position of chief minister of the king in Scotland, and retained this position till the revolution. Shortly after the accession of James II he was on 15 Feb. 1685 created Viscount of Tarbat and Lord Macleod and Castlehaven in the peerage of Scotland to him and heirs male of his body.

At the revolution Tarbat, so soon as he discerned that the cause of James was lost, resolved if possible to secure his own safety and his continuance in power. By advising in council the disbanding of the militia he greatly facilitated the peaceful establishment of the new government. In the 'Leven and Melville Papers' (p. 14) there is printed, under date 25 April 1689, an exoneration and discharge to him of his office of register, securing him—on account of his faithful service both in putting 'in order and method' the various documents under his charge and recovering many that were missing—'from all danger in his person or estate, notwithstanding of any acts, writings, councils, speeches, or any crimes committed by him.' It would appear, however, that he was not finally exonerated until after 17 Jan. 1690 (*ib.* p. 373). In 1689 he sent a memorial to the government, proposing a joint recognition of presbytery and episcopacy (*ib.* p. 125). After Killiecrankie he was employed by the government to treat with the highland clans (Warrant of 25 March 1690, *ib.* p. 423). He thoroughly understood highland politics, and his prudent counsel was of considerable advantage in bringing about a settlement (see Macaulay, *History*, 1883, ii. 44). If, says Macaulay, his plan (of distributing a few thousands sterling among the highland chiefs) had been tried when he recommended it, instead of two years later, 'it would probably have prevented much bloodshed and confusion' (*ib.* p. 331). On 5 March 1692 he was restored to the office of clerk register, but resigned it towards the close of 1695. According to Secretary Johnstone, he had been caught 'grossly malversizing in his office of clerk both in public and in private business' (*Carstares State Papers*, p. 172).

On the accession of Queen Anne, Tarbat was on 21 Nov. 1702 appointed one of the secretaries of state, and on 1 Jan. 1703 was created Earl of Cromarty. Subsequently he was chosen a representative peer of Scotland.

In 1704 he resigned the office of secretary, and on 26 June 1705 was made lord justice general, retaining office till 1710. Lockhart states that though 'he pretended to favour the Royal Family [the family in exile] and the episcopal clergy, yet he never did one act in favour of any of them, excepting that when he was secretary to Queen Anne he procured an Act of Indemnity and a letter from her recommending the episcopal clergy to the Privy Council's protection; but whether this proceeded from a desire and design of serving them is easy to determine when we consider that no sooner did Queen Anne desert the Tory party and maxims, but his Lordship turn'd as great a whig as the best of them, joined with Tweedale's party to advance the Hanoverian succession in the Parliament 1704, and was at last a zealous stickler and writer in favour of the Union' (*Papers*, i. 74). Cromarty's able and judicious advocacy of the union is, however, his chief title to honour as a statesman, and atones for much that was foolish and inconsistent in his career. He died at New Tarbat 17 Aug. 1714, and was buried, not as he had directed beside his second wife at Wemyss, but beside his ancestors at Dingwall. Dean Swift states that 'my lord of Cromarty, after four score went to his country house in Scotland with a resolution to stay six years, and lived thriftily in order to save up money that he might spend it in London' ('Thoughts on Various Subjects,' *Works*, iv. 242). By his first wife, Anna, daughter of Sir James Sinclair of Mey, baronet, he had four sons: Roderick, who died young; John, who succeeded his father; Kenneth, and James. By his second wife, Margaret, countess of Wemyss, he had no issue.

The political career of Cromarty was, perhaps, more variable and inconsistent than that of any other Scottish statesman of his time. He began as a passionate partisan, and developed into a cautious and uncertain opportunist. Lockhart describes him as 'extremely maggotty and unsettled' (*Memoirs*, p. 75), and Burnet says that he had 'great notions of virtue and religion, but they were only notions' (*Own Time*, p. 97). He was personally popular, had 'an extraordinary gift of pleasing and diverting conversation' (*Lockhart Papers*, ii. 75), and was the 'pleasantest companion in the world' (Macky, *Memoirs of his Secret Services*, p. 188). A portrait of Cromarty, after Sir J. Baptist Medina, 'ætatis 60, anno 1692,' is in the National Portrait Gallery of Scotland at Edinburgh. Medina's portrait has been engraved by Vanderbanck.

Cromarty retained through life varied interests outside politics. He was consulted by Sir Robert Moray [q.v.] in regard to the formation of the Royal Society of London, and contributed to its 'Transactions' the following papers: 'Remarks on the Transactions of April 1675' ('Transactions,' x. 305); 'Account of Severe Wind and Frost' (*ib.* x. 307); 'Observations on Natural History made in Scotland' (*ib.* x. 396); 'Mosses in Scotland,' in a letter to Dr. Hans Sloane, 15 Nov. 1670 (*ib.* xxvii. 296). An 'Account of Hirta and Rona' (islands of the Hebrides) was published in 'Miscellanea Scotica,' 1818, ii. 79. He published a large number of political pamphlets, some of which are now rare. They include 1. 'Memorial for his Highness the Prince of Orange in relation to the Affairs of Scotland, together with the Address of the Presbyterian party in that Kingdom to his Highness, and some Observations on that Address by two Persons of Quality,' published anonymously, London, 1689. 2. 'Parainesis Pacifica, or a Persuasive to the Union of Britain,' Edinburgh, 1702, in which he exhaustively demonstrates that 'there remains but one mode of union, viz. that of being united in one body, under one and the same head, by a perpetual identifying oneness.' 3. 'A Few Brief and Modest Reflections persuading a Just Indulgence to be granted to the Episcopal Clergy and People of Scotland,' 1703. 4. 'Continuation of a Few Brief and Modest Reflections. Together with a Postscript vindicating the Episcopal Doctrine of Passive Obedience,' 1703. 5. 'Speech to the Parliament of Scotland, 11 July 1704' (on the reading of the queen's speech). 6. 'A Letter from E. C. [Earl of Cromarty] to E. W. [Earl of Wemyss] concerning the Union, and a Second Letter on the British Union,' 1706. 7. 'Letter to M. of P.' 8. 'Trialogues: A Conference between Mr. Con, Mr. Pro, &c., concerning the Union,' 1706 (anonymous). 9. 'Friendly Response to a Letter concerning Sir George Mackenzie's and Sir John Nisbet's Observations and Response on the Matter of the Union,' 1706. 10. 'Several Proposals conducing to a Further Union of Britain,' 1711. His other works are: 11. 'A Vindication of King Robert III from the Imputation of Bastardy, by the clear Proof of Elizabeth Mure (daughter to Sir Adam Mure of Rowallan), her being the First Lawful Wife of Robert the II, then Steward of Scotland and Earl of Strathern,' Edinburgh, 1695. 12. 'Several Proposals conducing to a Further Union of Britain,' 1711. 13. 'Historical Account of the Conspiracy of the Earl of Gowrie and of Robert Logan of Restalrig against James VI,' 1713. 14. 'A Vindication of the Same

from the Mistakes of Mr. John Anderson, preacher of Dumbarton, in his Defence of Presbytery,' 1714. He also published: 15. 'Synopsis Apocalyptica, or a Short and Plain Explication of Daniel's Prophecy and of St. John's Revelation in concert with it,' 1707 (an attempt to apply the prophecies to events and to calculate by years when the events predicted will happen). His 'Vindication of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, with some Account of the Records,' was printed in the 'Scots Magazine' for 1802 from a manuscript in the possession of Constable, the publisher. A 'History of the Family of Mackenzie,' by Sir George Mackenzie, first earl of Cromarty, is printed in Fraser's 'Earls of Cromartie,' ii. 462–573.

[Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs; Burnet's Own Time; Lauder of Fountainhall's Historical Notices and Historical Observes (Bannatyne Club); Carstares State Papers; Lockhart's Papers; Macky's Memoirs; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 356–8; J. P. Wood's History of Cramond, 1794, pp. 122–31; Sir William Fraser's Earls of Cromartie; Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 396–7.] T. F. H.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, M.D. (1669–1725), Scottish biographer, born in Ross-shire 10 Dec. 1669, was son of the Hon. Colin Mackenzie, who was second son of George Mackenzie, second earl of Seaforth [q. v.] His mother was Jean Laurie. He studied at Aberdeen University, whence he graduated together with his brother Kenneth in 1682 (*Fasti Aberd.* p. 530) and at Oxford, completing his medical curriculum at Paris. Returning, he graduated M.D. at Aberdeen, and became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. For a number of years he practised his profession in Edinburgh, giving his leisure to literature, and securing general esteem for his loyalty as a churchman. A victim of overwork, he died at Fortrose, Ross-shire, 28 Nov. 1725.

Mackenzie's chief work, entitled 'Lives and Characters of the most Eminent Writers of the Scots Nation,' published in 3 vols. folio, in 1708, 1711, and 1722 respectively, is elaborate and ambitious, but occasionally fanciful, and frequently inaccurate. The last volume was dedicated to John Law of Lauriston [q. v.] He also wrote the life prefixed to the 'Works' of Sir George Mackenzie (1636–1692) [q. v.], and prepared a genealogical history of the families of Seaforth and name of Mackenzie. A paper by him on the Coatimundi of Brazil is in 'Phil. Trans. Abr.' vi. 653.

[Caledonian Mercury, 16 Dec. 1725; Anderson's Scottish Nation; information from Mr. George Stronach, Adv. Libr. Edinb.] T. B.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE, third EARL OF CROMARTY (*d.* 1766), was the eldest son of John, second earl, by his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Patrick Murray, third lord Elibank. His father, in August 1691, was tried in the high court of justiciary for the murder of Elias Poiret, sieur de la Roche, at Leith, but was acquitted. The son succeeded to the earldom in 1731. On 8 Aug. 1745 he received a letter from Prince Charles Edward, but he did not immediately join the rising in the prince's favour, being possibly somewhat influenced by the attitude of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat [q. v.], with whom he was in correspondence. With four hundred of his clan he, however, with his son John Mackenzie, lord Macleod, joined the second army which assembled at Keith, after the prince had begun his march southwards into England. Thence he was sent to Fife to collect moneys on behalf of the prince, but on 31 Dec. received orders to join the main army. He superintended the transportation of the French artillery across the Forth for the siege of Stirling; and along with his son, Lord Macleod, he was present at the battle of Falkirk on 17 Jan. 1746. On the retreat of the Jacobite forces from Stirling, the brigade under Cromarty accompanied the division consisting chiefly of lowland troops, which under Lord George Murray followed the coast route to Inverness by Montrose and Aberdeen. Subsequently, Cromarty took over the command of the Earl of Kilmarnock's troops [see BOYD, WILLIAM, fourth EARL OF KILMARNOCK], and he for some time held the chief command north of the Beauly. The command was again transferred to James Drummond, third titular duke of Perth [q. v.], but after the duke's departure Cromarty remained in command in Sutherland. On 15 April 1746 he was surprised and defeated at Dunrobin by the Earl of Sutherland's militia, and shortly afterwards was taken prisoner by stratagem in Dunrobin Castle. He was sent south to London and committed to the Tower. Along with the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino [see ELPHINSTONE, ALEXANDER, sixth LORD BALMERINO] he was brought for trial before the House of Lords on 28 July, and when called up for judgment on the 30th pleaded that he had been 'seduced from his loyalty in an unguarded moment by the acts of desperate and designing men.' On 1 Aug. he was sentenced to death and his estates forfeited, but owing to the exertions of his wife, supported by the representations of several influential Scottish nobles, he on 9 Aug. received a respite. On 18 Feb. 1748 he was permitted to leave the Tower and lodge at the house of a messenger, and in August follow-

ing was permitted to take up his residence at Layhill, Devonshire. On 4 Oct. 1749 he received a pardon on condition that he should remain in such place as he should be directed by the king. He died in Poland Street, St. James's, Westminster, 28 Sept. 1766. 'The Earl of Cromartie's private character,' says the writer of his life in 1746, 'is very amiable; he is esteemed a polite nobleman, and affable in his temper and behaviour, and has little or nothing of that austere pride and haughtiness so peculiar to most highland chiefs.'

By his wife Isabella Gordon, called 'Bonnie Bell Gordon,' eldest daughter of Sir William Gordon, baronet, of Invergordon, Ross-shire, Cromarty had three sons—John, lord Macleod [q.v.], William, who died young, and George, a colonel in the 71st regiment, who died unmarried in 1788—and seven daughters. Engravings of the earl and countess are given in Fraser's 'Earls of Cromartie.'

[State Trials, xviii. 442–530; Life published in 1746; The Whole Proceedings in the House of Peers against William, Earl of Kilmarnock, George, Earl of Cromartie, and Arthur, Lord Balmerino, for High Treason; Scots Magazine, 1766, xxiii. 558; Sir William Fraser's Earls of Cromartie; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 398.] T. F. H.

MACKENZIE, GEORGE (1777–1856), meteorologist, was born in 1777 in Sutherlandshire, where his relations were thriving farmers, and where he in his early days tenanted a large farm. But after a lawsuit with the factor in the court of session, in which he won 500*l.* damages, he gave up farming and enlisted in the Sutherland local militia. Eventually he volunteered into the Perthshire militia, in which he continued till it was disbanded; but he was retained on the staff, and awarded a pension of half a crown a day.

As early as 1802 he began to keep a register of atmospheric changes, making observations in succession at Perth, Edinburgh, Dover, London, Haddington, Plymouth, Newcastle, and Leith. Ultimately he settled at Perth, where he spent only two hours a day (usually 5 A.M. to 7 A.M.) in bed. It was fourteen years before he was able to form a tolerable classification of atmospheric phenomena. He discovered that the periodical commencement and termination of years of scarcity or abundance are undoubtedly ascertainable, with the recurrence of favourable or unfavourable seasons. In the spring of 1819 Mackenzie succeeded in forming his 'primary cycle of the winds,' and in that and the following year he received the thanks of the English board of agriculture. For nearly twenty consecutive years he circulated annually printed 'Reports' or 'Manuals' of his observations. He died at County Place, Perth, on 13 May 1856, aged 79.

Mackenzie was author of: 1. 'The System of the Weather of the British Islands; discovered in 1816 and 1817 from a Journal commencing Nov. 1802,' 4to, Edinburgh, 1818. On receiving a presentation copy the French Institute accorded a special vote of thanks to Mackenzie, and desired Baron von Humboldt to make a report on it. 2. 'Manual of the Weather for 1830, including a brief Account of the Cycles of the Winds and Weather, and of the Circle of the Prices of Wheat,' 12mo, Edinburgh, 1829. 3. 'Elements of the Cycles of the Winds, Weather, and Prices of Corn. . . . Also Reports of the Weather for 1844 and 1845 . . . with Notices of the Weather in 1852,' 8vo, Perth (1843).

[Perthshire Advertiser, 15 May 1856; Woods's Elements and Influence of the Weather; Gent. Mag. 1856, pt. i. p. 667.] G. G.

MACKENZIE, SIR GEORGE STEUART (1780–1848), mineralogist, only son of Major-general Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coul, by his wife Katharine, daughter of Robert Ramsay of Camno, was born on 22 June 1780. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1796. He first became known to the scientific world in 1800, when he obtained a 'decisive proof of the identity of diamond with carbon' by a series of experiments on the formation of steel by the combination of diamonds with iron (NICHOLSON, *Journal of Natural Philosophy*, iv. 103–10). In these experiments he is said to have made free use of his mother's jewels (MRS. GORDON, *Home Life of Sir David Brewster*, p. 215). A few years later he became fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and ultimately president of the physical class of the latter.

The pupil and friend of Professor Robert Jameson [q. v.], Mackenzie throughout his life devoted much time to the study of mineralogy and geology. His interest in those subjects led him in 1810 to undertake a journey to Iceland, when he was accompanied by Dr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Holland and Dr. Richard Bright. Sir Charles Lyell speaks with admiration of 'the magnificent collection of mineralogical treasures' which he made during his travels (*Life of Sir Charles Lyell*, i. 156). In 1811 was published the 'Travels in Iceland,' the joint production of the three travellers. To this work he contributed the narrative of the voyage and the travels, and the chapters on the mine-

ralogy, rural economy, and commerce of the island. Although the scientific portions of the book have long been superseded, it contains much information of permanent interest on the social and economic condition of Iceland. It was favourably reviewed by Robert Southey (*Quarterly Review*, vii. 48–92). To illustrate the conclusions he had formed with regard to the geology of Iceland, Mackenzie visited the Faroe Islands in 1812, and on his return read an account of his observations before the Edinburgh Royal Society (*Edinb. Roy. Soc. Trans.* vii. 213–28). Shortly afterwards he drew up a careful report on the agriculture of Ross and Cromarty for the board of agriculture ('General View of the Agriculture of Ross and Cromarty,' 1813, 8vo). From 1826 to 1848 he contributed numerous papers to the discussion of the origin of the 'parallel roads' of Lochaber, but the views which he expressed did not gain acceptance (*Phil. Mag.* vii. 433–6; *Edinb. Roy. Soc. Proc.* i. 348, 349; *Edinb. New Phil. Journ.* xliv. 1–12). He died in October 1848.

Mackenzie married, first, 8 June 1802, Mary, fifth daughter of Donald Macleod of Geanies, sheriff of Ross-shire, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. On her death (13 Jan. 1835) he married, secondly, Katharine, second daughter of Sir Henry Jardine of Harwood, and widow of Captain John Street, R.A., by whom he had one son.

In addition to the works mentioned above the following books and papers may be noticed: 1. 'Treatise on the Diseases and Management of Sheep. With . . . an Appendix containing documents exhibiting the value of the merino breed,' Inverness, 1807, 8vo. 2. 'An Essay on some Subjects connected with Taste,' Edinburgh, 1817; 2nd edit. 1842. 3. 'Illustrations of Phrenology. With Engravings,' Edinburgh, 1820, 8vo. 4. 'Documents laid before . . . Lord Glenelg . . . relative to the Convicts sent to New South Wales,' Edinburgh, 1836, 8vo. 5. 'General Observations on the Principles of Education, &c.' Edinburgh, 1836, 12mo. 6. 'On the most Recent Disturbance of the Crust of the Earth in respect to its Suggesting an Hypothesis to Account for the Origin of Glaciers' (*Edinb. New Phil. Journ.* xxxiii. 1–9).

[Authorities quoted; Burke's Baronetage and Peerage, 'Mackenzie of Coul;' John Kay's Original Portraits, 1838, ii. 454; Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers.] W. A. S. H.

MACKENZIE, HENRY (1745–1831), novelist and miscellaneous writer, was born in August 1745 at Edinburgh, where his father, Joshua Mackenzie, was a physician of eminence. His mother was Margaret, eldest daughter of Hugh Rose of Kilravock, of an old Nairnshire family (Burke, *Landed Gentry*, p. 1189). He was educated at the high school and university of his native city, and in boyhood showed so much intelligence that he was allowed to be present, as a sort of amateur page, at the literary tea-parties then the fashion in Edinburgh. He was articled to an Edinburgh solicitor, in order to acquire a knowledge of exchequer business. In 1765 he went to London to study the methods of English exchequer practice, and returning to Edinburgh became the partner of his former employer, Henry David Inglis [q. v.], whom he succeeded as attorney for the crown in Scotland. He soon began to write a sentimental novel, largely under the influence of Sterne. It was entitled 'The Man of Feeling,' and its style was remarkable for perspicuity. But the sensibility had a tendency to grow lackadaisical, and booksellers long declined to publish it even as a gratuitous offering. At length, in 1771, it appeared anonymously, and the impression it produced was very soon compared to that made at Paris by 'La Nouvelle Héloise.' Subsequently a Mr. Eccles, a young clergyman of Bath, was tempted to claim its authorship, and in support of his pretension produced, as the original manuscript of it, a transcript of the work made by himself, with erasures and interlineations. Though Mackenzie's publishers issued a formal contradiction and disclosed his responsibility, yet on the death of Eccles in 1777 his epitaph opened with the line: 'Beneath this stone the Man of Feeling lies' (Boswell, *Johnson*, 1848 edit. p. 122 and brother's note). In 1773 appeared, also anonymously, Mackenzie's 'The Man of the World,' the hero of which was intended to be a striking contrast to 'The Man of Feeling;' but its complicated plot and its tedious length injured its literary value. In 1777 appeared, again anonymously, Mackenzie's pathetic 'Julia de Roubigné,' a novel in letters, suggested by a remark of Lord Kames [see Home, Henry] that a morbid excess of sentiment, naturally good, often brought misfortune and misery on those who indulged in it. Talfourd, like Christopher North, regarded 'Julia' as the most 'delightful' of the author's books. Allan Cunningham found it 'too melancholy to read.'

Meanwhile in 1773 Mackenzie had successfully produced a tragedy, 'The Prince of Tunis,' at the Edinburgh Theatre. His other plays were the 'Shipwreck,' a version of Lillo's 'Fatal Curiosity,' 'injudiciously spun out to five acts,' presented at Covent Garden 10 Feb. 1783; 'The Force of Fashion, a Comedy'

(1789); and the 'White Hypocrite' (1789). These were all unsuccessful (cf. GENEST, vi. 310; *Gent. Mag.* 1831, i. 183).

Mackenzie belonged to a convivial and literary club all the members of which, except himself, were young Edinburgh advocates, and at his suggestion they established a weekly periodical on the model of the 'Spectator.' It was entitled the 'Mirror,' and was the first Scottish periodical of the kind. It appeared, under Mackenzie's superintendence, weekly from 23 Jan. 1779 to 27 May 1780, when it was reissued in volume form. Of the hundred and ten papers which it contained, forty-two were written by Mackenzie. Occasionally he followed so closely in Addison's footsteps as to suggest plagiarism (cf. *Notes and Queries*, 5th ser. ii. 325). Among Mackenzie's chief contributions were two pathetic stories, 'La Roche,' one of the characters in which was an idealised portraiture of Mackenzie's friend, David Hume the philosopher, and 'Louisa Venoni.' Both tales were translated into French and Italian, and of the many reprints of them, that in vol. i. of 'Classic Tales, Serious and Lively' (1806), is noticeable, because Leigh Hunt, the editor of the series, prefixed to it a discriminating essay on the writings and genius of Mackenzie. Selections from the 'Mirror,' with a eulogistic notice of Mackenzie, were published at London in 1826 by Robert Lynam [q. v.] With the aid of former contributors to the 'Mirror,' and again under Mackenzie's superintendence, a periodical of the same kind, 'The Lounger,' was issued from 6 Feb. 1785 to 6 Jan. 1787. Of its hundred and one papers, fifty-seven were written by Mackenzie. One of them, that for 9 Dec. 1786, was a glowing tribute to the genius of Burns, the first edition of whose poems had been published in the preceding July, and it included an appeal to the Scottish public to exert itself to avert Burns's contemplated migration to the West Indies.

Mackenzie was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In volume ii. of its 'Transactions' was published his 'Account of the German Theatre,' a paper read before it 21 April 1788. He did not then know German, and his acquaintance with the contemporary German drama was derived solely from French translations. Nevertheless his paper excited so much attention that Sir Walter Scott ascribed to it the beginning in Scotland of that general interest in German literature which had so marked an effect upon himself (LOCKHART, *Life of Scott*, 1850 edit. p. 56). It is said that, after studying German, Mackenzie published in 1791 'Translations of the Set of Horses by Lessing, and of two or three other Dramatic Pieces' (cf. ALLIBONE, *Dict.* p. 1177), but there is no trace of the work in the catalogue of the British Museum Library or in that of the Edinburgh Advocates' Library. Among his other contributions to the 'Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society' were memoirs, in the volume for 1796, of Lord Abercromby, the Scottish judge, and William Tytler of Woodhouselee, the champion of Mary Queen of Scots. Mackenzie was also one of the most active members of the Highland Society of Scotland. To vol. i. of its 'Prize Essays and Transactions' (1799–1824) he contributed an 'Account of its Institution and Principal Proceedings,' and to each of the succeeding five volumes an account of its principal proceedings during the period embraced in it. He was the convener and chairman of its committee appointed to inquire into the nature and authenticity of the poems of Ossian, and drew up its report (published in 1805), the gist of which was that Macpherson had greatly altered and added to fragments of poetry which were recited in the highlands of Scotland as the work of Ossian [see MACPHERSON, JAMES, 1738–1796].

Mackenzie also wrote much, though always anonymously, on contemporary politics. Of his political writings the only one which he subsequently acknowledged was his elaborate defence of Pitt's policy, in a 'Review of the Principal Proceedings of the Parliament of 1784,' which he wrote at the instance of his friend Henry Dundas, first viscount Melville [q. v.] According to his own statement it was 'anxiously revised and corrected' by Pitt himself. 'The Letters of Brutus to certain Celebrated Political Characters,' issued collectively in 1771, and strongly Pittite in tone, Mackenzie contributed to the 'Edinburgh Herald' in 1790–1. Another volume, 'Additional Letters of Brutus,' brought them down to February 1793. In 1793 appeared, still anonymously, his abridgment of the depreciatory 'Life of Thomas Paine, by Francis Oldys,' one of the pseudonyms of George Chalmers [q. v.] Mackenzie's services to the constitutional cause, as it was then called, were recognised when, in 1804, through the joint influence of Henry Dundas and George Rose, he was appointed to the lucrative office of comptroller of taxes for Scotland, which he held until his death. It required and received from him unremitting personal attention.

In 1807 his three principal fictions, with some of his tales and sketches in the 'Mirror' and the 'Lounger,' were issued at Edinburgh in three volumes as 'The Works of Henry Mackenzie.' There being only the printer's

and not a publisher's name on the title-page, the edition appears to have been a surreptitious one. Accordingly, in the following year Mackenzie issued an edition of his 'Miscellaneous Works,' in eight volumes. It contained, in addition to most of the writings mentioned in this article, the life of Thomas Blacklock [q. v.] prefixed to the edition of Blacklock's poems issued in 1793, with some poems and dramatic pieces. His only subsequent work of any note was his account of the life of John Home [q. v.], which was read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh 22 June 1812, and which, with an appendix, was prefixed to the 1822 edition of Home's 'Works.'

During his later years Mackenzie occupied a unique position in Edinburgh and Scottish society. He was a connecting link between successive generations. He had shot almost every kind of game on land which he lived to see covered by the New Town of Edinburgh. He had been the intimate friend of such Scottish literary celebrities of the eighteenth century as David Hume, John Home, and Robertson the historian, and he survived to enjoy the friendship of Sir Walter Scott and to witness the decline and fall of his fortunes. Lockhart (pp. 432, 433) gives a sketch of Mackenzie in his seventy-sixth year taking part at Abbotsford in a hunting expedition with Scott, Sir Humphry Davy, and Dr. Wollaston. He wore a white hat turned up with green, green spectacles, green jacket, long brown leather gaiters, and a dog whistle round his neck. 'Mackenzie, spectacled though he was, saw the first sitting hare, gave the word to slip the dogs, and spurred after them like a boy.' Scott, who calls him 'The Northern Addison,' heard him, in his eightieth year, read a paper on 'Dreams' before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and describes him as being still a sportsman and an angler, keenly interested in literature, and 'the life of company, with anecdotes and fun' (*ib.* p. 583).

Mackenzie died 14 Jan. 1831. He had married in 1776 Miss Penuel Grant, daughter of Sir Ludovick Grant, by whom he had eleven children. Lord Cockburn (*Memorials*, edit. of 1856, p. 265) speaks of the 'excellent conversation,' of his 'agreeable family,' and of his 'good evening parties,' which made his house 'one of the pleasantest.' 'The title of "The Man of Feeling,"' Lord Cockburn adds, 'adhered to him ever after the publication of that novel, and it is a good example of the difference there sometimes is between a man and his work. Strangers used to fancy that he must be a puerile, sentimental Harley'—the Man of Feeling of his fiction—'whereas he was far better—a hard-headed, practical man, as full of practical wisdom as most of his fictitious characters are devoid of it, and this without impairing the affectionate softness of his heart. In person he was thin, shrivelled, and yellow, kiln-dried with smoking, with something, when seen in profile, of the clever, wicked look of Voltaire.'

A fine portrait of Mackenzie, by Sir J. Watson Gordon, is in the possession of Messrs. Blackie & Son of Edinburgh; it was engraved by S. Freeman for Chambers's 'Eminent Scotsmen.' Another portrait, by Raeburn, is in the National Portrait Gallery, London. A third portrait, by W. Staveley, painted for Lord Craig in 1836, and a bust by Samuel Joseph are in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

[Mackenzie's writings; Sir Walter Scott's Miscellaneous Prose Works (1841), vol. i. and Journal, ii. 370; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen; Maginn's Works, 1885, i. 26; Gent. Mag. 1846, ii. 565; Wilson's Noctes Ambrosianæ, passim; Brit. Mus. Cat., which wrongly credits him with a worthless novel, The Man of Honour, 1834; authorities cited.] F. E.

MACKENZIE, HENRY (1808–1878), bishop suffragan of Nottingham, the fourth and youngest son of John Mackenzie, merchant, descended from the Mackenzie clan of Torridon in Ross-shire, was born in King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street, city of London, 16 May 1808. He was educated at the Merchant Taylors' School under Dr. Cherry. Owing to the death of his father he left school early, and engaged for some years in commercial pursuits; but in 1830 he entered Pembroke College, Oxford, where he had Dr. Jeune [q. v.], subsequently bishop of Peterborough, as his tutor, and formed a lifelong friendship with John Jackson (1811–1885) [q. v.], afterwards bishop of Lincoln and of London. He took an honorary fourth class in 1834, graduating M.A. in 1838 and D.D. in 1869. In 1834 he was ordained to the curacy of Wool and Lulworth, on the south coast of Dorset, and in the next year accepted a temporary engagement as chaplain to the English residents at Rotterdam. Charles James Blomfield [q. v.], bishop of London, came to Rotterdam to confirm, and at once discerned his high gifts and promise. Returning to England, Mackenzie in 1836 became curate of St. Peter's, Walworth, whence he removed in 1837 to the mastership of Bancroft's Hospital, Mile End, and becoming secretary to the committee for the erection of ten new churches in Bethnal Green contributed largely to the success of that enterprise. In 1840 he was made incumbent of the densely populated riverside parish of St. James's, Bermondsey. While at

Bermondsey he gained the friendship of Frederick Denison Maurice [q. v.], then chaplain of Guy's Hospital. Maurice recommended him to Dean Pellew [q. v.] of Norwich for the important cure of Great Yarmouth, to which he was appointed in 1844. Mackenzie was recalled to London—to the rectory of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields—by Bishop Blomfield in 1848. In 1855 he was appointed by Lord-chancellor Cranworth [see ROLFE, ROBERT MONSEY, 1790–1868] to the well-endowed living of Tydd St. Mary, in the Fens of Lincolnshire, near Wisbech. His college friend, Bishop Jackson, who in 1853 had succeeded Bishop Kaye [q. v.] in the see of Lincoln, made him one of his examining chaplains in 1855, and in 1858 collated him to the prebendal stall of Leighton Ecclesia, once held by George Herbert [q. v.] As bishop's chaplain he delivered courses of lectures on pastoral work to the candidates for holy orders, which were published in 1863. On the elevation of Dr. Jeremie [q. v.] to the deanery of Lincoln in 1864 he succeeded him as subdean and canon residentiary, and on the death of Archdeacon Wilkins in 1866 was appointed to the archdeaconry of Nottingham, exchanging the lucrative living of Tydd for the poorly endowed rectory of South Collingham, near Newark, in order that he might become resident within his archdeaconry. In 1870 the long-dormant office of bishop suffragan was revived in him on the nomination of Bishop Christopher Wordsworth, Bishop Jackson's successor in the see of Lincoln, and he was consecrated as bishop suffragan of Nottingham at St. Mary's, Nottingham, by Bishop Jackson on the feast of the Purification, 2 Feb. 1870. The revival of the office of bishop suffragan, after more than three centuries' suspension, was not at first popular. The county of Nottingham especially was disposed to regard itself slighted on being made over to the care of a 'curate-bishop.' But, careful never to overstep his subordinate relations to his diocesan, Mackenzie maintained the office with true dignity, and secured for it general respect. In 1871 he exchanged Collingham for the perpetual curacy of Scofton, near Worksop, which he also resigned in 1873 to devote himself exclusively to his episcopal duties. These he continued to fulfil till growing years and infirmities led to his resignation at the beginning of 1878.

In convocation, of which he became a member by election in 1857 and by office in 1866, few men did more varied and more useful work. He was also a prominent figure at several Church Congresses, especially that at Nottingham. He died, almost suddenly, on 15 Oct. 1878, and was buried at South Collingham.

Mackenzie was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ridley, esq., of Essequibo, by whom he had one daughter; and, secondly, to Antoinette, daughter of Sir James H. Turing, sometime her majesty's consul at Rotterdam, by whom he left six sons and five daughters.

Besides sermons, charges, and occasional pamphlets, and the 'Ordination Lectures' (1863), Mackenzie published: 1. 'The Life of Offa, King of Mercia,' 1840. 2. 'A Short Commentary on the Gospels and Acts,' 1847. 3. 'Thoughts for Hours of Retirement,' 1864. 4. 'Meditations on Psalm xxxi.' 5. 'Hymns and Verses for Sundays and Holydays,' 1871.

[Personal knowledge; private information; Times, 16–18 Oct. 1878; Guardian, October 1878.]

E. V.

MACKENZIE, JAMES (1680?–1761), physician, born about 1680, was educated at Edinburgh University, was entered at the university of Leyden 15 March 1700 (*Leyden Students*, p. 64), and was subsequently elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh. He practised for many years in Worcester 'with high reputation and success,' and he gained many learned and influential friends, including E. M. da Costa [q. v.] and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. In 1745 he was consulted, together with Philip Doddrige [q. v.], by Isaac Maddox [q. v.], then bishop of Worcester, respecting the foundation of Worcester Infirmary, and he was attending physician at that institution from its establishment until his retirement from practice in 1751, when he settled in Kidderminster. The bishop wrote him an affectionate letter as a stimulus 'to usefulness, even in retirement,' and in 1758 he responded by producing 'The History of Health and the Art of Preserving it,' Edinburgh, 8vo, dedicated to the bishop, commencing with a succinct account of man's food before the fall, and containing summaries of the general rules of health laid down by eminent physicians from Moses onwards. There are some curious notes on British writers on health, including Sir Thomas Elyot, Thomas Morgan (Cogan?), Edmund Hollyngs, William Vaughan, Thomas Venner, Edward Maynwaring, Phayer, Bulleyn, and lastly, Arbuthnot and Mead. A third edition appeared also at Edinburgh in 1760, bearing fruits of Mackenzie's friendship with the Wortley Montagus in the shape of an appendix, containing 'A Short and Clear Account of the Commencement, Progress, Utility, and Proper Management of Inoculating the Small Pox as a valuable branch of Prophylaxis.' A French translation had appeared at the Hague in 1759. Mackenzie also wrote 'Essays and Meditations on Various

Subjects,' a pious volume published posthumously at Edinburgh in 1762, and he contributed 'History of a Complete Luxation of the Thigh' to 'Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary' (1756, ii. 317). Mackenzie died at Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, on 7 Aug. 1761.

[Chambers's Worcestershire Biography, pp. 349–50; Gent. Mag. 1761, p. 382; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 308; Watt's Bibl. Brit. ii. 630; Wood's Athenæ, ed. Bliss, ii. 19; Mackenzie's book in Brit. Mus.] T. S.

MACKENZIE, JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, Lord Wharncliffe (1776–1845). [See Stuart-Wortley.]

MACKENZIE, JOHN (1648?–1696), Irish divine, was born about 1648 at Lowcross, near Cookstown, co. Tyrone, on a farm still in the possession of the family. After such school education as the place afforded he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Down, of the synod of Ulster. In 1673 he was ordained minister of the congregation of Derryloran or Cookstown, where his stipend was about 15*l.* per annum (*Records of the General Synod of Ulster*, i. 3), with a farm valued at 8*l.* or 9*l.* He was one of the eight presbyterian clergymen who took refuge in Londonderry in 1688. Remaining there during the siege, he became chaplain of Walker's regiment, and regularly officiated at the presbyterian services in the cathedral. A small volume of Mackenzie's manuscript sermons now belongs to the Rev. J. K. Leslie of Cookstown. Some of them are marked 'Derry,' and were evidently preached there during the siege. In the 'Londerias' 'Master Mackenzie' is described as having 'taught the army to fear God's great name.' After the relief of Derry he returned to his ministrations at Cookstown and to his home at Lowcross, where he continued to reside until his death in 1696. He was buried in Derryloran churchyard, where his grave, unmarked by any stone, is still pointed out.

Mackenzie is best known by his publications regarding the history of the siege of Derry. George Walker having published his 'True Account,' Mackenzie in 1690 issued his 'Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry, or the late Memorable Transactions of that City faithfully represented to Rectify the Mistakes and Supply the Omissions of Mr. Walker's Account' (64 pp., London, 1690; republished at Belfast, 1861, with an introduction and notes by W. D. Killen, D.D.) In this he gives a totally different version of many of the events of the siege, strips Walker of much of the glory which he had given to himself in his own account, and furnishes a considerable amount of information not elsewhere accessible. Before publishing the 'Narrative' Mackenzie read it over to several of the officers who had taken part in the defence of the city, and obtained their assent to it. An anonymous writer having attacked the 'Narrative' in a pamphlet entitled 'Mr. John Mackenzie's Narrative of the Siege of Londonderry a false Libel,' Mackenzie replied in 'Dr. Walker's Invisible Champion foiled, or an Appendix to the late Narrative of the Siege of Derry, wherein all the Arguments offered in a late Pamphlet to prove it a false Libel are Examined and Refuted' (13 pp., London, 1690). This terminated the controversy.

[Witherow's Historical and Literary Memorials of Presbyterianism in Ireland, 1st ser.; Reid's History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland; Preface to the Narrative; information supplied to the writer by the Rev. J. K. Leslie, Cookstown.] T. H.

MACKENZIE, JOHN, Lord Macleod, Count Cromarty in the Swedish peerage (1727–1789), major-general in the British army, born in 1727, was eldest of the twelve children of George, third earl of Cromarty [q. v.], and his wife Isabella, daughter of Sir William Gordon, bart., of Invergordon, and great-grandson of George Mackenzie, viscount Tarbat and earl of Cromarty [q. v.] His education was superintended by his uncle, Robert Dundas of Arnistoun [q. v.], lord president of the court of session, and his three tutors became ministers of the church of Scotland. His father joined the Stuart cause in 1745, and Macleod, who was only eighteen, refused a government commission offered him by Forbes of Culloden and embraced with ardour the side of the rebels. Along with his father he joined the second army at Perth. On 1 Dec. he marched from Perth to Dumblane, after which he took possession of the bridge of Allan. During a visit to Glasgow he was, on 12 Jan. 1746, introduced to Prince Charles Edward, whom he accompanied from Glasgow to the army's headquarters at Stirling. He commanded a regiment of Mackenzies at the battle of Falkirk and in other affairs, and left an interesting narrative of the rising, which is now at Tarbat House, and has been printed in full by Sir William Fraser (Fraser, *Earls of Cromartie*, vol. ii.) The narrative abruptly ends with a raid into Caithness, on which Macleod was sent by his father early in April 1746. Macleod and his father were captured by some of Lord Sutherland's militia, at Dunrobin Castle, 15 April 1746, and sent first to Inverness and afterwards to the Tower of London. A true bill for high treason was

found against Macleod 23 Aug. 1746. The brief for the crown against him is in the British Museum (Egerton MS. 2000, f. 57). At his trial, 20 Dec. 1746, Macleod pleaded guilty and threw himself on the king's mercy. He received a free pardon, dated 22 Jan. 1748, on condition that within six months of his attaining his majority he should convey to the crown all his rights and claims to the estates of the earls of Cromarty. This was duly done (Fraser, ii. cclxiii—Cromarty Writs, bundle 30, No. 16). Macleod's father, the Earl of Cromarty, had also been tried by his peers, found guilty of high treason, and sentenced to death and to a forfeiture of his estates, but the capital sentence was remitted on condition of his residing during the remainder of his life within the county of Devon.

Unwilling to be a burden on his family, Macleod left Devonshire privately in April 1749, and proceeded to Hamburg, and thence to Berlin, where he obtained letters of introduction from Marshal Keith [see Keith, James Francis Edward] to the court of Sweden. In a letter dated 16 June (old style) 1750, Macleod writes that in a few days he was to obtain a company in the Swedish regiment of Major-general Hamilton, in which he had apparently been serving as a volunteer; that Baron Hamilton, high chancellor of Sweden, his colonel's brother, was his firm friend [see Hamilton, Hugh, *d.* 1724], and that the king of Sweden had granted him a pension until better provided for (*ib.* i. cclxiii). On the recommendation of Lord George Murray, the Chevalier St. George, father of Prince Charles Edward, paid the cost of his equipment (*ib.*) In 1754 he appears to have been serving in Finland, as his father describes him as frozen up there (*ib.* i. ccxliv). In April 1755 he was promoted to major in 'an old Swedish regiment' (*Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 33055). He afterwards visited Denmark, to see the manœuvres of the Danish troops. As a volunteer with the Prussian army and aide-de-camp to Marshal Keith, he made the campaign in Bohemia in 1757, and was present at the battle and siege of Prague (*ib.*) He left a narrative of this campaign, which is printed by Fraser.

When war broke out between Sweden and Prussia, Macleod, by the advice of Keith, went back to Sweden, and soon after obtained leave to visit England; application to enter the British service failed, it is said, through the misjudgment of his uncle, Sir John Gordon. Macleod went back to Sweden. In a letter of 30 Jan. 1762, his father states that Macleod had been made a knight of the Swedish order of the North Star, and expressed gratification at Macleod and his brother George having qualified as freeholders in Ross and Cromarty, and so obtained a footing again in the old country. Macleod rose to the rank of colonel (or by some accounts lieutenant-general) in the Swedish army, and received the title of Count Cromarty.

Returning to England in 1777, during the early part of the American war, Macleod was graciously received by George III, and, partly through the good offices of his cousin, Henry Dundas [see Dundas, Henry, first Viscount Melville], an offer made by him to raise a regiment of highlanders was accepted. His commission as colonel was dated 19 Dec. 1777. In a few weeks a fine body of 840 highlanders was got together, to which were added 236 lowlanders, raised by David (afterwards Sir David) Baird [q. v.] and other officers, and a few English and Irish. The regiment, 1,100 strong, marched to Elgin, and was passed for the service by General Skene in April 1778, and became the 73rd foot. Orders were at once issued for the formation of a second battalion. This was speedily completed, and from being an exile Macleod found himself at the head of a splendid corps of 2,200 of his countrymen, of whom 1,800 were from the neighbourhood in which his family once had its home. Stewart cites it as a remarkable example of the traditional influence of an old and respected name.

Macleod embarked for India with the 1st battalion 73rd and other troops early in 1779. In accordance with instructions they occupied the island of Goree, which the French had abandoned for Senegal, and placed a garrison of the 75th and African corps there. They were delayed some months refitting at the Cape, and landed at Madras 20 Jan. 1780. Two days previously the 2nd battalion 73rd, under Macleod's brother George, landed at Gibraltar, as part of Admiral Rodney's relief, and bore a distinguished part in the subsequent defence. On 20 July 1780 tidings reached Madras of the irruption of Hyder Ali into the Carnatic. Three days later Macleod, as senior king's officer, urged on the president of the council the need of military preparations in the event of the rumours proving true. 'What can we do?' was the reply, 'we have no money,' 'but,' it was added, 'we mean to collect an army, and you are to command it.' Troops were then got together at Poonamallee, which Macleod was directed to march to Conjeveram. He remonstrated with the council as to the inadequacy of the force, saying, 'I have always observed that when you despise your enemy, he ends by giving you a d—d rap over the knuckles' (Hook, *Life of Baird*, i. 17). The

troops were marched to St. Thomas's Mount, and there encamped. On 25 Aug. Sir Hector Munro [q. v.] arrived from Calcutta, where he had been in command, and took command of the troops, and a movement was made to effect a junction at Conjeveram with the detachment from Guntoor under Colonel William Baillie (*d.* 1782) [q. v.], which ended in the destruction of Baillie's detachment, and of a small reinforcement, including the flank companies of Macleod's regiment, which Munro sent to its aid. Munro's troops returned to Madras, and their safe return is said to have been due to the skill of Macleod. Soon after their return, Sir Eyre Coote (1726–1783) [q. v.] arrived and assumed the chief command. Macleod, on 12 Dec. 1780, was appointed president of a general court-martial for the trial of Brigadier Stuart. He appears to have had a dispute on some point of military etiquette with Coote, who wrote to him on 16 Aug. 1781, from camp Chaultrie, 'I cannot help expressing my regret that your lordship should have experienced a necessity for coming to the resolution of going home upon the principle your lordship has mentioned' (Fraser, i. cclv). Macleod went home, and in 1783 became a major-general on the British establishment.

After the 71st highlanders, raised in 1776 by Lieutenant-general Simon Fraser [see Fraser, Simon, 1726–1782], had been disbanded at the close of the American war, the 73rd or Macleod's highlanders, which had greatly distinguished themselves under Eyre Coote, were renumbered as the 71st. They are now the 1st highland light infantry (late 71st foot), and are not to be confused with a battalion of the 42nd highlanders, which under Colonel (afterwards General) Norman Macleod performed distinguished service at Mangalore and elsewhere in the war with Hyder Ali, and succeeded Macleod's regiment in the position of 73rd foot.

In December 1780, when still in India, Macleod was returned to parliament, amid great local rejoicing, as member for Ross-shire. The family estates were restored to him in 1784, on payment of a sum of 19,000*l.* to relieve the property of certain burdens. He commenced rebuilding Tarbat House, destroyed in 1745, and improving the policies. He died at Edinburgh 2 April 1789, aged 62. He was laid beside his mother in the old churchyard of the Canongate, where is a monument to mother and son. He married in 1786 Margery, eldest daughter of the sixteenth Lord Forbes, but had no issue. His widow married, secondly, John Murray, fourth duke of Atholl. She died in 1842. The Cromarty estates devolved on his cousin Kenneth Mackenzie of Cromartie, son of the Hon. Roderick Mackenzie, second son of the second earl. They now have passed through the female line to the Duke of Sutherland.

George Mackenzie (1741–1787), a younger brother of Lord Macleod, was long an officer of the 1st royal Scots, and commanded the 2nd battalion 73rd at the defence of Gibraltar. After the disbanding of that battalion at Stirling, in October 1783 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the surviving battalion, which became the 71st (late 73rd) highlanders. He died at Wallajabad, 4 June 1787, aged 46. A monument was erected to him in the burying-ground of Fort St. George 'by the officers of his regiment and by his nephew and name-son, George Mackenzie, 75th regiment, who had fought and bled at his side.'

[Burke's Peerages under 'Cromartie,' 'Elibank,' and 'Sutherland;' Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 399; Sir William Fraser's Earls of Cromartie, Edinburgh, 1876, 2 vols.; Stewart's Scottish Highlanders, ii. 124–56; Cannon's Hist. Rec. 71st Highland Light Inf.; Mill's Hist. of India, vol. iv.; Wilks's Sketches of South of India.] H. M. C.

MACKENZIE, JOHN (1806–1848), Gaelic scholar, was born on 17 July 1806 in the parish of Gairloch, Ross-shire. His father, Alexander Mackenzie, held some lands on the north side of Lochewe, and claimed kinship with the lairds of Gairloch. The family had been in comfortable circumstances, but misfortune had overtaken it. Mackenzie left the parish school of Gairloch at an early age, and was apprenticed to an itinerant carpenter and joiner of the district. During his wanderings Mackenzie began to write down the popular songs and airs which he heard sung. An accident met with while at work compelled him to return to Gairloch, and there he collected the poems of William Ross [q. v.], which were then only preserved orally. The volume was published in Inverness in 1830, and contained a prefatory memoir by Mackenzie. With a view to publishing other of the poems which he had collected, he went to Glasgow in 1833, and he published a second edition of Ross's poems there in 1834. In 1836 he was appointed a book-keeper in the Glasgow University printing-office, and sold his collection of Gaelic poetry to a publisher. The book appeared in 1841, under the title of 'The Beauties of Gaelic Poetry,' and it occupies a position in Gaelic literature second only to the collections that have been made of Ossian. It contained biographies in English of thirty-six of the better-known authors, and an introduction, also in

English, on the history and poetry of the Celts, contributed by James Logan [q. v.], author of 'The Scottish Gael.' Mackenzie afterwards prepared a Gaelic history of Prince Charles, and edited a collection of Gaelic Jacobite songs, both volumes appearing in 1844. Entering the service of Messrs. Maclachlan & Stewart, an Edinburgh firm of publishers, he translated several theological works (infra) into Gaelic, edited the last edition of Duncan MacIntyre's [q. v.] poems, compiled the English-Gaelic part of MacAlpine's 'Gaelic Dictionary,' and assisted with the editing of the Gaelic magazine 'Cuaitear nan Gleann.' In 1847 he issued a prospectus of an enlarged edition of 'The Beauties of Gaelic Poetry,' but died at Poolewe on 19 Aug. 1848, before the project was carried out. His materials seem to have disappeared. A monument was erected by public subscription over his grave in 1878 (cf. *Celtic Mag.* 1877).

Mackenzie's original work is insignificant, and he included only one song of his own in the 'Cuaitear.' He translated or edited about thirty different Gaelic works, including, besides those mentioned, Baxter's 'Call to the Unconverted,' Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 'World to Come,' &c., Dyer's 'Christ's Famous Titles,' and Dr. Guthrie's 'Christian's Great Interest.' Mackenzie's English-Gaelic part of MacAlpine's 'Dictionary' is published separately.

[An account of Mackenzie, written from information supplied by his brother, appeared in the Celtic Mag. vol. ii.] J. R. M.

MACKENZIE, JOHN KENNETH (1850–1888), medical missionary, born at Yarmouth, Norfolk, on 25 Aug. 1850, was younger son of Alexander Mackenzie, a native of Ross-shire, by his wife Margaret, a member of a Breconshire family. His parents soon removed to Bristol. After being educated at a private school there, he entered a merchant's office as clerk in 1865. He supplied the defects of his education by private study, and devoted all his leisure time to evangelical work among the poorer classes in Bristol. Soon abandoning commercial life, he studied medicine with the intention of becoming a medical missionary. In October 1870 he entered the Bristol Medical School, and in 1874 obtained medical diplomas from London and Edinburgh. For a time he attended the Royal Ophthalmic Hospital in London. In 1875 the London Missionary Society appointed him superintendent of a newly founded medical station at Hankow, China, where he arrived on 8 June after an adventurous voyage. A mission had been established there in 1861, and a hospital was founded in 1867, connected with the new medical station. He threw himself with ardour into the work, making excursions into the surrounding district, and gaining the confidence of the natives by his skill as a doctor. The unhealthy climate forced him to seek another place of residence, and in March 1879 he was removed to Tien-tsin, where a hospital had been established ten years before. Here, as at Hankow, he speedily gained a high reputation among the Chinese, and he obtained funds for the erection of a new hospital, which was opened on 2 Dec. 1880. One of his most important works in Tien-tsin was the founding of a medical school for native students. Owing to the illness of his wife he returned to London in February 1883, but arrived at Tien-tsin again on 25 Sept. 1883. He died there 1 April 1888 of small-pox, contracted while attending a native patient.

[Mrs. Bryson's John Kenneth Mackenzie, Medical Missionary in China, 1891, compiled from his diary.] A. H. M.

MACKENZIE, KENNETH, fourth Earl of Seaforth (*d.* 1701), was the elder son of Kenneth, third earl, by Isabel, daughter of Sir John Mackenzie, baronet, of Tarbat. On 31 July 1675 the sheriffdom of Ross was renewed to him and his father. He succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1678, and on 31 March 1681 he was served heir male of his grandfather, Kenneth, lord Mackenzie of Kintail. On the accession of James II in 1685 he was made a privy councillor, and in 1687 (on the revival of the order) a companion of the Thistle. At the revolution he adhered to James, whom he followed to France. Returning with him to Ireland he was at the siege of Londonderry, and was subsequently created Marquis of Seaforth. After the battle of Killiecrankie and the death of Claverhouse, James, writing on 30 Nov. 1689 from Dublin Castle to Colonel Cannon, promised to send to him Seaforth to 'head his friends and followers' (*Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 333). For some time his castle of Brahan was garrisoned by Hugh Mackay [q. v.] After General Thomas Buchan [q. v.] undertook the command of the Jacobite forces, Seaforth prepared to join him with a body of the northern clans, but, on learning of Buchan's defeat at Cromdale on 1 May 1690, he sent two of his clan to arrange terms with the government. He affirmed that he had merely taken up arms for the sake of appearances, and never had any real intention of joining Buchan. He also offered security for his future peaceable behaviour, but Mackay replied that he would

be satisfied with no other security than the delivery of his person. Thereupon he agreed to deliver himself up to be confined in Inverness, only stipulating that he should be seized at his seat with a show of force to hide his voluntary submission from the clan. On a party being sent to capture him he, however, changed his mind and disappointed them, pleading that his delicate health would suffer from imprisonment. Thereupon Mackay resolved to treat his vassals 'with the rigour of military execution;' but, desirous for their sake to avoid extremities, he caused information of his intentions to be sent to Seaforth (MACKAY, *Memoirs*, p. 102), who thereupon surrendered himself and was confined in the castle of Inverness. In consequence of a warrant of the privy council, 7 Oct. 1690, he was brought to Edinburgh and imprisoned in the castle. His relative George Mackenzie, viscount Tarbat, first earl of Cromarty [q. v.], made strong representations to Lord Melville against the impolicy of his imprisonment (*Leven and Melville Papers*, pp. 567, 585), but he was retained a prisoner till 7 Jan. 1692, when he was allowed his liberty within ten miles of Edinburgh. On 7 May he was apprehended at Pencaitland and confined to the castle of Inverness, and was not finally liberated till 1 March 1696–7. Afterwards he went to France, and died in Paris in January 1701.

By his wife Lady Frances (*d.*1732), second daughter of William Herbert, marquis of Powis, he had two sons, William, fifth earl [q. v.], and Alexander; a daughter, Mary, married John Caryll, son of John Caryll (1666?–1736) [q. v.] A portrait of the fourth earl is at Brahan.

[Leven and Melville Papers (Bannatyne Club); General Mackay's Memoirs (*ib.*); Mackenzie's History of the Mackenzies, pp. 209–16; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 484.]

T. F. H.

MACKENZIE, KENNETH (1754–1833), lieutenant-general. [See DOUGLAS, SIR KENNETH.]

MACKENZIE, KENNETH DOUGLAS (1811–1873), colonel, born 1 Feb. 1811, was only son and eldest child of Donald Mackenzie and his wife, the daughter of T. Mylne of Mylnefield, Perthshire, and nephew of General Sir Kenneth Douglas [q. v.] On 25 Nov. 1831 he was appointed ensign in the 92nd Gordon highlanders, in which he became lieutenant in 1836 and captain in 1844, all by purchase. He served with the regiment in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and at home. During the Irish insurrection of 1848, when he was acting as brigadier-major of the flying column under Major-general John Macdonald (*d.* 1869), to whom he had been adjutant in the 92nd, his courage and self-reliance brought him into notice. On the arrest of William Smith O'Brien [q. v.] at Thurles railway station on 5 Aug. 1848, Mackenzie, in order to keep the fact a secret, so as to avoid a possible attempt at a rescue or a destruction of the line, contrived to stop a passenger train, in which to send O'Brien to Dublin. The engine-driver refused to comply with Mackenzie's order until Mackenzie held a pistol to his head and threatened to kill him (*Ann. Reg.* 1848). Mackenzie was 'held to have exercised a sound discretion, which would have been a good legal defence to him if he had proceeded to put his threat into execution' (PRENDERGAST, *Law relating to Officers of the Army*, p. 169). Sir George Grey [q. v.] stated in the House of Commons that Mackenzie's conduct had received the highest commendation of the commander-in-chief, the Duke of Wellington.

Mackenzie soon after received the appointment of deputy-assistant adjutant-general in Dublin, which he held until the Crimean war. He went to Turkey as brigade-major of Codrington's brigade of the light division, with which he landed in the Crimea, and was present at the Alma and Inkermann and before Sevastapol. He was made brevet-major 12 Dec. 1854, and brevet lieutenant-colonel 2 Nov. 1855. From the beginning of 1855 to the end of the war he served first as deputy-assistant quartermaster-general, and then as an assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters before Sevastopol, and latterly as assistant quartermaster-general at Balaklava. Lord Raglan described him as 'not to be surpassed in efficiency by any officer in the army.' After the war he went back to Dublin as deputy-assistant adjutant-general. He became major in the 92nd in 1857, accompanied the regiment to India in January 1858, and served in the Central Indian campaign (medal), and was made an assistant adjutant-general in Bengal. In June 1869 he was sent to quell a mutiny in the 5th Bengal Europeans at Berhampore, a service for which he was thanked by the governor-general in council, and by the secretary of state. In 1860 he was deputy quartermaster-general and head of the department in the expedition to the north of China (C.B. and medal). He was promoted to a lieutenant-colonelcy unattached in 1861, and became brevet-colonel 1 April 1869. He was assistant adjutant-general in Dublin during the Fenian disturbances of 1865–6, and on 1 April 1870 was appointed assistant quartermaster-general at the horse guards, in which capacity he took

a very active part in organising the first 'autumn manœuvres,' which were held on Dartmoor in the late summer of 1873. Driving out from the camp to dinner at a country house in the neighbourhood, on Sunday, 24 Aug. 1873, Mackenzie and his brother-in-law, Captain Colomb, attempted to ford the little river Meavy, which was flooded with the recent rains, when the horse was swept off his legs, the gig upset, and the occupants with difficulty reached the bank. Mackenzie died immediately afterwards of syncope induced by exhaustion. He left a widow, daughter of Lieutenant-general G. T. Colomb, whom he married in 1861.

[Foster's Baronetage under 'Douglas of Glenbervie;' Monthly and Hart's Army Lists; Kinglake's Crimea, 6th ed. vi. 37, 58, 61, vii. 467; Wolseley's Campaign in China; Times newspaper, 26 Aug. 1873, and Lancet and Army and Navy Gazette, 30 Aug. 1873. Mackenzie was not in the first Afghan war nor one of 'Akhbar's captives,' as stated in the Broad Arrow, 30 Aug. 1873, the officer alluded to being a namesake in the Madras army.] H. M. C.

MACKENZIE, Sir MORELL (1837–1892), physician, descended from the Scottish family of Mackenzie of Scatwell, in the parish of Contin, Ross-shire, was the eldest son of Stephen Mackenzie, a surgeon. He was born at Leytonstone on 7 July 1837, and was educated at Dr. Greig's school in Walthamstow. His father was killed by a fall from his carriage in 1851, and soon afterwards he entered the Union Insurance Office as a clerk, but he quickly resigned the post in order to study medicine at the London Hospital. In 1858 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and afterwards spent one year at Paris and another in Vienna. In 1859 he visited Czermak at Pesth, and learnt from him the use of the laryngoscope, an instrument invented by Manuel Garcia, the great singing-master, which Czermak was then bringing into clinical use. About the same time Mackenzie spent a few months in Italy. After his return to England he held several of the minor appointments on the staff of the London Hospital, graduating as bachelor of medicine at the London University in 1861, and taking the degree of doctor of medicine in the following year. The Jacksonian prize of the Royal College of Surgeons was awarded to him in 1863 for an essay 'On the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Larynx: the diagnostic indications to include the appearances as seen in the living person.' To this subject he subsequently devoted his whole life. He was appointed assistant physician to the London Hospital on 5 Sept. 1866, and in 1873 he became full physician there, a post which he resigned a few months afterwards. In 1863 the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat was founded in King Street, Golden Square, chiefly through his exertions, and in its management he at once took a leading part.

Mackenzie rapidly obtained a large private practice, principally in the treatment of diseases of the throat, but his large practice and repeated attacks of asthma did not prevent him from publishing numerous books and articles. He was the first Englishman who became expert in operations on the larynx and adjacent parts, and his acknowledged eminence in this capacity led to his being called upon in 1887 to attend at Berlin the crown prince of Germany, afterwards the Emperor Frederick III, who was attacked by cancer in the throat. Endowed by nature with great manipulative skill, constant practice had rendered him a master in the use of the laryngoscope and of the laryngeal forceps; but he was also by nature somewhat indiscreet, and his mind was essentially polemical. In the early stages of a disease so insidious as cancer there are always sufficient grounds to base diametrically opposite views of the cause producing the patient's symptoms. In the case of the emperor of Germany, Mackenzie chose to take the more hopeful view, stating at the time of his first visit to Berlin that it was impossible to decide on the nature of the disease. The English physician doubtless found on reaching the German court that he was the object of some jealousy, and this feeling was rapidly intensified by the aggressive manner which he assumed in self-defence. The outcome of the relations thus strained was a violent and unseemly quarrel between Mackenzie and his German colleagues, in the course of which insinuations were made entirely unworthy of the high positions held by the contending parties. Professor von Bergmann, one of the chief German surgeons in attendance, retired from the case on 30 April 1888, and on 15 June following the patient died. Mackenzie was so ill-advised as to publish details which should have been kept secret. The German doctors issued a medical account of the illness. Mackenzie replied in a popular work called 'Frederick the Noble,' which appeared in October 1888. It is, however, only just to him to state that the publication of his book was due to representations made to him from influential quarters, representations so strong as to lead him, perhaps against his better judgment, to abandon the purely medical report he had at first projected, and to

substitute for it a popular and singularly injudicious treatise, which brought upon him the censure of the Royal College of Surgeons on 10 Jan. 1889.

If it had not been for this episode in his career, Mackenzie would have been remembered as an able practitioner in a special department of medicine, endowed with great mechanical skill and power of invention. He was rewarded for his services at Berlin with the distinction of knight bachelor, conferred upon him in September 1887; and the Emperor Frederick decorated him, during the course of his illness, with the grand cross of the Hohenzollern order.

Mackenzie lived in Harley Street, London, and there died on 3 Feb. 1892. He is buried in the graveyard of St. Mary's Church at Wargrave in Berkshire. He married in 1863 Margaret, daughter of John Bouch of Bickley Park, Kent, and left issue.

Portraits appeared in 'Contemporary Medical Men,' vol. ii. Leicester, 1888, and in the 'Journal of Laryngology,' vol. vi.

Mackenzie published: 'Manual of Diseases of the Throat and Nose,' 2 vols. 8vo, London; vol. i. 1880; vol. ii. 1884. A most comprehensive work, excellently written; it is the standard text-book on the subject, and has been translated into German and French. Minor works are: 1. 'Treatment of Hoarseness and Loss of Voice,' 12mo, London, 1863; 2nd edit. 8vo, 1868; 3rd edit. 1871. 2. 'On the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Larynx,' Jacksonian prize essay, the manuscript of which is preserved in the library of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, bound in three volumes with an appendix. The drawings which accompany the essay are some of the first representations of the human larynx as it appears during life. 3. 'Use of the Laryngoscope,' 8vo, London, 1865; 2nd edit. 1866; 3rd edit. 1871. 4. 'Essays on Growths in the Larynx,' 8vo, London, 1874. 5. 'Diphtheria, its Nature and Treatment,' 8vo, 1879. 6. 'Hay Fever and Paroxysmal Sneezing,' London, 8vo, 1884; 5th edit. 1887. 7. 'Hygiene of the Vocal Organs,' London, 12mo, 1886. 8. 'The Fatal Illness of Frederick the Noble,' London, 8vo, 1888. 9. 'Essays,' with portrait, London, 1893.

[Obituary notices in the Journal of Laryngology 1892, vi. 95–108; Internat. Centralblatt für Laryngologie, Rhinologie u.s.w. Marz, 1892, s. 411–17; the English medical journals for February 1892. There is an impartial résumé of the German controversy in the Times of 16 Oct. 1888, p. 6. Information kindly supplied by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., who is preparing a biography.] D'A. P.

McKENZIE, MURDOCH, the elder (*d.* 1797), hydrographer, possibly the grandson of Murdoch Mackenzie (1600–1688), bishop of Orkney, was descended from a younger branch of the Gairloch family (KEITH, *Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops*). He was employed before 1749 in surveying the Orkney and Shetland Islands for the admiralty and the East India Company. In 1749 he laid a paper on 'The State of the Tides in Orkney' before the Royal Society (*Phil. Trans.*), and in 1750 published 'Orcades: or a Geographical and Hydrographical Survey of the Orkney and Lewis Islands' (fol.), with charts. In 1752 he was sent in the Culloden sloop, in company with Captain Rodney, to examine a new and, as it proved, imaginary island, which had been reported as seen in long. 24° 30′ west of the Lizard (HANNAY, *Rodney*, p. 29; *Naval Chronicle*, i. 357). He was afterwards definitely employed as surveyor of the admiralty, and surveyed with compass the north coast of Ireland and the west coast of Scotland, the results of which were published in 1776 as 'Nautical Description of the West Coast of Great Britain from Bristol Channel to Cape Wrath,' and 'Nautical Description of the Coast of Ireland,' both in folio. He also published in 1760 'A Chart of the Atlantic Ocean,' on a large scale, drawn on the circular projection which he invented. In 1771 he was succeeded in his office of admiralty surveyor by his nephew, Murdoch McKenzie the younger [q. v.], and seems to have retired from the active duties of his profession, though in 1774 he brought out 'A Treatise on Marine Surveying,' 4to; a second edition of which, in 1819, was edited by James Horsburgh [q.v.] In May 1774 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. His certificate, which describes him as 'of Hampstead,' and 'well acquainted with mathematical and philosophical learning,' was signed by Sir Joseph Banks, Solander, Thomas Pennant, and others. He withdrew from the society in 1796, probably on account of his advanced age. He died in the following year, and was buried at Minehead in Somerset on 16 Oct. (information from the vicar of Minehead).

McKenzie's work, carried out with very inadequate means and with undue haste, to gratify the admiralty's demand for quantity in preference to quality, was of the nature of rough examination rather than of accurate survey; but his 'Treatise on Marine Surveying' is still esteemed.

[Dawson's Memoirs of Hydrography, i. 3; Brit. Mus. Cat.; information from the Royal Society; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] J. K. L.

McKENZIE, MURDOCH, the younger (1743–1829), commander in the navy and hydrographer, born in 1743, was the nephew of Murdoch McKenzie the elder [q. v.] He is said to have been a midshipman of the Dolphin in her voyage round the world under Commodore John Byron [q. v.], 1764–6. In 1771 he succeeded his uncle as surveyor of the admiralty. In 1773 he was surveying the coast of Cornwall, in 1775 the coast of Kent, in 1779 the south coast of Devon. On 5 Aug. 1779 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the navy, but the promotion made no difference in his work. In 1780 he surveyed the channel between the Isle of Sheppey and the mainland, an idea having been started that the Dutch might attempt to get again into the Medway by this passage. In 1781 he surveyed the Needles, at the request of the Trinity House, in order to determine the best way of protecting vessels from the rocks. About this time his eyesight began to fail, but he continued to act as chief surveyor of the admiralty till 1788. His charts were not published till 1804, and it does not appear that he had anything to do with that stage of the work. He was promoted to be commander on 31 Jan. 1814, and died on 27 Jan. 1829, in his eighty-sixth year (*Gent. Mag.* 1829 pt. i. p. 188). He is described as of Minehead in Somerset. The confusion between the two hydrographers of the same name is almost inextricable, and the 'Treatise on Marine Surveying' is commonly attributed to the nephew.

[Dawson's Memoirs of Hydrography, i. 8.]

J. K. L.

MACKENZIE, ROBERT (1823–1881), miscellaneous writer, born in 1823 at Barry, Forfarshire, where his father was parish schoolmaster, was educated by his father and at a school at St. Andrews. The family moved to Dundee, and Mackenzie was apprenticed as a clerk in a merchant's office. He served in various situations, but about 1843 became reporter to the 'Northern Warder,' which he afterwards sub-edited. He quitted journalism for commerce, and became partner in the firm of Mackenzie, Ramsay & Co., which failed after the crisis of 1857. He then returned to journalism, frequently visited America, and wrote a few books. Just before his death he was actively engaged as agent for the Westinghouse Brake Company. He died at his house in Magdalen Yard Road, Dundee, on 2 Feb. 1881. He had married, first, a daughter of John Home Scott, and secondly a daughter of William Cunningham (1805–1861) [q. v.], and left four children.

His chief works were: 1. 'The United States of America. A History,' London, 1870, 8vo. 2. 'The Nineteenth Century. A History,' London, 1880, 8vo; abridged in 1881 as 'The Reign of Queen Victoria.' 3. 'America. A History,' London, 1882, 8vo. He also edited with notes in 1883 an incomplete edition of 'Gulliver's Travels.'

[Dundee Advertiser, 3 Feb. 1881; Northern Warder, 4 Feb. 1881; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

W. A. J. A.

MACKENZIE, ROBERT SHELTON (1809–1880), miscellaneous writer, born at Drews Court, co. Limerick, on 22 June 1809, was the second son of Captain Kenneth Mackenzie, an officer in the army, and author of a volume of Gaelic poetry, published in Glasgow in 1796. Robert was educated at a school in Fermoy, co. Cork, where his father held the office of postmaster after his retirement from the army, and at the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to an apothecary in Cork. He seems to have opened a school in Fermoy after serving his term, and in 1825–6 was still in that town, writing poems for the 'Dublin and London Magazine' and other journals, over the signature of 'Sholto.' The statement that he graduated in medicine at Dublin is unconfirmed by the university register. About 1828 he acted for a short time as editor of a paper at Hanley, Staffordshire. It was in 1828 that his first work, a volume of poems entitled 'Lays of Palestine,' appeared in London. After 1830 he went to London, and wrote for various journals, including the 'Lady's Magazine' and the 'London Magazine.' He contributed biographies to 'The Georgian Era' (1832–4), and was engaged on the staff of several London newspapers. In 1834, according to his biographers, he received the degree of LL.D. at Glasgow. Besides writing for the 'Dublin University Magazine' (1837–8), he edited the 'Liverpool Journal' and corresponded with American papers. He was the first European correspondent for the American press, and in 1852 emigrated to the United States, settling in New York, and engaging in literary work. In 1857 he went to Philadelphia, and there remained till his death on 30 Nov. 1880. The statement that he obtained the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford is an error.

His original writings are not remarkable, but one or two of his compilations are extremely useful. Besides 'Lays of Palestine' (London, 1828), he published in England 'The Dramatic Works of J. S. Knowles,' with biographical introduction, &c. (4to, London, 1838); 'Titian, a Romance of Venice' (3 vols. 12mo, London, 1843); 'Life of Guizot,' prefixed to a translation of

'Democracy and its Mission' (1846); 'Partnership en Commandite,' a work on commercial law (8vo, 1847); 'Mornings at Matlock,' a collection of stories (3 vols. 8vo, London, 1850).

The remainder of his works, chiefly compilations, with notes and memoirs, were issued in America. His editions of 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' 5 vols. 1854 (another edition, of which only a hundred copies were printed, was published in 1861–3, 4to, the second and fifth vols. bearing the latter date), and Dr. Maginn's 'Miscellaneous Works' (5 vols. 1855–7) are of standard value. Other of his productions after leaving England were Shiel's 'Sketches of the Irish Bar,' with memoirs and notes (2 vols. 8vo, New York, 1854); De Quincey's 'Klosterheim,' with memoir (8vo, 1855); 'Life of Curran,' by his son, with additions by R. S. M. (12mo, 1855); 'Bits of Blarney,' sketches and stories (12mo, 1855); Lady Morgan's 'O'Briens and O'Flaherties,' with introduction (2 vols. 1857); 'Tresillian, or the Story-tellers' (12mo, Philadelphia, 1859); 'Memoirs of Robert Houdin' (1859); 'Father Tom and the Pope, or a Night at the Vatican,' with preface (16mo, Philadelphia, 1868. Mackenzie assigns this famous sketch to John Fisher Murray [q. v.] in error; it was written by Sir Samuel Ferguson [q. v.]); 'Life of Charles Dickens,' with hitherto unpublished letters, anecdotes, &c. (12mo, Philadelphia, 1870); 'Sir Walter Scott, the Story of his Life' (12mo, Boston, 1871). The three works which Allibone says Mackenzie had in preparation in 1880—namely, 'The Poets and Poetry of Ireland,' 'Men of '98,' and 'Actors and Actresses'—were not completed.

[Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit. ii. 178; Drake's Dict. of Amer. Biog. pp. 584–5; Appleton's Cyclop. of Amer. Biog. iv. 134; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

D. J. O'D.

MACKENZIE, SAMUEL (1785–1847), portrait-painter, was born in the parish of Kilmuir, Ross-shire, in 1785 (information from his son), and he is probably the child (name omitted) of William Mackenzie, fisherman in Portlich, Ross-shire, and Ann Mackenzie his spouse, whose birth on 28 Dec. and baptism 31 Dec. 1785 are recorded in the Kilmuir parish register. His father died before he had attained the age of eight, and he became a herd-boy in the service of an uncle. He also worked in the north, under Telford, as a superintendent of stone-hewers. To avoid the press-gang he came on foot to Edinburgh, where he was employed by Dalziel, a marble-cutter in Leith Walk. The arms over the entrance of the Bank of Scotland and the sphinxes in Charlotte Square were carved by him and John Marshall. Deeply impressed by the paintings of Raeburn, he began, at the age of about twenty-five, to study as a portrait-painter. His productions gained for him Raeburn's friendship, and he worked in Raeburn's studio. In 1812, when he was residing in Shakespeare Square, he contributed a portrait of a gentleman to the Exhibition of Associated Artists, Edinburgh, and he continued to contribute to the same exhibitions from 1814 to 1816. He was much employed by George Gordon, fifth duke of Gordon [q. v.], and James Innes Ker, fifth duke of Roxburghe [q. v.], and for a time visited the north annually to paint portraits. In 1821 his full-length of the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Marquis of Bowmont appeared in the first modern exhibition of the Royal Institution, Edinburgh; and his contributions there from 1825 to 1829 included the group of Mrs. Burns, widow of the poet, and her granddaughter, engraved by William Holl [q. v.] in 'The Land of Burns.' He also painted Lord Brougham.

Mackenzie was one of the twenty-four artists who in 1829 were admitted members of the Scottish Academy (Harvey, *Notes on the Royal Scottish Academy*), which obtained its royal charter in 1838, and, with the single exception of 1842, he contributed to every exhibition of that body till 1846, showing mainly portraits. In 1830 he exhibited a portrait of James Silk Buckingham [q. v.] He also exhibited a few genre subjects, such as 'The Beggar Girl,' 1839, and 'The Sailor's Orphan Boy,' 1841. He was considered especially successful in his female portraits, and he painted some fancy heads, several of which have been engraved. Examples of his art are at Floors and Gordon Castles, and in the possession of the Royal Scottish Academy. He was a man of considerable culture, and a good mathematician. He was particularly interested in horology, and constructed sundials for every latitude. Of kindly character, he was especially helpful to young artists. Mackenzie painted the portrait of the Rev. Dr. David Dickson (1780–1842) [q. v.], and modelled the head in Alexander Handyside Ritchie's monument to Dickson in St. Cuthbert's burying-ground, Edinburgh. He died in Edinburgh, 23 Jan. 1847, and was buried in the Warriston cemetery.

[Information from the family; Redgrave's Dict.; Catalogues of Royal Scottish Academy and of their Loan Exhibition of 1880, and of Exhibitions referred to above; Scots Mag. 1892.]

J. M. G.

MACKENZIE, the Hon. Mrs. STEWART (1783–1862), widow of Sir Samuel Hood. [See Stewart-Mackenzie.]

MACKENZIE, THOMAS, Lord Mackenzie (1807–1869), Scottish judge, son of George Mackenzie, a tradesman of Perth, was born on 16 May 1807. He received his early education at the Perth academy, and after studying two years at the university of St. Andrews, went to Edinburgh, where, while following the occupation of clerk, he succeeded in qualifying himself for the Scottish bar, to which he was called in 1832. He owed his success at the bar chiefly to the patronage of Lord-advocate Rutherford, to whom he acted as junior, and who highly valued his careful attention to details. In 1851 he was appointed sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, and solicitor-general, and in December 1854 was raised to the bench in the court of session, with the title Lord Mackenzie. He is credited with drafting the Bankruptcy Act of Scotland in 1856. He retired from the bench in 1864, and died on 26 Sept. 1869. 'No warm friendships,' said a writer in the 'Scotsman,' 'had he, no wife, no public explosions of benevolence, no quarrels. He toiled on to the end like a machine. Labour of the brain had become to him a sort of second nature, and in it he found the chief and almost only pleasure in life.' Mackenzie was the author of 'Studies in Roman Law, with Comparative Views of the Laws of France, England, and Scotland,' 1862, a clear and well-arranged text-book, which has passed into several editions.

[Scotsman, 29 Sept. 1869; Men of the Time; Men of the Reign.]

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, fifth Earl of Seaforth (*d.* 1740), known among the highlanders as 'William Dubh' (the black), was the eldest son of Kenneth, fourth earl [q. v.], by Lady Frances Herbert. Shortly after the accession of George I in 1714 he was ordered to confine himself within his own castle (Rae, *History of the Rebellion*, edit. 1741, p. 77). He attended the meeting convened by John Erskine, earl of Mar (1675–1732) [q. v.], at Braemar in 1715, when the standard of the Pretender was raised. At the head of over three thousand men, including the Macdonalds, Rosses, and others, he set out in October to join Mar at Perth (*ib.* p. 330). John Gordon, earl of Sutherland (1668–1733) [q. v.], endeavoured to bar his passage, but on being attacked retreated to Bonar (*ib.* p. 331), and Seaforth, after harassing his country and collecting large quantities of booty, continued his march southwards. He was present at Sheriffmuir. After the battle he was nominated by the Chevalier lieutenant-general and commander of the northern counties, and went north to endeavour to recover Inverness, which had been captured for the government by Simon Fraser, lord Lovat [q. v.] ('Earl of Mar's Journal' in Patten, *History of the Rebellion*, part ii. p. 117). Although joined by Alexander Gordon, marquis of Huntly, afterwards second duke of Gordon [q. v.], he was unable to raise forces sufficient to make way against the Earl of Sutherland, and gave in their submission. Shortly afterwards Seaforth crossed over to the island of Lewis, where he endeavoured to collect a number of his followers; but when a detachment of government troops had been sent against him, he escaped to Ross-shire, whence he set sail for France, reaching St. Germains in February 1716. On 7 May following he was attainted by parliament and his estates forfeited.

Seaforth accompanied the Earl Marischal [see Keith, George, tenth Earl Marischal] in his expedition to the western highlands in 1719. He was severely wounded at the battle of Glenshiels on 10 June, but was carried on board a vessel by his followers, and, escaping to the Western Isles, returned thence to France.

Notwithstanding his forfeiture, his followers, in spite of the vigilance of the government, regularly sent him their rents in his exile. After the passing of the disarming act in 1725 they, however, agreed on his private recommendation to give up their arms, and in future to pay rent to the government on condition that they were discharged of all arrears. To this Wade not only agreed, but also promised to use his influence to secure a pardon for Seaforth (*Lockhart Papers*, ii. 196). The efforts of Wade on behalf of Seaforth, although strongly opposed by John Campbell, second duke of Argyll [q. v.], were successful (*ib.* p. 300). By letters patent of 12 June 1726 Seaforth was discharged of the penal consequences of his attainder, although the forfeiture was not reversed. From George II he received a grant of the arrears of feu duties due to the crown out of his forfeited estates. Seaforth was led to seek peace with the government, partly on the ground of dissatisfaction with his treatment by the Chevalier. He excused to the Chevalier his acceptance of the terms of the government as a temporary expedient absolutely necessary for the protection of his clan, but the Chevalier was deeply hurt at what he deemed a desertion of his cause (see correspondence in Appendix to *Stuart Papers*, edit. Glover, 1847). Seaforth died 8 Jan. 1740 in the island of Lewis, and was buried there in the chapel of Ui.

By his wife Mary (*d.* 1739), only daughter

and heiress of Nicholas Kennet of Coxhow, Northumberland, he had three sons: Kenneth, lord Fortrose, who was M.P. successively for the Inverness burghs and Rossshire, sided with the government in the rebellion of 1745, died 19 Oct. 1761, and was buried in Westminster Abbey: Ronald, died unmarried, and Nicholas, drowned at Douay. Seaforth's only daughter, Frances, married the Hon. John Gordon of Kenmure.

[Histories of the Rebellion by Rae and Patten; Lockhart Papers; Stuart Papers, ed. Glover; Mackenzie's History of the Mackenzies, pp. 216–242; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 484.]

T. F. H.

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM (1791–1868), surgeon, born in Queen Street, Glasgow, on 29 April 1791, was son of James Mackenzie, a muslin manufacturer (*d.* 1800). He was educated in the grammar school and in the university of his native town. He then turned his attention for a short time to theology, intending to become a minister of the church of Scotland, but in 1810, abandoning divinity, he began the study of medicine in the university of Glasgow and in the Royal Infirmary of that city. In 1813 he was 'resident clerk' to Dr. Richard Miller at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and in 1815 he obtained the diploma of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons. After a short stay in London, where he attended the lectures given by Abernethy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he resided in Paris, Pavia, and Vienna. In Vienna he studied under Von Beer, who encouraged his early bias towards the surgery of the eye. Early in 1818 he returned home. On 1 May of that year he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and endeavoured to practise in London. His name appears among the list of members of the college for 1819, when he was living in Newman Street. Failing, however, to establish himself in London, he returned to Glasgow in 1819, and in the same year he took the additional diploma of fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. He also commenced general practice, and lectured upon a variety of medical subjects in Anderson's College, the extra-academical school of medicine in Glasgow. In conjunction with Dr. Monteath he founded the Eye Infirmary in 1824, and in 1828 he was appointed Waltonian lecturer in the university of Glasgow 'on the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye.' In 1833 he proceeded M.D. at Glasgow, and in 1843 he was one of the surgeons upon whom the newly instituted fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England was conferred *honoris causâ*. His diploma bears the date 11 Dec. 1843. He was appointed surgeon-oculist to the queen in Scotland in 1838. He died at Glasgow, of angina pectoris, on 30 July 1868, leaving a widow and one son.

Mackenzie was one of the surgeons who raised ophthalmic surgery to the high place which it now holds among the special branches of medical science. His scientific attainments are best illustrated by his 'Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye' (1830), which remained the standard book on its subject until the introduction of the ophthalmoscope in 1851 effected a radical change in the diagnosis and treatment of intraocular disease. The book was translated into German in 1832; into French, in an edition which was not authorised by Mackenzie, in 1844, and in an authorised version in 1856; while a supplement, corrected by the author, was issued by Messrs. Warlomont and Testelin at Brussels as lately as 1866. In England four editions were issued, the last appearing in 1854. Mackenzie also wrote the following works upon the eye and its diseases: 1. 'An Essay on the Diseases of the Excreting Parts of the Lachrymal Apparatus,' 8vo, London, 1819. 2. 'The Physiology of Vision,' 8vo, London, 1841. 3. 'The Cure of Strabismus by Surgical Operation,' 8vo, London, 1841. 4. 'On the Vision of Objects on and in the Eye,' Edinburgh, 1845. 5. 'Outlines of Ophthalmology,' 12mo, 3rd edition, 1856. 6. 'Entoptics,' 8vo, 1864. He was editor of the first two volumes of the 'Glasgow Medical Journal.'

There is an excellent oil-painting of Mackenzie in the Eye Infirmary in Glasgow, by Sir Daniel Macnee, P.R.S.A. It has been engraved by Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald, of Glasgow. Another oil-painting in the reading room of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, presented by Mrs. Mackenzie, is a replica of a painting by Alexander Keith, which is in her possession. Mrs. Mackenzie also possesses a marble bust by Mr. George Ewing, a replica of which in freestone adorns the gable on the west front of the New Eye Infirmary in Berkeley Street, Glasgow. Lithograph portraits appeared in the 'Annales d'oculistiques' for 1868 (with obituary notice by Professor Warlomont) and in the 'Memoirs and Portraits of One Hundred Glasgow Men who have died during the last Thirty Years,' Glasgow, 1886.

Mackenzie's medical library is now incorporated with that of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons at Glasgow, and his collection of preparations of the eye is preserved in the medical school of St. Mungo's College. Both these valuable gifts were made by Mackenzie's widow and son.

[Obituary notice by Dr. George Rainey in the Glasgow Medical Journal, 1868, new ser. i. 6–13. Additional facts and dates kindly supplied by Dr. H. E. Clark, professor of anatomy and dean of the medical faculty, St. Mungo's College, Glasgow, and by Mr. W. J. Mackenzie.]

D'A. P.

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM BELL (1806–1870), divine, son of James Mackenzie of Sheffield, was born on 7 April 1806, and was educated at the grammar school there. Both his father and mother died in 1822, and Mackenzie began to study law, but by the help of some exhibitions was enabled to enter Magdalen Hall, Oxford, on 26 June 1830, graduating B.A. 1834, and M.A. 1837. He became curate of St. James's, Bristol, in 1834, and in 1838 incumbent of St. James's, Holloway, where the poverty of his parish involved him in much hard work. Mackenzie gradually collected a large congregation; he advocated the cause of the Moravian church, and was among the first to start special services in St. Paul's Cathedral. He died at Ramsgate on 22 Nov. 1870, leaving a widow and several children. He was the author of numerous works, the most important of which are: 1. 'Gleanings from the Gospel Story,' 1859. 2. 'Hand-book for the Sick,' 4th edit. 1861. 3. 'Married Life, its Duties, Trials, and Joys,' 1861; new edit. 1867. 4. 'Saul of Tarsus; his Life and Lessons,' 1864. 5. 'Bible Studies for Family Reading,' 1867.

[Life by Gordon Calthrop; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Brit. Mus. Cat.]

A. F. P.

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM FORBES (1807–1862), of Portmore, Peeblesshire, politician, born on 18 April 1807, brother of Charles Frederick Mackenzie [q. v.], was third and eldest surviving son of Colin Mackenzie, writer to the signet in Edinburgh, deputy-keeper of the signet, and a friend of Sir Walter Scott. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Forbes [q. v.] of Pitsligo, bart. The family was descended from the Mackenzies of Balmanully, a younger branch of the Mackenzies of Gairloch, who claimed as their progenitor Hector, son of Alexander, sixth baron of Kintail. Forbes Mackenzie was educated for the law, and was called to the bar in 1827. He succeeded to the estate of Portmore on the death of his father in September 1830, and in 1831 was appointed deputy-lieutenant of the county of Peebles. He also sat in the House of Commons as member for that county from 1837 to 1841, 1841–7, and 1847–52. During 1845–6 he was a lord of the treasury. On 9 July 1852 he was elected one of the members for Liverpool, but in the following year he was unseated on petition, and he was not again returned to parliament. His only claim to notice is as the author of the act for the regulation of public-houses in Scotland, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 67, 15 Aug. 1853, known as the Forbes Mackenzie Act, which provides for the closing of public-houses on Sundays and at ten P.M. on week days. He died suddenly while on a visit to the Glen, Peeblesshire, on 24 Sept. 1862. By his wife Helen Anne, daughter of Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, baronet, he had a son, Colin, and a daughter, Elizabeth Helen, who died young.

[Mackenzie's Hist. of the Mackenzies; Chambers's Hist. of Peeblesshire; Forster's Members of Parliament for Scotland; Official Return of Members of Parliament; Ann. Register, 1862, p. 372.]

MACKENZIE, WILLIAM LYON (1795–1861), leader of Canadian insurgents, born at Dundee on 12 March 1795, entered while still a youth the service of a wool merchant in Dundee. In 1817 he became managing clerk to a canal company in Wiltshire; emigrated to Canada in 1820, and, after first working as an engineer, established a book-store at Queenstown in 1823. An agitation in favour of popular government in Canada was then in progress. Mackenzie soon interested himself in politics and joined the popular side. He removed to Toronto, and in May 1824 established an opposition paper, the 'Colonial Advocate.' On 8 June 1826 a tory mob broke into his office and destroyed the printing apparatus. For this outrage Mackenzie obtained 625*l.* damages. He rapidly made himself prominent as a liberal politician, and in 1828 was elected to the legislative assembly of Upper Canada for the county of York. He was re-elected at the general election of 1830. In the house he distinguished himself by the violence of his language; and on his describing the ministry as 'sycophants fit only to register the decrees of arbitrary power,' he was expelled the house. Being twice re-elected in 1831 he was twice re-expelled, when the government secured his final exclusion by disfranchising the county of York. In 1832 Mackenzie went to England to present to the home government a petition on behalf of his fellow-subjects, and secured the dismissal of several unpopular colonial officials. After his return to Canada, Mackenzie was chosen mayor of Toronto in May 1834. At the general election in the October following he was re-elected for the county of York, and the popular party having obtained a majority he was allowed to take his seat, and the minutes relative to his expulsion were expunged from

the journals of the house. A committee of grievances, of which Mackenzie was chairman, was then established; and its investigations led to the recall of the governor, Sir John Colborne [q.v.] His successor, Sir Francis Head [q. v.], however, was strongly in favour of the old autocratic system, and hostility to the government revived. In November 1835 Mackenzie was sent by the liberals of Upper Canada to pay a formal visit to Louis J. Papineau [q. v.], the leader of the Lower Canada reformers. Papineau was already thinking of armed insurrection, and to his influence much of Mackenzie's subsequent conduct must be attributed. At the general election of 1836 strenuous efforts were, in defiance of the law, made by the government to hinder the return of liberal candidates, and Mackenzie, with his more intimate partisans, failed to secure a seat. Chagrined at his defeat, and believing that constitutional agitation was now useless, Mackenzie resolved on an appeal to arms. His paper, the 'Colonial Advocate,' had been discontinued in 1834; it was now revived under the name of 'The Constitution,' and employed to preach disaffection to the inhabitants of the upper province. In July 1837 a vigilance committee was appointed to establish insurrectionary centres in different parts of the country. On 2 Aug. appeared an extraordinary appeal of the Toronto reformers to their brothers in Lower Canada, demanding the assembly of a national congress of delegates from each province, and on 25 Nov. Mackenzie publicly proclaimed the establishment of a provisional government. By the aid of an ex-Bonapartist officer, named Van Egmond, Mackenzie had got together eight hundred men. He appeared at their head near Toronto on 4 Dec. and sent a message to the governor to demand the settlement of all grievances by a national convention. The proposal was rejected, and a delay on Mackenzie's part gave the government time to collect troops. The rebels were attacked on 7 Dec. at Montgomery's Tavern and utterly defeated. Mackenzie managed to escape to Navy Island on the Niagara River. He tried to prolong the insurrection from American soil, but in 1839 was arrested by the United States government and condemned to twelve months' imprisonment for breaking the neutrality laws. Mackenzie's movement thus ended in failure. It, however, effectively called the attention of the home government to colonial abuses. To Mackenzie, therefore, the establishment of responsible government in Canada is largely due.

After his release from prison Mackenzie remained for some years in America, and contributed regularly to the 'New York Tribune.' On the proclamation of the amnesty in 1849 he returned to Canada. In 1850 he was elected to the legislature of the then united provinces, and sat there till 1858. He started a journal, 'Mackenzie's Message,' which was not a success. His name had lost its attraction, and during his latter years he depended on pecuniary assistance from his friends. He died at Toronto on 28 Aug. 1861.

[Lindsey's Life of W. L. Mackenzie; H. J. Morgan's Sketches of Celebrated Canadians; Histories of Canada by Dent, Withrow, and Bryce; Canadian Parliamentary Reports; English Parliamentary Reports.] G. P. M–y.

MACKERELL, BENJAMIN (*d.* 1738), Norfolk antiquary, was second son of John Mackerell, alderman, of Norwich (*Norfolk Archæology*, ii. 382), by Anne, daughter of Elias Browne of the same city (*Addit. MS.* 23011, f. 28). From 1716 to 1732 he was librarian of the Norwich public library, and in the latter year printed a 'New Catalogue of the Books,' 4to, Norwich, together with an 'Account of Mr. John Kirkpatrick's Roman and other Coins.' He died in March 1738 (*London Mag.* vii. 104), and was buried on 1 April following in the chancel of St. Stephen's Church, Norwich (parish register). He married in 1723, and had several children.

Mackerell was an accurate, painstaking antiquary, and left work of permanent value. Just before or after his death appeared his 'History and Antiquities of . . . King's-Lynn,' 8vo, London, 1738, which is chiefly an abridgment of John Green's manuscript collections (Richards, *Hist. of Lynn*, pp. i, iv). The manuscript is now in the possession of Mr. E. M. Beloe of Lynn. He also left ready for press a history of Norwich in two quarto volumes, which was afterwards acquired by Hudson Gurney of Keswick Hall, Norfolk. Two copies of his manuscript 'Brief Historical Account of the Church of Saint Peter of Mancroft, in the City of Norwich . . . with Draughts of all the Monuments,' &c., compiled in 1735–6, which he intended to be deposited in that church, are in the British Museum, Additional MSS. 9370 and 23011, where are also two duodecimo volumes of notes on Norfolk and Norwich churches, with inscriptions collected by him, Additional MSS. 12525–6. He copied likewise the inscriptions and coats of arms in St. Stephen's Church, Norwich (1729–37), with exact measurements of each stone and brass, adding some observations on the parish. This carefully executed manuscript is preserved, according to his wish, in the vestry of the church.

[Blomefield's Norfolk (8vo edit.), iv. 161; Hist. of Norfolk (by J. Chambers); Gough's British Topography, ii. 5, 11, 19; Woodward's Norfolk Topographer's Manual, p. 250 *n.*; Rye's Norfolk Topography (Index Soc.); East Anglian, new ser. i. 344, 372; Norfolk Archæology, ii. 403, iii. 241, 315, viii. 334.] G. G.

McKERROW, JOHN (1789–1867), presbyterian divine, born in Mauchline, Ayrshire, 15 May 1789, received his early education in the village school, and in 1803 proceeded to Glasgow University, where he distinguished himself as a student. He entered in August 1807 the Divinity Hall of the Secession Church at Selkirk, which was under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Lawson, and in 1812 was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kilmarnock. He was shortly afterwards called by the congregations of Ecclefechan and Bridge of Teith, and was ordained at Teith on 25 Aug. 1813 as colleague and successor to the Rev. William Fletcher. At the same time McKerrow for some years conducted without assistance and gratuitously all the correspondence of the united secession synod, and controlled to a great extent its missionary operations. In 1841 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Washington College, U.S.A. His jubilee was celebrated in August 1863. He died at Teith 13 May 1867. He was eminently distinguished for his pastoral fidelity and zeal.

McKerrow published detailed accounts of the rise and progress of his church and of its missions, and his work is always accurate in matters of fact and clear in style. The titles of his publications are: 1. 'History of the Secession Church,' 1839. 2. 'The Office of Ruling Elder in the Christian Church,' to which in 1846 a prize of 50*l.* was awarded. 3. 'History of the Foreign Missions of the Secession and United Presbyterian Churches,' 1867. McKerrow was also a frequent contributor to the 'Christian Repository,' the 'Edinburgh Theological Magazine,' the 'United Secession Magazine,' and other religious periodicals.

[The above works by McKerrow; biographical notice in U. P. Mag. September 1867.] T. B. J.

McKERROW, WILLIAM (1803–1878), presbyterian divine, born in Kilmarnock on 7 Sept. 1803, was educated at Kilmarnock school and academy, and then proceeded to Glasgow University, where he distinguished himself as a student. In 1821 he joined the Theological Hall of the Secession Church, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. John Dick [q. v.] of Glasgow, and was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Kilmarnock in March 1826. In the following year he was called both to Cumbernauld, Dumbartonshire, and to Lloyd Street, Manchester, to be colleague and successor to the Rev. Dr. Jack. He accepted the latter appointment, and became for over half a century a prominent figure in the social and ecclesiastical movements in Manchester. In 1834 he wrote a series of letters on church establishments in the 'Manchester Times,' in which the grievances of dissenters regarding marriages, burials, and the universities were discussed. The letters were afterwards published in pamphlet form and extensively circulated. They led in 1839 to the formation of the Manchester Voluntary Church Association. From 1836 to 1846 he took an active part, with Cobden and others, in agitating for a repeal of the corn laws. He opposed the government Education Bill of 1843, which gave grants to the Roman catholic college at Maynooth in Ireland.

In 1846 McKerrow projected the 'Manchester Examiner,' now 'Examiner and Times,' to express the views of advanced liberals, and was one of the four original proprietors. His contributions in articles and letters to the 'Examiner' were numerous, and helped to shape measures subsequently adopted. He advocated a national system of education under popular control, and was one of the founders of the Manchester Public School Association. He was also one of the founders of the United Kingdom Alliance, of which for twenty years he was vice-president. City missions and peace and emancipation societies found in McKerrow an able and intrepid advocate. He was elected in 1870 on the first school board of Manchester, and continued a member till his death. Nor were public engagements permitted to interfere with professional duties, as his pastoral and pulpit work in Brunswick Street congregation, his labours in presbytery, and the services he rendered to Lancashire presbyterianism abundantly proved. Through the influence of Chevalier Bunsen and others the university of Heidelberg in 1851 conferred upon him the degree of D.D. McKerrow retired from the active duties of the pastorate in 1869, but was elected moderator of synod in 1877. With money presented to him in 1877, on the occasion of his ministerial jubilee, he endowed a scholarship for presbyterian students at Owens College, as well as exhibitions, under the control of the Manchester school board. Cobden called him 'the able and unswerving advocate of every sound and beneficent principle,' and Hugh Mason, M.P., wrote regarding him: 'I know no man in Manchester or anywhere else who has lived

a life of greater purity, integrity, usefulness, and true piety.' His manner of speech was eloquent and impressive, but he published nothing beyond an occasional tract or sermon. He died at Manchester 4 June 1878.

[Manchester newspapers; biographical notice by Dr. William Graham in the U. P. Magazine for August 1878; Memoir of William McKelvie, D.D., by his son, London, 1881.] T. B. J.

MACKESON, FREDERICK (1807–1853), lieutenant-colonel, H.E.I.C. service, commissioner at Peshawur, son of William and Harriett Mackeson, was born at Hythe, Kent, 28 Sept. 1807, was educated at the King's School, Canterbury, and in France, and in 1825 received a Bengal cadetship. On 4 Dec. 1825 he was appointed ensign in the (late) 14th Bengal native infantry, in which corps he became lieutenant in 1828, and captain in 1843. In 1831, and for several years afterwards, his regiment was stationed at Loodiana. The foreign officers in the pay of the Sikh ruler, Runjeet Singh, used frequently to visit the British political agent, Sir Claude Martin Wade, on which occasions young Mackeson's proficiency in French was turned to account. He was thus brought into notice, despite the modest retiring disposition for which he was remarkable to the last. In 1837 he accompanied Sir Alexander Burnes [q. v.] to Cabul. He was afterwards sent to Bahawulpore as agent for the navigation of the Indus, in which capacity he was employed in surveying the river and keeping note of the tortuous politics of the Punjab. In 1838–9 he rendered valuable services in connection with the lines of communication of the army of the Indus. These services were recognised in 1840, when he was still a subaltern, by a brevet majority to qualify him for the reward of C.B., which was conferred on him, 24 Dec. 1842. After the final withdrawal of the British troops from Afghanistan, he was appointed acting superintendent of Buttee, and assistant to the political agents in Rajpootana and at Delhi. During the first Sikh war he was with Sir Harry Smith's division in the field, and was present at Aliwal. On 16 March 1846 he was appointed superintendent of the Cis-Sutlej territory. As governor-general's agent he was with Hugh Gough, first viscount Gough [q. v.], in the Punjab campaign of 1848–9, and received the approval of Lords Dalhousie and Gough. After the battle of Chillianwallah, Brigadier Burn's brigade, on this side the Jhelum, was in danger of being turned by a Sikh force, and Mackeson offered to notify the Sikh approach. He found the Jhelum—the worst and most dangerous river in the Punjab, wide as the Hooghly at Calcutta—in full flood, and no boat at hand. Dismounting, Mackeson swam the river with difficulty, delivered his message, and saved the brigade. He became local lieutenant-colonel in 1849, and in 1851, being then senior captain of his regiment and a brevet lieutenant-colonel, was appointed commissioner at Peshawur, in succession to George St. Patrick Lawrence [q. v.] For the next two years Mackeson was employed in efforts to bring the frontier tribes into order. He was assassinated when sitting in his verandah, 10 Sept. 1853, by a fanatic from Koner, who had just handed a petition to him, and then attacked him with a large knife. It was generally understood that a price had been set on Mackeson's head, although the government denied that it was the case. His assassin was tried, and on 1 Oct. 1853 was hanged. By the advice of John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence [q. v.] the murderer's body was burned after it was cut down, and the ashes thrown into a running stream, so that there might be no opportunity of making the burying-place a shrine.

An unprejudiced as well as competent observer, Sir Sydney Cotton [q. v.], described Mackeson as 'a bold and efficient officer, who well knew the character of the people with whom he had to deal, and that pusillanimous measures were not measures of humanity, tending always in the end to disaster and destruction. His was the best policy that had been adopted on the frontier, although by no means in common with the views and wishes of distant Indian governments.'

[Information obtained from the India Office; Indian Army Lists; Sir Sydney Cotton's Nine Years on the N.-W. Frontier, ch. i.; R. Bosworth Smith's Life of Lord Lawrence, i. 412–13; Trotter's India under Victoria, ii. 139, 255; Gent. Mag. 1854, pt. i. pp. 200–1.] H. M. C.

McKEWAN, DAVID HALL (1816–1873), water-colour painter, born in London on 16 Feb. 1816, was son of David McKewan, manager to Messrs. Hall of Custom-House Quay, Lower Thames Street, London, and Matilda, his wife. He studied water-colour painting under David Cox the elder [q. v.], and exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. McKewan obtained some note as a water-colour painter, especially in drawing rocky scenes and the interiors of old mansions, such as Knole, Haddon Hall, &c. He was elected an associate of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water-colours in 1848, and a full member in 1850; he was a large contributor to the exhibitions of that society. McKewan died on 2 Aug. 1873. He published in 1859 'Lessons on Trees in Water Colours,' and made the drawings for R. P.

Leitch's 'Landscape and other Studies in Sepia,' published in 1870.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; private information.]

L. C.

MACKGILL or MACGILL, JAMES (*d.* 1579), of Nether Rankeillour, clerk register of Scotland, was the eldest son of Sir James Macgill, lord provost of Edinburgh, by Helen Wardlaw, daughter of Wardlaw of Torrie in Fifeshire. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, having been incorporated in the college of St. Leonard's in 1532. Probably he afterwards studied at a foreign university, for it was not till 1 March 1549–50 that he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates. On 4 March 1553–1554 he was confirmed in possession of the lands of Nether Rankeillour, Fife (*Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1546–80, entry 900). On 25 June 1554 he was appointed clerk register, and on 20 Aug. following was made an ordinary lord of session. He was one of the commissioners for the treaty of Upsettington, Berwickshire, on 21 May 1559 (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1558–9, entry 717).

Mackgill seems to have remained faithful to the queen regent in her contest with the lords of the congregation, and in 1560 took refuge with her in the castle of Edinburgh. By 1561 he had, however, 'fallen in familiarity' with Knox, and publicly professed 'the religion' (Knox, *Works*, ii. 157). During the absence of Lord James Stewart, afterwards Earl of Moray, on an embassy from the lords to Queen Mary in France, he 'travelled earnestly and stoutly' that nothing should be done against her authority in Scotland (*ib.*) On the return of Mary to Scotland he was chosen a member of the new privy council, and continued in the office of clerk register (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 158). Subsequently he offended Knox by the support he gave to the moderate policy of Lord James and William Maitland [q. v.], and at a meeting convened at his own house shortly after the queen's return opposed the proposal to deprive the queen of the mass (Knox, *Works*, ii. 291). He was one of a commission appointed on 24 Jan. 1561–2 to inquire into the rental of the benefices (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 196), and of a subsequent commission for modifying the ministers' stipends (Knox, *Works*, ii. 310). He accompanied Lord James, created Earl of Moray, and the queen during their progress in the north in 1562, which was signalised by the rebellion, defeat, and death of George Gordon, fourth earl of Huntly [q. v.]

Although generally faithful to Moray, Mackgill did not join him in his rebellion in 1565, on account of the queen's marriage to Darnley, but was concerned in the plot for the murder of Rizzio, and on the return of the queen to Edinburgh from Dunbar escaped to the highlands. On 19 March 1565–6 he was summoned to appear before the council to answer for the murder, and failing to do so was put to the horn (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 437). He was also deprived of the office of clerk register, which was bestowed on Sir James Balfour. Shortly before the baptism of the young prince James in June 1566 he was, however, restored to favour (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, entry 723).

Mackgill sat on the assize which exculpated Bothwell from the murder of Darnley, but after Bothwell's marriage to the queen was one of the most active in contriving means of revenge for the murder. When the queen had been deposed at Lochleven, he was deputed, along with Sir James Melville [q. v.], to meet Moray at Berwick, and ask him to undertake the government. He was restored by Moray to the office of clerk register in December 1567, and gradually superseded Maitland of Lethington in his confidence. After Mary's flight to England he accompanied Moray to the York and Westminster conferences. From York he was in November 1568 sent to have a special conference with Elizabeth, being selected by the regent to accompany Maitland, 'not so much to assist him, as to watch over him and to spy what would be his carriage' (Calderwood, ii. 447).

When the question of the divorce of Queen Mary came before the parliament at Perth in July 1569, a violent debate took place between Maitland and Mackgill, Mackgill asserting that to grant the queen's request would in the circumstances be treason and blasphemy (Hudson to Cecil, 5 Aug. 1569, in *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–71, entry 368). The bitterness with which Mackgill was regarded by the Maitlands may be gathered from the pretended 'Conference' of the regent, written by Thomas Maitland [see under Maitland, Sir Richard]. There the regent is represented as keeping Mackgill to speak last because he was 'a wylie cheild,' and the advice he gives the regent is to 'put them out of the way that may or hath desire to hinder you' (Calderwood, ii. 524; Richard Bannatyne, *Memorials*, p. 12). After the assassination of Moray, Mackgill, at a conference held at the instance of James Douglas, fourth earl of Morton, with the English ambassadors, acted as chief spokesman, and assured them that if Elizabeth would, as formerly, secure their religion, and assist them to resist the invasion of the country by foreigners, they would be as faithful to her

as Moray had been (Hudson to Elizabeth, 30 Jan. 1569–70, quoted in TYTLER'S *History of Scotland*, ed. 1864, iii. 324). He also proposed that she should agree to the selection of the Earl of Lennox as regent (*ib.*)

In 1570 Mackgill accompanied Morton on a special mission to England, in regard to the custody of Queen Mary. He continued one of the most steadfast of her opponents, and was supposed to have been chiefly instrumental in preventing an agreement between Morton and Sir William Kirkcaldy [q. v.] of Grange in 1571 (Drury to Cecil, 25 Jan. 1570–1, in *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–1571, entry 1514). On 28 April his house in Edinburgh was entered by a force from the castle under Captain Melville, and some of his servants carried away captive (RICHARD BANNATYNE, *Memorials*, p. 113: CALDERWOOD, iii. 70, who erroneously states that Mackgill's wife, instead of the wife of a neighbour, was slain). Shortly afterwards Mackgill resolved to remove his plate and other valuables to Pinkie, but in the transit they were in May 1571 captured by a party from the castle (BANNATYNE, p. 119; Drury to the privy council, 13 May, in *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–71, entry 1698). In 1572 his house was destroyed by the garrison to procure firewood (BANNATYNE, p. 234).

Mackgill was, along with George Buchanan, chosen an extraordinary member of the new council, elected on 24 March 1577–8, after the fall of Morton, to manage affairs till the meeting of parliament. In April he was selected to answer the reasoning of David Lindsay [q. v.], bishop of Ross, in reference to 'the liberty of the kirk,' the result being, according to Calderwood, that 'good men began to look for little good of this new council' (*History*, iii. 401). He was also one of the new council chosen after the ratification by parliament of the king's acceptance of the government. He died before 15 Aug. 1579. By his wife Janet Adamson he had two sons: James Mackgill of Nether Rankeillour, from whom descended the Mackgills, viscounts of Oxfurd; and David Mackgill of Nisbet, who was king's advocate and a lord of session.

[Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. i–iv.; Cal. State Papers, For. Ser., during the reign of Elizabeth; Histories of Knox, Calderwood, and Buchanan; Hist. of James the Sext, Richard Bannatyne's Memorials, and Sir James Melville's Memoirs (all Bannatyne Club); Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 99–100; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 345.] T. F. H.

McKIE, JAMES (1816–1891), Burns collector, born at Kilmarnock on 7 Oct. 1816, was apprenticed to Hugh Crawford, publisher, the successor of John Wilson, who printed the first edition of Burns's poems. After a short engagement in Elgin he settled in Saltcoats as a bookseller, and published the 'Ayrshire Wreath' and the 'Ayrshire Inspirer,' annuals of good literary pretensions. On the retirement of Crawford in 1844 he bought his business at Kilmarnock, started the 'Kilmarnock Journal,' and subsequently the 'Kilmarnock Weekly Post,' and issued several books, chiefly of local interest. It was as a publisher and collector of books connected with Burns that he attained distinction. The growing value of the early editions of Burns suggested the idea of facsimiles, and these he issued in 1867 and 1869. He published also the Kilmarnock 'popular' edition of Burns (2 vols. 1871) and the Kilmarnock 'centenary' edition (2 vols. 1886). He also issued 'Bibliotheca Burnsiana' (1866), the 'Burns Calendar' (1874), 'A Manual of Religious Belief,' composed by William Burness, the poet's father, published for the first time (1875), and 'The Bibliography of Robert Burns,' an elaborate list of all the editions of Burns and contributions to Burns' literature known to exist, and of the locale of Burns' MSS. and other relics (1881). McKie died at Kilmarnock 26 Sept. 1891. His own library of books concerning Burns, of nearly eight hundred volumes, was the most complete brought together. It was purchased by subscription for 350*l.*, and is now in the museum of the Burns Monument at Kilmarnock, which was erected largely owing to McKie's exertions.

[Kilmarnock Standard, 3 Oct. 1891, where McKie's portrait is given; private information from his son-in-law, Thomas Ferguson, esq., Seaford House, Kilmarnock.] J. C. H.

MACKIE, JOHN (1748–1831), physician, the eldest of a family of fifteen children, was born in 1748 at Dunfermline Abbey in Fifeshire. In 1763 he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, and on leaving the university he settled at Huntingdon. About 1792 he removed to Southampton, and there practised with great success till 1814, when he left for a ten years' tour on the continent, where he only practised his profession occasionally, but numbered among his patients the queen of Spain, the ex-king of Holland, and other persons of rank. In 1819 he printed anonymously at Vevay for private distribution a 'Sketch of a New Theory of Man,' which was translated into French, and reprinted in English at Bath, 1822. On his return to England, after passing several winters at Bath, he removed to Chichester, where he died 29 Jan. 1831 at the age of eighty-three. He married in 1784 the daughter of a French clergyman,

who translated into English the 'Letters of Madame de Sévigné,' published in London, 12mo, 3 vols. 1802. She died at Vevay in 1819, leaving one son and one daughter. Mackie was a religious man and an attached member of the church of England, notwithstanding his Scottish parentage and education. He was most liberal to his patients, and at Southampton showed great kindness to numerous French emigrants. He was fond of reading, and was very popular in society. Miss L. M. Hawkins, in her 'Memoirs, Anecdotes,' &c. (i. 310), calls him a most agreeable conversationist. A fine portrait of him was painted in miniature by George Engleheart [q. v.] in 1784 (the date of his marriage); another by Marchmont Moore in 1830 was engraved by Samuel Freeman [q. v.] in the same year, and a drawing in water-colours was executed by Slater in 1808.

[Gent. Mag. 1831, pt. ii. p. 276; Ann. Biog. and Obit. vol. xvi. 1832; Georgian Era, vol. ii. 1833.] W. A. G.

McKINLAY, JOHN (1819–1872), Australian explorer, born in 1819 at Sandbank, on the Clyde, emigrated in 1836 to New South Wales to join an uncle who was a prosperous squatter. He took up several runs near the South Australian border, and quickly made a reputation as an expert bushman.

When in 1861 the government of South Australia decided to send an expedition to trace the fate of Robert O'Hara Burke and Wills, and effect further exploration, the command was offered to McKinlay. He left Adelaide on 16 Aug. 1861, and within three weeks of the date of the grant of the assembly was at Kapunda. His party consisted of about ten men, and besides horses he took bullocks and camels, as well as sheep for food. He proved that Lake Torrens did not exist, but came upon several new lakes, one of which was named after him. At Cooper's Creek he found the remains of Gray, the first victim of the Burke and Wills expedition: under the impression, afterwards corrected, that he had discovered the graves of the leaders, he proceeded to carry out the second part of his instructions, and explore the country between Eyre's Creek and Central Mount Stuart. He struck the coast at Gulf Carpentaria on 19 May 1862, but did not actually get to the sea. Turning southwards, he made his way over the mountains of Queensland, and across the Burdekin River to Port Denison, which he reached on 25 Sept. 1862. He had lost none of his party, but they had been reduced to the greatest straits, and had eaten most of the camels and horses, as well as the other animals that they brought with them. 'The peculiar incidents met with threw an entirely new light upon the physical geography of some parts of the desert; . . . and we must add that for cool perseverance and kind consideration for his followers, for modesty, and yet for quiet daring, McKinlay was unequalled as an explorer' (Wood). For this expedition the South Australian government voted McKinlay 1,000*l.*; the public of the colony presented him with a testimonial, and the Royal Geographical Society with a gold watch.

In September 1865 McKinlay was again despatched by the South Australian government to explore the northern territory in a peculiarly rainy season, from the perils of which McKinlay's extraordinary ingenuity seems alone to have saved his party.

On his return from this journey McKinlay returned to pastoral occupations, but his hardships had worn him out, and he died on 31 Dec. 1872. He was married. A monument was erected to him at Gawler, South Australia, not far from the point of his departure on his great expedition.

[Davis's Tracks of McKinlay across Australia, ed. Westgarth; Wood's Hist. of the Discovery and Exploration of Australia, vol. ii.; Mennell's Dict. Austral. Biog.] C. A. H.

MACKINNON, DANIEL (1791–1836), colonel and historian of the Coldstream guards, born in 1791, was son of William Mackinnon, chief of the clan Mackinnon (see Anderson, iii. 27). William Alexander Mackinnon [q. v.] was his elder brother, and Daniel Henry Mackinnon [q. v.] was his first cousin. On 16 June 1804 he was appointed ensign in the Coldstream guards, in which his uncle, Henry Mackinnon, author of 'A Journal of the Campaign in Portugal and Spain' (1812), who fell as a major-general at Ciudad Rodrigo, in 1812, was then a lieutenant-colonel. He became lieutenant and captain in the regiment in 1808, and captain and lieutenant-colonel on 25 July 1814, junior major 1826, senior major 1829, and regimental lieutenant-colonel and colonel in 1830. He served with his regiment at Bremen in 1805; at Copenhagen in 1807; in the Peninsula from 31 Dec. 1808 to August 1812; in North Holland, August to December 1814; and was captain of the grenadier company and acting second major of his battalion at Waterloo, when he was despatched from Byng's brigade in the afternoon (of 18 June) with two companies, to reinforce Hougoumont, after Foy had put the Nassau troops to flight. He received a severe wound in the knee, and had his horse shot under him. When lieutenant-colonel of the regiment he compiled

the 'Origin and History of the Coldstream Guards,' London, 1832, 2 vols. 8vo, which was one of the first, and is still one of the best books of its class.

'Dan' Mackinnon, as his friends called him, was remarkable for his extraordinary agility and daring in climbing, vaulting, and such-like exercises. Many stories are told of his athletic feats (see CHAMBERS, *Eminent Scotsmen*, vol. iii., and *Gent. Mag.* 1836, ii. 208) and of his love of practical jokes, which were never ill-natured, although they sometimes involved him in scrapes. Gronow relates many anecdotes of him, and states that Joe Grimaldi [q. v.] the clown often said 'Colonel Mackinnon had only to put on the motley, and he would totally eclipse me' (*Reminiscences*, i. 61). Gronow describes Mackinnon as the constant companion of Byron when the poet was at Lisbon during the Peninsular war (*ib.* ii. 195). A well-built, handsome man, he was in later years a well-known figure about town, at White's, and other haunts of fashion. He died at his residence in Hertford Street, Mayfair, London, 22 June 1836, in his forty-sixth year. He married Miss Dent, daughter of John Dent, M.P. for Poole, and by her left issue.

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 27–9; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen, vol. iii.; Burke's Landed Gentry, vol. ii.; Mackinnon's Origin and Hist. Coldstream Guards, ii. 127, 182, 207; Gronow's Reminiscences (revised edition in 2 vols.), i. 33, 61–2, 231–2, ii. 195–6, 259–60; Gent. Mag. 1833 pt. i. p. 240 (review of book), 1836 p. 208 (obituary notice).] H. M. C.

MACKINNON, DANIEL HENRY (1813–1884), soldier and author, youngest and last surviving son of Daniel Mackinnon (*d.* 1830) of Binfield, Berkshire, barrister-at-law, by Rachel Yeamans, youngest daughter and eventual heiress of Captain Eliot of the 47th regiment, was born on 18 Sept. 1813. Daniel Mackinnon [q. v.] and William Alexander Mackinnon [q. v.] were his first cousins. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was classical prizeman in 1834, and seventh moderator in 1836. On 1 July 1836 he was appointed cornet in the 16th lancers, in which he became lieutenant in 1838, and captain in 1847. He served in Afghanistan in 1838–9; was present at the capture of Ghuznee (medal), in the Sikh war of 1846, where he had a horse shot under him at Buddiwal, and at Aliwal and Sobraon (medal and clasp). He afterwards exchanged to the 6th dragoon guards (carabineers), and retired on half-pay unattached. While on half-pay he was for a time paymaster of the 43rd light infantry, and afterwards staff-officer of pensioners at various stations, from February 1854 until his retirement on full pay, with the brevet of major-general, in 1878. He died 7 Jan. 1884. He married in 1847 Caroline, youngest daughter of Thomas Robert, baron Dimsdale, and by her left issue.

Mackinnon was author of 'Military Services and Adventures in the Far East' (2nd edit. 1849, 2 vols.) and 'British Military Power in India.' They are not in the British Museum Library.

[Burke's Landed Gentry, various editions, under 'Mackinnon of Mackinnon,' and Peerage, s.v. 'Dimsdale' (foreign titles); Hart's Army Lists; Broad Arrow, 14 Jan. 1884, p. 788.] H. M. C.

MACKINNON, WILLIAM ALEXANDER (1789–1870), legislator, born on 2 Aug. 1789, was eldest son of William Mackinnon, by his wife Miss Frye, and chief of the clan Mackinnon in the Western Islands of Scotland (BURKE, *Landed Gentry*, 7th edit. ii. 1193). Daniel Mackinnon (1791–1836) [q. v.] was his younger brother. He is stated to have kept terms at St. John's College, Cambridge, and to have become a student of Lincoln's Inn, but his name cannot be found in the registers of either society. His eldest son, William Alexander Mackinnon, was a member of both. In 1830 he became M.P. for Dunwich in the conservative interest, and in 1831 was first elected for Lymington. His speech on the third reading of the Reform Bill (20 March 1832) was printed; it was able enough from a tory point of view, but it cost him his seat at the general election of 1833. He was re-elected for Lymington in 1835, and retained the seat till 1852. About that date he became a liberal. On his son, William Alexander Mackinnon, being unseated on petition, in 1853, for Rye, Mackinnon was returned for that borough without opposition, and was subsequently re-elected in 1857 and 1859. In 1865 he finally retired. During the forty years that he sat in parliament Mackinnon proved himself a hard-working and useful member. He brought in bills for the amendment of the patent laws, to prevent intramural interments in populous cities and towns (1842), and to abate the smoke nuisance; he also obtained select committees on the removal of Smithfield Market, and subsequently promoted measures relative to turnpike trusts and for establishing a rural police (1855).

Mackinnon died at Belvidere, Broadstairs, one of his many seats, on 30 April 1870. He married, on 3 Aug. 1812, Emma Mary (*d.* 1835), only daughter of Joseph Budworth Palmer [q. v.] of Palmerstown, co. Mayo, and Rush House, Dublin, whose large fortune and estates were afterwards inherited by Mackinnon in right of his wife. He had a family

of three sons and three daughters. His son Daniel Lionel entered the Coldstream guards and was killed at Inkermann.

Besides some tracts, Mackinnon published in 1828 a treatise 'On Public Opinion in Great Britain and other parts of the World,' 8vo, London (anon.), which passed through two editions. It was subsequently rewritten in two volumes, under the title of 'History of Civilisation,' 8vo, London, 1846; another edit. 1848. It is a work of merit. In 1820 he was elected fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and on 14 June 1827 fellow of the Royal Society; he was also fellow of the Geological Society.

[Scotsman, 3 May 1870, p. 2; Times, 3 May 1870; Dod's Parl. Companion; Irving's Book of Scotsmen; Cat. of Advocates' Library.] G. G.

MACKINTOSH. [See also MACINTOSH.]

MACKINTOSH, SIR JAMES (1765–1832), philosopher, was born on 24 Oct. 1765, at Aldourie on the bank of Loch Ness, seven miles from Inverness. His father was Captain John Mackintosh, who served twenty-four years in the army, and inherited the small estate of Kellachie, which had belonged to his family for two centuries. His mother was Marjory, daughter of Alexander Macgillivray. Soon after the birth of James his father joined his regiment at Antigua, and afterwards at Dublin. Mrs. Mackintosh was left with small resources to live with her mother and sisters and her only child at a small house called Clime. In 1775 the boy was sent to a school at Fortrose, Ross-shire. He showed intellectual activity, disputed the Calvinistic doctrine of his teachers at fourteen, and took to reading books and to 'castle-building.' His mother joined her husband in 1779, and accompanied him to Gibraltar, where she died. Mackintosh was left in Scotland, and in October 1780 went to King's College at Aberdeen, where he attended the lectures during four winters, spending the summers with his grandmother. He had already taken part in a village quarrel, which ultimately got into the law courts, by versifying a prose satire written upon their neighbours by a lady. He brought a collection of verses to college, which gained for him the nickname of 'Poet.' He now began to be interested in speculation, stimulated by the writings of Beattie (then professor at Marischal College, Aberdeen) and Priestley, and by Warburton's 'Divine Legation.' He formed a lasting friendship with Robert Hall (1764–1831) [q.v.] the famous preacher. They started a debating society called the 'Hall and Mackintosh Club.' His poetical talents were devoted to the praises of a young lady with whom he fell passionately in love. He courted her for three or four years, but she married another. His father, who returned in 1783, after serving through the siege of Gibraltar (1779–83), was too poor to send the son to the Scottish bar. Mackintosh therefore resolved to take up medicine, and began his studies at Edinburgh in October 1784. He was kindly received by Dr. Cullen, but soon became an ardent 'Brunonian,' i.e. follower of John Brown (1735–1788) [q. v.], being 'speculative, lazy, and factious' (*Life*, i. 25). He was cured of a fever by a Brunonian friend, and warmly supported Brown's heresy in the 'Royal Medical Society,' which met for weekly discussions, and of which he became president. He was also a member of the 'Speculative Society,' where he was a friend of Charles Hope (1763–1851) [q. v.] (afterwards Lord Granton), of Malcolm Laing [q. v.], and of Thomas Addis Emmet [q. v.] He read papers before the 'Royal Medical' and the 'Physical' Society, showing youthful audacity and power. In 1787 he obtained his diploma, reading a thesis, 'De Motu Musculari,' which he is said to have defended with such skill as to remove the unfavourable impression made by his impertinence in keeping the Senatus Academicus waiting for some time.

In the spring of 1788 he moved to London, living with a Mr. Fraser, a maternal cousin, in Clipstone Street. He declined an offer of settling as a physician at St. Petersburg, after having so far considered it as to apply for introductions through Dugald Stewart. Mackintosh, as the letter implies, was only known to Stewart through a common friend, and though afterwards a friend, and in some degree a disciple, had apparently not heard Stewart's lectures at Edinburgh. He attended the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and became known at debating societies. He spoke at the 'Society for Constitutional Information,' where he formed a lasting friendship with Richard Sharp. He was already getting into difficulties, due to his habitual carelessness about business. After his father's death in 1788 he sold the estate of Kellachie, but his position was not much improved. On 18 Feb. 1789 he married Catherine Stuart, sister of Daniel Stuart, afterwards editor successively of the 'Morning Post' and 'Courier,' and at this time already engaged in journalism. Mrs. Mackintosh did her best to keep her husband to the methodical work made irksome by his easy temper and love of society. He advertised, and partially wrote, a book upon insanity, suggested by the illness of George III, and made some slight moves towards settling as a doctor

in the provinces. He was, however, drawn towards politics. He supported Horne Tooke in the Westminster election of 1790. After a tour to Brussels in the autumn, where he acquired 'uncommon facility' in speaking French, he became a regular contributor to the 'Oracle,' belonging to John Bell (1745–1831) [q. v.] Bell was startled by his once earning ten guineas in a week, and afterwards allowed him a fixed salary, which was for a time his chief support. He now resolved to go to the bar. Meanwhile he settled at Little Ealing, and in answer to Burke's 'Reflections on the French Revolution,' wrote the 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ,' published in April 1791. Three editions were speedily sold, and the publisher liberally gave him 'several times' the sum of 30*l.*, originally stipulated. Burke had been answered with much power by Thomas Paine. Mackintosh's reply, however, taking a less radical ground, and showing much literary and philosophical culture, was the most effective defence of the position of the whig sympathisers with the revolution. It was partly translated by the Duke of Orleans (afterwards Louis-Philippe) (*Life*, ii. 341). Mackintosh, already known to Horne Tooke and Parr, was now introduced to Fox and Sheridan. He became honorary secretary to the association of the 'Friends of the People,' and defended their principles in a published letter to Pitt (1792), which was highly applauded by Parr and other friends. He continued, however, to study law, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas term 1795, and joined the home circuit. He was contributing at this time to the 'Monthly Review,' not yet eclipsed by the 'Edinburgh.' A review of Burke's 'Thoughts on a Regicide Peace' in November and December 1796 showed that his revolutionary ardour had been considerably cooled by events. He was led into a correspondence with the author, and visited Burke at Beaconsfield in the following Christmas. He became a most ardent though discriminating admirer of Burke (see his letter to Windham upon Burke, *ib.* i. 309–317) ever afterwards, and adopted his view of the French revolution. 'It is my intention,' he said on 6 Jan. 1800 (*ib.* i. 125), 'to profess publicly and unequivocally [in his lectures, see below] that I abhore, abjure, and for ever renounce the French revolution, with its sanguinary history, its abominable principles, and for ever execrable leaders,' and hoped that he would be able 'to wipe off the disgrace of having been once betrayed into an approbation of that conspiracy against God and man.'

His wife died on 8 April 1797, leaving three daughters. A monument to her memory, with a Latin inscription by Dr. Parr, was erected by him in the church of St. Clement Danes. On 10 April 1798 he made a second and happy marriage with Catherine, daughter of John Allen of Cresselly in the county of Pembroke. Two of her sisters were married to Josiah and John Wedgwood. He met Coleridge at Cote, John Wedgwood's house, in the winter of 1797–8, and introduced him to the Stuarts as a promising contributor to the 'Morning Post.' Coleridge disliked Mackintosh, and wrote a witty lampoon upon him, the 'Two Round Spaces on a Tombstone,' in the 'Morning Post' (4 Dec. 1800). In the edition of 1834 he apologises for it as written in 'mere sport.' Mackintosh takes some credit to himself for obtaining Coleridge's pension from the Royal Literary Society in 1824 [see under COLERIDGE, S. T.], which his biographer calls his only mode of revenging himself. It does not appear, however, that he had anything to revenge except occasional expressions of contempt in private intercourse. In the 'Table Talk' (27 April 1823) Coleridge calls Mackintosh 'the king of the men of talent,' and praises his conversation, while denying his originality.

Mackintosh had formed a plan for a course of lectures on 'The Law of Nature and Nations.' He published an 'Introductory Discourse' at the end of 1798, intended partly to indicate his conversion from the objectionable theories of the 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ.' In this he attacked Godwin with a sharpness for which he afterwards expressed some regret (*Life*, i. 124). It succeeded brilliantly: Pitt, Canning, and Lord Loughborough signified their approval, and the benchers of Lincoln's Inn granted him the use of their hall. He gave a course of thirty-nine lectures from February to June 1799, and 'repeated it with some variations' in 1800. He had about one hundred and fifty hearers, including six peers and twelve members of the House of Commons, but only two of his opposition friends. The lectures (except the first) were never published, but a few extracts are given in the 'Life' (i. 110–22). He was now prospering both at the bar and in society. He joined a debating society of barristers and members of parliament, chiefly supporters of the government, and made the acquaintance of Perceval, afterwards prime minister. A dining club called 'The King of Clubs' was started at his house, of which the original members were Rogers, Sharp, 'Bobus' Smith, Scarlett, and John Allen. It was afterwards joined by many eminent men, including Lord Holland, Brougham, Person, Romilly, Sydney Smith, Jeffrey,

Hallam, and Ricardo. Mackintosh obtained briefs before parliamentary committees, especially in cases involving constitutional and international law. Basil Montagu as a young barrister, who first made his acquaintance at the Wedgwoods', became an admiring disciple, and persuaded him to join the Norfolk circuit, where there was an opening for leading counsel, although little business. Montagu describes (*ib.* i. 159–66) a circuit in which they visited in the intervals of business places associated with the memory of Cowper, and in which Mackintosh made a conspicuous success in a case of libel. Beginning to speak late at night he gave a long discourse, starting from philosophical reflections upon the nature of power and knowledge, and ending with a pathetic appeal to the parties concerned, which melted half his audience to tears, and secured a verdict at four in the morning (*ib.* p. 146). His greatest performance was the defence of Peltier (21 Feb. 1803), accused of a libel in a paper called 'L'Ambigu,' intended to suggest the assassination of Napoleon, then first consul. Mackintosh, besides suggesting a different meaning for the alleged libel, gave a long harangue upon constitutional principles and the history of England since Elizabeth. Both Perceval, prosecuting as attorney-general, and the judge paid the highest compliments to his 'almost unparalleled eloquence' [see Law, Edward, Lord Ellenborough], and he was highly praised by Erskine. The defendant, however, was instantly convicted, but, in consequence of the war, never called up for judgment. Mackintosh's speech was published, and is a fine literary composition, though it hardly seems so well designed to secure a verdict (*Report on Twenty-Eight State Trials*, pp. 529–620).

Mackintosh made 1,200*l.* during his last year at the bar (*Life*, i. 187). In the spring of 1803, however, he accepted an offer from Addington of the recordership of Bombay. Canning and William Adam [q. v.] had supported his claims. He had already (in 1800) thought of accepting a judgeship in Trinidad, and had been a candidate for the office of advocate-general in Bengal, conferred upon his friend 'Bobus' Smith. At an earlier period he had been invited by Lord Wellesley to become head of a projected college at Calcutta. He was anxious, it seems, to obtain leisure for executing schemes of literary work incompatible with an active professional career, and expected to save enough to make him, with the addition of a pension, independent for life. Similar motives induced Macaulay to accept a position in India, but Mackintosh unfortunately had not Macaulay's businesslike capacity for work. He was exposed to some very unjust abuse for accepting an office from the ministry. Two letters to Fox (in the 'Morning Post' of 4 Nov. 1802) denouncing his French proclivities, really written by Coleridge (*Essays on his own Times*, ii. 552–92), were supposed to have been inspired by Mackintosh (*Life*, i. 326). He was knighted on his appointment, and spent some months at Tenby, near his father-in-law's house at Cresselly. He sailed with his wife and his five daughters on 14 Feb. 1804, landing at Bombay on 26 May. He received in 1806 a commission as judge in the court of vice-admiralty, then first instituted at Bombay for the trial of prize and maritime cases. He lived at Parell, a country house belonging to the governor, who as a bachelor did not require it. He had brought a library with him, and read much during his stay. He soon, however, found his anticipations disappointed. He regretted the breaking off of a promising career and the loss of his social recreations. Communications with home were so slow that at one period (*ib.* ii. 97) he notes that the last news from London was seven months old. Few people in the small society of Bombay could share his intellectual interests, and they seem to have regarded him as above his work, and suspected him of despising them. The pecuniary results were equally disappointing. He had to give judgment in some delicate cases where officials were charged with corruption, and incurred obloquy in a small society which was still tainted with abuses of the old order. His freedom from the demands of English society, instead of being favourable to study, encouraged his natural indolence by removing the stimulus of congenial minds. He read very widely, though in a desultory way. He kept up with English and French literature, studied Kant and Fichte—then known to very few Englishmen—and the schoolmen, of whom he had taken a large collection to India (*ib.* i. 190, 332); and read not only Scott but Wordsworth, of whose poems he was an early admirer. He produced nothing, however, except designs for future work, and frequently expresses a fear that his will be a 'life of projects' (*ib.* i. 395). He founded the 'Literary Society of Bombay' (26 Nov. 1805), of which he became president, and tried to promote the study of Indian languages and philosophies. He made some tours to different parts of the country, and was much interested in the antiquities and the manners and customs of the natives.

His health suffered from the climate. His wife was compelled to return to England for

the health of the younger children, and sailed in February 1810. He was urged by his English friends to remain after the five years, which entitled him to a pension, in order to make some more money. His poverty, he admitted, showed 'a want of common sense. I can no more learn to play the game of life than that of whist' (*ib.* ii. 2). The state of his health made a departure imperative before he had stayed much longer, and he sailed for England on 6 Nov. 1811. He had gradually secured the goodwill of his countrymen by his ability and kindliness, and received addresses with requests for his portrait from the grand jury and the 'Literary Society.' In his last charge to the grand jury he congratulated himself especially on having been able greatly to dispense entirely with capital punishment (just afterwards he had to sentence one man to death) without any increase of crimes (*ib.* ii. 110).

Mackintosh landed at Weymouth on 25 April 1812. He immediately received an offer of a seat in parliament from his old friend Perceval, now prime minister. He wrote a reply, saying that he could not accept an offer by which he would be implicitly pledged to resist an immediate repeal of Roman catholic disabilities. Perceval was assassinated before receiving the answer. Scarlett (afterwards Lord Abinger) had meanwhile been empowered by Lord Cawdor to offer Mackintosh a seat for the county of Nairn, if he should still adhere to the whig politics. Mackintosh in reply produced the letter to Perceval as a proof of his unchanged views, and was elected for Nairn in June 1813. His health had suffered permanently from the Indian climate, and he had to pay several visits to Bath and Cheltenham. During the homeward voyage he had begun the introduction to his contemplated history of England from the revolution of 1688 to the French revolution. He was allowed to examine the Stuart papers then at Carlton House (*ib.* ii. 265); he examined also the French archives during some foreign trips, and collected in time fifty volumes of manuscript notes (*ib.* ii. 334). He made his first speech in the House of Commons on 14 Dec. 1813, protesting against the threatened interference of the allies in Holland and Switzerland, and at the end of the session made an appeal for Poland, which was warmly acknowledged by Kosciusko (*ib.* ii. 279). He also supported Romilly's attempt to reform the criminal law by abolishing the 'corruption of blood' of convicted felons. It soon became clear to his friends that his weakened health would disqualify him from at once writing history and attending to politics. He took Weedon Lodge, near Aylesbury, in order to secure some retirement, and spent there great part of three years. Unfortunately he did not break off his parliamentary career. He was elected for Knaresborough, a borough belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, in the parliament which met in January 1819. Some of his speeches were successful; but Macaulay, a friendly witness, says that he 'rather lectured than debated' (*Essay on Mackintosh's History of the Revolution*), and that his most splendid orations produced less effect than always attended the speaking of men without a tenth part of his abilities. He was, however, an able and faithful defender of liberal principles. He vigorously opposed the repressive measures which followed the peace, the 'Seditious Meetings Bill' of 1817, the 'Six Acts,' and the 'Alien Bill,' renewed periodically in 1818, 1820, 1822. On 10 June 1819 he made an eloquent speech, opposing the Foreign Enlistment Bill, directed against the supplies sent to the Spanish colonies. He supported Romilly's proposals for softening the severity of the criminal law, and after Romilly's death in 1818 took charge of similar measures. On 2 March 1819 he carried a motion against the government, by a majority of nineteen, for a committee to consider capital punishment. He introduced in 1820 six bills embodying the recommendations of the committee, three of which only became law (1 Geo. IV, 115, 116, 117). On 21 May 1823 he proposed nine resolutions to the house for abolishing the punishment of death in many cases. Peel, then home secretary, moved and carried the previous question, but promised to introduce some measures of the same kind, and Mackintosh left the question to be taken up by the government.

In February 1818 Mackintosh was appointed to the professorship of 'law and general politics' at Haileybury, worth about 300*l.* a year, and took a house at Mardocks, near Ware. He had to give lectures two days a week (scheme given in *Life*, ii. 362–372), which probably cost little trouble. He was long the colleague and friend of Malthus. In 1820, upon the death of Thomas Brown (1778–1820) [q. v.], he had the offer of succeeding to the chair of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, but was persuaded by his political friends to decline. He resigned his post at Haileybury in 1824, and was succeeded by W. Empson [q. v.] He had written for the 'Edinburgh Review' since his return, and was unable to refuse applications from the editor, although to the delay of his history. James Mill harshly says that he only lived for 'social display' and to be talked of in certain circles (Macvey Napier, p. 25). It seems, too, that

he was in want of ready money. He managed, after many delays from illness, and making some omissions, to finish in the spring of 1830 what is perhaps his most important work, the 'Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy,' for the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.' He wrote also the short 'History of England' for the 'Cabinet Cyclopædia.' Macaulay says (to Lansdowne, 25 Dec. 1833) that to him the thought of bearing from publishers and editors what Dryden bore from Tonson, and what, to his own knowledge, Mackintosh bore from Lardner, was 'horrible.' For Lardner he also wrote a life of Sir Thomas More. He was one of the chief celebrities at Holland House, and after leaving Haileybury resided for some time at Lord Holland's seat, Ampthill Park in Bedfordshire. According to Scarlett, Canning, upon forming his administration of 1827, was surprised that Mackintosh was not proposed as one of his colleagues by the whigs (*Life*, ii. 295). He was shortly afterwards made a privy councillor, but it seems that he had not made a sufficient mark as a practical politician, or was regarded as too infirm to be fit for any important office. His wife died on 6 May 1830, while on a visit to her sister, Madame Sismondi, near Geneva. On the formation of the whig government in the following November he was made a commissioner of the board of control, a post which had been offered to him through Canning in 1812, during the negotiations which followed Perceval's death. Mackintosh was disappointed by the insignificance of his new position, but took part in the inquiry into East Indian affairs which preceded the renewal of the company's charter. He supported the second reading of the Reform Bill in 1831 (4 July), in a speech which was respectfully received, in spite of its philosophical generalities. He spoke for the last time on 9 Feb. 1832, in a debate upon Portuguese affairs in the new parliament. A trifling accident to his throat from swallowing a chicken-bone caused an inflammation. He sank gradually, always preserving his sweetness of temper, and died at his house in Langham Place on 30 May 1832. He was buried at Hampstead on 4 June.

Mackintosh's historical writings, though tending to discourse rather than narrative, show reading and a judicial temper, but have been superseded by later books. The 'Dissertation upon Ethical Philosophy' is perfunctory, except in regard to the English moralists since Hobbes, and greatly wanting in clearness and precision. It is intended to be eclectic, accepting Hume's doctrine of utility as the 'criterion' of morals, and Butler's doctrine of the supremacy of the conscience, while the formation of the conscience is explained by Hartley's doctrine of association. In substance it seems to be a modification of utilitarianism, and suggests some important amendments in the theory. James Mill, however, attacked it with excessive severity in his 'Fragment on Mackintosh,' 1835, and exposed much looseness of thought and language. Mackintosh was entrusted with some metaphysical papers written by Thomas Wedgwood, and undertook to write his life, but the papers disappeared, and the life remained unwritten.

His works are: 1. 'Disputatio physiologica inauguralis de actione musculari,' 1787. 2. 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ' (1791, three editions, 1837). 3. 'Discourse on the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations' (at Lincoln's Inn, 13 Feb. 1799), 1799. 4. 'Speech in Defence of Peltier,' 1803. 5. 'History of England' (in Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia'), 1830 (new edition in 1853). 6. 'Life of Sir Thomas More' (in Lardner's 'Cabinet Cyclopædia'), 1830. 7. 'Dissertation on the Progress of Ethical Philosophy, chiefly during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries' (in supplement to 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' and privately printed), 1830; with preface by Whewell in 1836; tenth edition 1872. 8. 'History of the Revolution in England in 1688' (with biographical notice), 1834. 9. 'Tracts and Speeches' (1787–1831), privately printed, 1840. 10. 'Miscellaneous Works,' 3 vols. 1846, includes nearly all the above, with parliamentary speeches and articles from the 'Edinburgh Review.'

A portrait by Lawrence is in the National Portrait Gallery, London, and another by Colvin Smith is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

[Life by his Son, R. J. Mackintosh, 2 vols. 8vo, 1836; Life prefixed to Hist. of Revolution (this life, by a Mr. Wallace, nearly led to a duel between the author and Macaulay, who attacked it with excessive asperity in the article mentioned below. Wallace had no information from the family, but the life could be only offensive to devout believers in the creed of Holland House); Miss Meteyard's Group of Eminent Englishmen, 1871, pp. 58, 143, 158, 159, 241, 294, 305, 316, 383, 387; Moore's Diaries, ii. 245, 315, iii. 382, vi. xi, 81, 90, 292; Macaulay's Essay upon the Hist. of the Revolution describes his conversation and character (cf. Froude's Life of Carlyle, ii. 204, and Scott's Journal, vol. ii. passim). A good essay is in Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age, and another in Lord Dalling's Historical Characters, 5th edit. 1876, pp. 254–306.] L. S.

MACKINTOSH, WILLIAM (1662–1743), of Borlum, Inverness-shire, brigadier in the Pretender's service, eldest of the five

sons of William Mackintosh, laird of Borlum, and his wife Mary, daughter of Duncan Baillie, was born in 1662. The Mackintoshes of Borlum were descended from Lachlan Mor, sixteenth chief of Mackintosh, who married Agnes Mackenzie of Kintail. They appear at one time to have been wealthy, as in the valuation-roll of the sheriffdom of Inverness-shire in 1644 the lands of Borlum, in Dores parish, are set down at 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Scots, and those of Benchar and Raits (now Belleville House), also held by the family, in Kingussie parish, at 500*l.* Scots, considerable sums in those days. William the younger of Borlum was entered at King's College, Aberdeen, at the age of ten (*Fasti Aberdon.* p. 491). In the degree-book for 1677 his name stands first (*ib.* p. 528). It has been suggested that he studied at Oxford, but he did not matriculate, and his name is not in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.' According to his own statement (*Essay on Improving Lands*, &c.), he was intimately acquainted with the Hon. Robert Boyle [q. v.], while the latter was living near Oxford, and he married into the old Oxfordshire family of Reade of Ipsden House. He is also stated to have been in the military service of James II before the revolution, and to have acquired distinction in the French army. His name does not appear in King James's 'Army Lists' after the revolution. Probably he returned from the continent about the close of the seventeenth century, as in 1698 he is named in a commission of fire and sword granted to the chief of Mackintosh against the Macdonalds of Keppoch (*Reg. Sec. Concil. Acta*, 22 Feb. 1698), and also as a commissioner of supply for Inverness-shire. He was then residing at Raits (see *Ordnance Gaz. of Scotland*, under 'Alvie'), and set the example of planting. The 'Statistical Account of Scotland' mentions a fine row of elms planted by him along the old military road at Kingussie. In 1714 he took a very active and prominent part in the Jacobite rising that followed the accession of George I. A letter, dated 24 Sept. 1714, preserved among the Duke of Montrose's papers, states that 'Mr. William Mackintosh of Borlum, who is come in March from Bar-le-Duc (the residence of the Pretender), is traversing the country from east to west, and hath persuaded the laird of Mackintosh [Lachlan Mackintosh, *d.* 1731] to join the Pretender's cause.' On 6 Sept. 1715 the Earl of Mar [see Erskine, John, sixth or eleventh Earl of Mar] raised the Pretender's standard in Braemar. On 13 Sept. the Mackintosh, supported by his kinsman of Borlum, 'conveened his men, as was given out, to review them, but in the evening he marched streight to Inverness, where he came by sunrising with colours flying, and after he had made himself master of what arms and ammunition he could find, and some little money that belonged to the publick, proceeded to proclaim the Pretender king' (Lord Lovat's account, given at the end of Patten's *Hist. of the Rebellion*). The chief of Mackintosh and his kinsman 'Borlum,' as he was called, although his father, the laird, was still alive, joined Mar on 5 Oct. 1715 at Perth. The Mackintoshes, seven hundred strong, were formed into a regiment of thirteen companies. Patten (*ib.* ed. 1717) gives the names of the thirty-two officers, twenty-seven of whom were from the Clan Chattan (Mackintosh). Mackintosh the younger of Borlum was made a brigadier-general, and was despatched with six regiments to assist the Jacobites on the border and in the north of England. Hastening from Perth to the lowlands, 'Borlum' evaded the king's troops sent to intercept them, crossed the Firth of Forth with a large following in open boats, and seized Leith. Thence, carrying everything before him, he marched onwards to the border, to join the rebel forces in Northumberland, under General Forster [see Forster, Thomas, 1675–1738]. The united forces marched into Lancashire, but the enterprise collapsed in a surrender at discretion to the king's forces under General Carpenter [see Carpenter, George, Lord Carpenter] at Preston, 16 Nov. 1715. Lord Derwentwater and Mackintosh were given up as hostages. Mackintosh at first refused to answer for the highlanders, saying they were men of desperate fortunes, and adding, 'I am an old soldier myself, and know well what a surrender at discretion means;' but as Carpenter threatened to treat all alike as rebels, he gave way. Mackintosh, one of his sons, and other prisoners, were sent to London, and were confined in Newgate. Mackintosh and General Forster, who was a fellow-prisoner, are said to have often quarrelled about the military conduct of the expedition, and their angry discussions afforded amusement to the frequenters of the corridors and common-room of the prison, to which the public were admitted. On 4 May 1716, 'Borlum,' his son, and several of their fellow-prisoners attacked the turnkeys and sentinels and made their escape, the two Mackintoshes getting away to France. A handbill issued by the corporation of London, offering 200*l.* for his recapture, to which the government added a further reward of 1,000*l.*, describes him as 'a tall, raw-boned man, about sixty, fair-complexioned, beetle-browed, grey-eyed, speaking with a broad

Scotch accent.' (A copy of the handbill is in the British Museum.) Mackintosh, who is stated on doubtful authority to have returned to Scotland after his father's death, in the same year, was implicated in the abortive attempt at a rising in 1719, and was afterwards a fugitive. Captured in the wilds of Caithness, he was sent as a state prisoner to Edinburgh Castle, where he ended his days, 7 Jan. 1743, at the age of eighty. The period of his incaceration is variously stated at from fifteen to twenty-five years.

Mackintosh married Mary, daughter by his second wife of Edward Reade of Ipsden House, Oxfordshire, and maid of honour to Mary of Modena [q. v.], by whom he had two sons, Lachlan and Shaw, and three daughters. Shaw afterwards sold the feu-rights of Borlum.

While a prisoner at Edinburgh, Mackintosh wrote 'An Essay on Ways and Means of Enclosing, Fallowing, and Planting Lands in Scotland, and that in sixteen years at farthest,' which was printed in Edinburgh in 1729. In it he discusses the formation of schools of agriculture, which he says was suggested by Robert Boyle. He also published 'An Essay on the Husbandry of Scotland,' 1732 (cf. Donaldson, *Agricultural Biog.*) By some writers Mackintosh is represented as a rough-handed soldier of the Dalyell of Binns type, but by others as a polite and cultivated gentleman. The Master of Sinclair, in what Burton styles his 'Malignant Memoirs,' and other writers disparage his military pretensions and gird at his poverty; but his sagacity, foresight, and enterprise certainly indicate fitness for command. Robert Chambers relates that in his childhood at Peebles, in the first years of the present century, one of the rough pastimes of the school-children was to batter with stones a much-defaced effigy, called 'Borlum,' which was built into the walls of a ruined church in the neighbourhood. His name thus survived as a popular bugbear.

[Memoir of Mackintosh of Borlum in Celtic Mag. 1877; Hist. Memoirs of the House and Clan of Mackintosh by A. M. Shaw, 1880; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. ii. 80; Whalley's Hist. of the Old County Regiment of Lancashire Militia, pp. 9–27; Doran's London in Jacobite Times (in which 'Borlum' is wrongly called Borland); Chambers's Journal, 6 April 1878.] H. M. C.

MACKLIN, CHARLES (1697?–1797), actor, son of William McLaughlin, was born in the north of Ireland, between 1690 and 1697, most probably at the latter date. After William McLaughlin's death in 1704 his widow married Luke O'Meally, landlord of the Eagle Tavern, Werburgh Street, Dublin, and Charles was sent to a school at Island Bridge, near that city, kept by one Nicholson, a Scotsman, and to his experiences there he attributed the antipathy to Scotsmen which in life and writings he subsequently displayed. Originally a Roman catholic, he subsequently adopted protestantism. Macklin soon acquired a reputation as a mimic, and is said in amateur theatricals to have acted Monimia in the 'Orphans.' Running away from home, he lived for a time in London on money stolen from his mother, and became a servant in a public-house in the Borough frequented by mountebanks, the mistress of which is doubtfully said to have become his first wife. In 1713 he was a badgeman, scout, or 'skip,' at Trinity College, Dublin. Various adventures, all more or less apocryphal and contradictory, are ascribed to him before he arrived in Bristol, where—as author, actor, pantomimist, and factotum—he joined a strolling company, with which he is said to have made his first appearance as Richmond in 'Richard III.' According to Congreve, his most trustworthy biographer, he played Alcander in the 'Œdipus' of Dryden and Lee at Lincoln's Inn Theatre about 1725, and Sir Charles Freeman in Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem' at Lee and Harper's booth on the Bowling-green, Southwark, 18 Feb. 1730. On 4 Dec. 1730 he played at Lincoln's Inn the small parts of Porer and Brazencourt in Fielding's 'Coffee-house Politician,' and on 31 Oct. 1733 made, under the name of Mechlin, as Brazen in the 'Recruiting Officer,' his first appearance at Drury Lane. His name at this period was variously spelt. Marplot, Clodio in 'Love makes a Man,' Teague in the 'Committee,' Brass in the 'Confederacy,' Lord Lace in the 'Lottery,' the Marquis in the 'Country House,' and Lord Foppington in the 'Careless Husband,' were played during his first season, in which he was also, 15 Jan. 1733–4, the original Colonel Bluff in Fielding's 'Intriguing Chambermaid.' His engagement for these first-rate parts was due to the quarrel between Highmore, the manager of Drury Lane, and his principal actors, which had led the latter to secede and open the Haymarket for the season of 1733 [see Harper, John, *d.* 1742]. Highmore, thus deserted, collected what performers he could from the country theatres and elsewhere. Among these Macklin was conspicuous by the promise he exhibited. But early in 1734 Fleetwood succeeded to the management of Drury Lane, the seceding actors returned on 12 March, and Macklin, who found his best parts taken from him, joined at the Haymarket the company of Fielding, in whose 'Don

Quixote in England' he made, as Squire Badger, his first appearance at that house. Fleetwood, however, engaged him for the ensuing season, and as Poins he reappeared on 24 Sept. 1734 at Drury Lane, where, with a solitary migration to the Haymarket in 1744, he remained until 1748. But his uncontrollable temper led him to frequent difficulties there. In 1735 he caused the death of Thomas Hallam, a brother-actor, in the green-room of Drury Lane, in a pitiful quarrel concerning a wig which Macklin had worn in a farce called 'Trick for Trick,' and which Hallam had taken. Calling Hallam many opprobrious names, Macklin lunged at him with his stick, which entered the left eye of his adversary and killed him. Macklin stood his trial for murder, was found guilty of manslaughter, and apparently escaped without punishment, since he shortly afterwards recommenced acting. Three years later he had a serious quarrel with Quin, whom, according to his own account, given late in life, he 'pummelled . . . damnably.' For this he was challenged by Quin, but seems to have shown the white feather, and ultimately apologised. With his manager Fleetwood he frequented White's, where he played heavily. He became security for White to the extent of 3,000*l.*, and managed in a fashion, which speaks more for his cleverness than his honesty, to transfer the responsibility on to Paul Whitehead the poet, who consequently was imprisoned for some years. Macklin made the acquaintance of his fellow-actor, Garrick, before 1740, and until 1743 they were the best of friends, being, Macklin said, scarcely two days asunder. In 1742 Macklin, Garrick, and Mrs. Woffington tried the dangerous experiment of keeping house together in Bow Street. In 1743 a strike against the management of Fleetwood, then become bankrupt, was begun by Garrick, Macklin, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Clive, and other actors [see GARRICK, DAVID]. The actors were practically routed. Garrick was re-engaged on advanced terms, and Macklin, who only joined in the strike at Garrick's request, but who was an object of special animosity on the part of Fleetwood, was made the scapegoat, and was dismissed. Garrick made some half-hearted offers of service, but a lifelong feud followed. Friends of Macklin hooted Garrick for a night or two, and the quarrel then degenerated into a war of pamphlets. Macklin on leaving Drury Lane began giving lessons in acting, an occupation he kept up till almost the close of his life, and with a company he had himself trained opened the Haymarket in 1744. A feature in the Haymarket management was the first appearance of Samuel Foote [q. v.] as Othello, Macklin playing Iago. This experiment, to be succeeded by others of a similar nature, was interrupted within a few months by his re-engagement at Drury Lane.

Despite his recklessness and his quarrels, Macklin speedily became a mainstay of the company at Drury Lane, playing innumerable characters, principally comic. He made his reputation as a natural actor by his performance of Shylock, which remained his favourite character, and had greatly impressed the town, eliciting, it is said, Pope's often quoted but apocryphal distich,

> This is the Jew
> That Shakespeare drew.

He substituted Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice' for the 'Jew of Venice,' Lord Lansdowne's adaptation. Among the characters played by Macklin while at Drury Lane were Abel in the 'Committee,' Sancho in 'Love makes a Man,' Razor in the 'Provoked Wife,' Jerry Blackacre in the 'Plain Dealer,' Osric, Peachum, Jeremy, and afterwards Ben, in 'Love for Love,' Sir Hugh Evans, Lord Foppington in the 'Relapse,' Tattle, Trappanti, Beau Clinker, Old Mirabel, Sir Fopling Flutter, Sir William Belford in the 'Squire of Alsatia,' Trincalo in Dryden's 'Tempest,' Fondlewife, Sir Novelty Fashion, Malvolio, Shylock, Touchstone, Corvino in the 'Fox,' Sir Paul Plyant, Stephano in Shakespeare's 'Tempest,' Lucio in 'Measure for Measure,' and Fluellen. While at the Haymarket he enacted Iago, Lovelace in the 'Relapse,' and the Ghost in 'Hamlet.' His original characters included, 25 Sept. 1734, Manly (Petruchio) in 'Cure for a Scold,' a ballad farce, founded by Worsdale on 'Taming the Shrew;' Snip in the 'Merry Cobler' (*sic*), a continuation of Coffey's 'The Devil to Pay;' Captain Bragg (Thraso) in the 'Eunuch, or the Darby Captain,' a translation by Thomas Cooke [q.v.] from Terence; the Drunken Man in Garrick's 'Lethe;' Zorobabel in 'Miss Lucy in Town,' Fielding's continuation of his 'Old Man taught Wisdom;' and Faddle in the 'Foundling' of Edward Moore.

Macklin's first dramatic production, 'King Henry VII, or the Popish Impostor,' 1746, 8vo, was played at Drury Lane 18 Jan. 1746, the author appearing as Huntley. This is a poor play on the subject of Perkin Warbeck, and was produced, according to the manuscript notes of Oldys to Langbaine, on the occasion of the Scottish rebellion. Macklin, after his wont, claimed to have written it in six weeks, in the intervals between acting, and said it was only revised in the course of rehearsals. He lost, deservedly, 20*l.* by its production.

Quin prophesied for it and Macklin the merited failure which it experienced. 'A Will and no Will, or a Bone for the Lawyers,' an unprinted farce by Macklin, was played for his wife's benefit at Drury Lane, 23 April 1746, with 'a new prologue to be written and spoken by the pit,' whatever that may mean. The 'Suspicious Husband Criticised,' a satire by Macklin on Dr. Hoadly's 'Suspicious Husband,' the latest success at Covent Garden, was given by Macklin for his benefit, 24 March 1747. It was a failure, and was not printed. On the same occasion he played the Gravedigger to Barry's Hamlet. 'The Fortune Hunters, or the Widow Bewitched,' an unprinted farce, was acted a few times in 1748 (? 22 March).

Between 1748 and 1750 Macklin was in Dublin, where he and his wife were engaged by Sheridan at 800*l.* a year. A quarrel with Sheridan, with whom he took strange liberties, followed, and led to a lawsuit. On leaving Dublin Macklin migrated to Covent Garden, where with his wife he appeared on 24 Sept. 1750 as Lovegold in the 'Miser.' At Covent Garden he added to his repertory Mercutio, Polonius, Vellum in the 'Drummer,' Sir Olive Cockwood in 'She would and she would not,' Sir Barnaby Brittle in the 'Amorous Widow,' Lopez in the 'Mistake,' the Mad Englishman in the 'Pilgrim,' Renault in 'Venice Preserved,' and was the original Buck in Foote's 'Englishman in Paris.' He also produced 'Covent Garden Theatre, or Pasquin turned Drawcansir,' 8 April 1752, a dramatic satire, which failed to please.

On 20 Dec. 1753 a farewell benefit on his quitting the stage was given him at Drury Lane, on which occasion he played Sir Gilbert Wrangle in the 'Refusal' of Colley Cibber to the Lady Wrangle of his wife and the Charlotte of his daughter; he also appeared as Buck in the 'Englishman in Paris,' and recited a farewell prologue. Foote said that Garrick wrote the prologue in the hope that Macklin would be as good as his word, and so deliver him from a formidable rival. When regrets were uttered in the green-room at the loss of so admirable an actor, Foote said, 'You need not fear; he will first break in business, and then break his word,' a prophecy fully accomplished. He opened accordingly in March 1754, under the Piazza in Covent Garden, a tavern and coffee-house, a feature in the conduct of which was a three-shilling ordinary at four o'clock, over the service of which he presided. On 21 Nov. 1754 he also began, in Hart Street, Covent Garden, what was called the British Inquisition. The entertainment, which commenced at seven o'clock, consisted of a lecture by Macklin, followed by a debate. The first lecture was on 'Hamlet.' For a few nights this took the town. Foote seized the opportunity of burlesquing a notion which lent itself readily to ridicule, and is said to have more than once attended the lecture and perplexed the lecturer, setting him on one occasion, when the subject was 'memory,' which Macklin claimed to have highly trained, the task of repeating the famous nonsense lines concerning the baker's wife who went into the garden to cut a cabbage-leaf to make an apple-pie, &c. The management of the tavern was unsuccessful, and on 25 Jan. 1758 Macklin was a bankrupt. He paid subsequently all claims in full. In 1757 he was in Dublin with Spranger Barry and Woodward, but does not appear to have acted. On 12 Dec. 1759, at Drury Lane, he made, as Shylock, his 'first appearance for six years.' On this occasion he produced 'Love à la Mode,' 4to, 1793, a farce, owing something to the 'Lover' of Theophilus Cibber, in which he played Sir Archy McSarcasm, his daughter appearing as Charlotte. He received a portion of the profits of each performance instead of a regular salary. The *dramatis personæ* comprised an Irish officer, a Scottish baronet, a Jew broker, and an English squire, the Irishman being the only disinterested character. Despite some opposition it ultimately triumphed. It was a great advance upon any previous dramatic effort of Macklin. One act was printed in the 'Court Miscellany,' April 1766. The following season he went to Covent Garden, where he played, 28 Jan. 1761, Lord Belville, and Miss Macklin Angelica, in the first production of his own 'Married Libertine.' In Lord Belville Macklin was supposed to have ridiculed a well-known nobleman. His play accordingly met with much opposition, and ran with difficulty the nine nights necessary to secure the author his benefits. A description of the plot is given in Kirkman's 'Life of Macklin,' but the play remains unprinted. Mrs. Macklin having died about 1758, Macklin espoused, 10 Sept. 1759, Miss Elizabeth Jones of Chester. In 1761 and again in 1763 he was in Dublin, residing at the latter date in Drumcondra Lane, where he taught pupils. At Smock Alley Theatre he produced in 1763 his 'True-born Irishman,' in which he played Murrough O'Dogherty. Under the title of the 'Irish Fine Lady' this piece was given at Covent Garden, 28 Nov. 1767, and was damned. Macklin came forward and promised it should be withdrawn. Subsequently he owned that the audience was right in its verdict, and

that he had forgotten that there was a 'geography in humour.' While in Dublin he played at both Smock Alley and Crow Street Theatres. No list of his characters is preserved, though Peachum in the 'Beggar's Opera' and probably Shylock were among them. At Smock Alley he is said to have given an alteration by himself of 'Philaster.' Legal proceedings, a customary result of his engagements, were taken against Mossop, and resulted in a barren victory. The 'True-born Scotchman' was given at Crow Street 7 Feb. 1766. This was a three-act piece, subsequently developed into the 'Man of the World.' Macklin doubtless played Sir Pertinax McSycophant. It was given again in Dublin in 1770, when Macklin was engaged at Capel Street Theatre, whence the company removed to Crow Street. So favourable was his reception that he meditated taking up his residence in Dublin.

In 1772 he was back at Covent Garden, where he appeared 23 Oct. as Macbeth, which character he dressed, for the first time since the Restoration, in Scottish garb, instead of modern military costume as sanctioned by Garrick, who is said to have been moved to jealousy by Macklin's performance. This impersonation led to the most envenomed of Macklin's numerous quarrels. His assumption of a character belonging to Smith, during twenty years the mainstay of Covent Garden in tragedy, was the chief offence, while the press and public, accustomed to see him in comedy, refused to accept him in an heroic part, and treated him with scandalous injustice. A crisis was reached on 18 Nov., when Macklin, who came on as Shylock, was refused a hearing. Efforts to restrain the mob were vain, and ultimately the announcement that Macklin was discharged produced a roar of applause. Not until Colman the elder, the manager, came reluctantly forward to confirm the dismissal would the house be pacified. A demand, 'Is it your pleasure that Mr. Macklin be discharged?' met with a cry, apparently unanimous, of 'Yes,' and Colman said, 'He is discharged.' Macklin brought against the leaders of the riot an action, which was tried 14 May 1775, and Lord Mansfield awarded him 600*l.* and his expenses. Macklin, who conducted his case with much ability, forwent the sum, asking only that the defendants should take one hundred pounds' worth of tickets on three occasions: his own benefit and his daughter's, and for the proprietors of the theatre on the night of his reappearance. Mansfield expressed his admiration of this conduct, saying, 'You have met with great applause to-day: you never acted better.' On 18 May 1775 he reappeared at Covent Garden as Shylock and Sir Archy McSarcasm, and was well received. His appearances became now infrequent, though he added, with no gain to his reputation, Richard III to his acting parts, made occasional visits to Dublin, and conceived the idea of a trip to Scotland, which, however, was abandoned. On 10 May 1781 his 'Man of the World' was played at Covent Garden, Macklin appearing as Sir Pertinax McSycophant. This piece, Macklin's masterpiece, and one of the best comedies of the century, had been refused a license by Capell, the sub-licenser, who declined to give up the play; after remaining ten years in the licenser's office it was only obtained through the application of some lawyers of eminence. Even then the title it originally bore of 'The True-born Scotchman' was prohibited. Some opposition was made on the first night, but the merits of the comedy, and Macklin's marvellous performance of Sir Pertinax McSycophant, triumphed over all difficulties, and the play obtained a brilliant and merited success. On 10 Jan. 1788 he broke down as Shylock, and apologised to the audience, claiming indulgence for his eighty-nine years. A similar incident occurred later in the year in Sir Pertinax. His last appearance was for his benefit, 7 May 1789, when he dressed for Shylock. Seeing Mrs. Pope, he asked her if she was playing that night. She answered that she was dressed for Portia. 'Ah, very true,' said Macklin, 'but who is to play Shylock?' He went on the stage, spoke a few lines of his part, then making an apology, quitted the stage for ever.

At the death in 1790 of his only son, John, who had spent Macklin's savings, the actor found himself all but penniless. With a view to assist him an edition of his two plays, 'Love in a Maze' and 'The Man of the World,' was edited by Murphy, and published by subscription. An amount sufficient to secure him an annuity of 200*l.* was obtained. He was now senile, and made frequent applications to the police magistrates on account of fancied wrongs, went constantly to the theatre, where a place was always assigned him, and died, Tuesday, 11 July 1797, at No. 4 Tavistock Row, Covent Garden. His remains are in a vault under the chancel of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, where there is a tablet to his memory.

Macklin's life is a record of perpetual quarrels. Wherever he went a plentiful growth of disputes and lawsuits was witnessed. To his losses in legal proceedings his ultimate poverty was partly ascribable; even his daughter and pupil, who predeceased him, quarrelled with him, and left her savings to others. Besides

his violent temper and overbearing manners, Macklin seems to have had many unamiable and some disgraceful qualities. He was dogmatic, conceited, narrow-minded, and arrogant; Holcroft said that his delight in making others fear and admire him gave him an aversion for the society of those who were his superiors. Charles Lee Lewes [q. v.] writes: 'What Danton said of Marat may be applied to him, "He was volcanic, peevish, and unsociable,"' and adds: 'In his manners he was brutish; he was not to be softened into modesty either by sex or age. I have seen his levity make the matron blush; beauty and innocence were no safeguard against his rudeness.' O'Keeffe supplies a strangely different account, saying that 'he hated swearing, and discountenanced vulgar jests.'

As a dramatist he had high merit, and his stage-management was admirable. He anticipated Garrick in the reformation of the stage. His experiments in tragedy did him little credit as an actor, but he was a capable comedian, with an unequalled knowledge of his art. His voice was strong, clear, and resonant, and he had no vices of delivery and no stage tricks. He was robust in frame and his features were rugged and corrugated. He sought to be feared rather than loved, and in his lessons his pupils, many of them people of rank, were subjected to galling contempt. Shylock was his great part. He made the character so fearful in the trial scene that George II, discussing the means of cowing the House of Commons, is reported to have said to Walpole, 'What do you think of sending them to the theatre to see that Irishman play Shylock?' He had a sullen solemnity that suited the character, and in the stronger scenes a forcible and terrifying ferocity. John Bernard (1756–1828) [q. v.] classes it with the Lear of Garrick, the Falstaff of Henderson, the Pertinax of Cooke, and the Coriolanus of John Kemble. Peachum, Polonius, Scrub, Iago, Trappanti, Sir Paul Plyant, Sir Francis Wronghead, Sir Pertinax McSycophant, and Sir Archy McSarcasm were among his best characters. Churchill is less than just to Macklin in 'The Rosciad,' but praises his tuition.

Macklin's first wife (*d.* 1758?) was, according to Kirkman, a Mrs. Ann Grace, the widow of a Dublin hosier, and according to Cooke a Miss Grace Purvor. She was an excellent actress. Her Nurse in 'Romeo and Juliet' and her Hostess in 'King Henry V' were inimitable. Chetwood says: 'In my theatrical career of about thirty years I have not seen her equal in Widow Blackacre, Mrs. Day, Widow Lackit, Lady Plyant, Doris in "Æsop," Mrs. Amelet, Lady Wishfort.' She was the original Mrs. Subtle in Foote's 'Englishman in Paris,' and died in the season of 1758–9. Maria Macklin (*d.* 1781), daughter of Macklin, was an actress of talent, and was highly trained, but had little histrionic genius. She made her first appearance as the Duke of York in 'Richard III,' at Drury Lane, probably 3 Jan. 1743, left the stage in 1777, after an operation rendered necessary by tight-gartering, and died in 1781. She played a large round of characters in tragedy and comedy, including Jane Shore, Monimia, Portia, Desdemona, Lady Anne in 'Richard III,' Lady Townley, Rosalind, Helena in 'All's Well that Ends Well,' Portia, Lady Betty Modish, &c., and was the original Ilyssus in 'Creusa,' Irene in 'Barbarossa,' Charlotte in 'Love à la Mode,' Clarissa in 'Lionel and Clarissa,' &c. Macklin's letters to her present the most pleasing aspect of his character. A benefit to Macklin's widow (his second wife) was given at Covent Garden, 17 June 1805.

A portrait by Opie of Macklin in his ninety-third year and another by De Wilde as Sir Pertinax McSycophant are in the Mathews collection in the Garrick Club. Engraved portraits of him are given in the various biographies.

In addition to the subscription edition of Macklin's two plays, 4to, 1793, an octavo edition of the same comedies and the 'True-born Irishman,' unmentioned by Lowndes, was issued, also by subscription, by William Jones, 86 Dame Street, Dublin. A burlesque prologue to Fielding's 'Wedding Day' is headed 'Writ and spoken by Mr. Macklin.' Mr. Austin Dobson assigns it to Macklin, but Mr. Frederick Lawrence, the biographer of Fielding, claims it for that author.

[Lives of Macklin by Francis Aspry Congreve, 1798; by James Thomas Kirkman, who claims to be a relation, and has been held to be a son, 2 vols. 1799; by William Cooke, 1804; and by Mr. Edward Abbott Parry, 1891, have appeared. Most trustworthy facts are supplied by Congreve, the biography of Kirkman being a romance, and that of Cooke untrustworthy. A list of pamphlets, reports of trials, apologies, criticisms, &c., occupies three pages of Mr. Lowe's Theatrical Bibliography. The European Review contains a series of papers headed 'Mackliniana.' The Monthly Mirror gives extracts from his note-books and journals. Bernard's Recollections; the Life of Frederick Reynolds and the theatrical biographies of the actors of the last century generally; Mr. Fitzgerald's Life of Garrick; Oxberry's Dramatic Biography; Theatrical Review; Victor's Works; Biographia Dramatica; Genest's Account of the English Stage; Garrick Correspondence; Wheatley and Cunningham's

London Past and Present, and the writings of Peake, Dunlap, O'Keeffe, Boaden, &c., have been consulted.] J. K.

MACKNESS, JAMES, M.D. (1804–1851), medical writer, born 31 March 1804, was elder son of a tradesman at Wellingborough in Northamptonshire, who afterwards removed to Edinburgh, where James was partly educated. After pursuing his professional studies under great difficulties, he passed the College of Surgeons on 22 Dec. 1824; acted for a time as assistant; and in 1827 set up in practice for himself in the village of Turvey, near Bedford. In 1831 he removed to Northampton, where he gained by degrees an extensive, but laborious and not very remunerative, practice. He continued to study, and interested himself in various plans for the improvement of the middle and lower classes; but in 1834 his health began to fail, and in 1837 he was obliged for a time to give up practice altogether. He passed two years in different places abroad and in England. In order to qualify himself for the less laborious practice of a physician he obtained a medical degree at St. Andrews, 15 May 1840, and settled at Hastings, where he passed the rest of his life. Owing to his energy and perseverance, and also to his great liberality and benevolence, he gradually, although with difficulty, acquired a good practice. In November 1840 he was appointed physician to the Hastings Dispensary. In January 1843 he became an extra-licentiate of the London College of Physicians. In the next year he joined the Provincial (now called the British) Medical and Surgical Association, and he afterwards (1847) was elected a member of the council. He attended the annual meetings of the association with great regularity. In 1849 he was one of a committee of five members 'appointed to consider the means advisable to be adopted with a view to bring the subject of medical ethics before the medical profession;' and in 1850, on the occasion of the association holding its next annual meeting at Brighton, he was requested to prepare a paper on the medical topography of the district. He was a devout member of the church of England, but his chief interest was in benevolent schemes for improving the condition of the poorer classes. He took an active part in the municipal management of Hastings, and became an alderman. In the spring of 1849 he took a few weeks' holiday on the Rhine, but illness, from which he never wholly recovered, compelled him to return home. He died of pneumonia on 8 Feb. 1851, and was buried in the old St. Mary's cemetery (now disused). Here there is a handsome tomb erected to his memory by a subscription among his friends and patients, including some of the working classes. He married in 1830 Miss Maria Whitworth of Turvey, who still survives. He had no family, but was most liberal in providing for his brother's children.

Mackness wrote: 1. 'Hastings considered as a Resort for Invalids,' &c., London, 12mo, 1842; second edition, 1850. 2. An article on agricultural chemistry in Baxter's 'Library of Agriculture,' London, 8vo, 1846. 3. 'The Moral Aspects of Medical Life,' London, small 8vo, 1846; based on a work in German by Professor K. F. H. Marx called 'Akesios' (1844). 4. 'Dysphonia Clericorum, or Clergyman's Sore Throat: its Pathology, Treatment, and Prevention,' London, 8vo, 1848, 'containing a better account of the disorder in question than had yet been laid before the British public' (*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.* ii. 227).

[Memorials by Miss M. M. Howard, 1851; Lancet, 1851, ii. 196; Med. Times, new ser. iii. 492–3; Brit. and For. Med. Rev. xxiii. 467; Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev. viii. 532; personal knowledge and recollection.] W. A. G.

MACKNIGHT, JAMES, D.D. (1721–1800), biblical critic, son of William Mackneight (*d.* 13 April 1750), a native of Ireland, and minister of Irvine, Ayrshire, was born at Irvine on 17 Sept. 1721. His mother was Elizabeth Gemmill of Dalraith (*d.* 6 April 1753). After going through the arts and divinity courses at Glasgow (he held, 7 July 1743, a theological bursary from the exchequer), he studied at Leyden. Having been licensed by the Irvine presbytery, he officiated for a short time at the chapel of ease, Gorbals, Renfrewshire, and subsequently acted as assistant to Alexander Ferguson, minister of Kilwinning, Ayrshire. On 22 Feb. 1753 he was called to Maybole, Ayrshire, and ordained there on 10 May.

Three years after his settlement in Maybole his publication of a 'Harmony of the Gospels' gave Macknight a name among the learned. He adopts, with Sir Isaac Newton, Whiston, and Stillingfleet, the view which lengthens our Lord's ministry so as to include five passovers. This, he thinks, enables him to combine the contents of the four gospels, preserving 'the natural order' of each. On the appearance (1763) of his second and amended edition, Nathaniel Lardner [q. v.], who characterises Macknight as 'learned and laborious,' published some 'Observations' (1764) on the latter portion of it. He criticises Macknight's over-use of the harmonistic expedient whereby parallel accounts of the same incident are treated as narratives

of different events, an expedient to which Lardner himself resorts on occasion. Almost coincidently with his second edition, Macknight produced a vindication of the gospel history, a work which considerably enhanced his reputation for learning, though it did not escape some criticism from Lardner (Lardner, *Works*, 1815, iv. 238).

The Edinburgh University on 13 March 1759 made Macknight a D.D. On 25 Jan. 1769 the crown presented him to the charge of Jedburgh; he was translated from Maybole on 21 Sept., and admitted on 30 Nov. During the progress of this transfer he was elected moderator of the general assembly on 18 May 1769. From Jedburgh he was called, on 28 Nov. 1771, to the charge of Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh (then a district church, now a *quoad sacra* parish), was translated thither on 29 May 1772, and was admitted on 1 July. He was translated on 29 July 1778 (admitted 26 Nov.) to the collegiate charge of the Old Church, occupying the southern transept of St. Giles's, Edinburgh, as a separate parish church. Robert Henry [q. v.], the historian, was his colleague. He was the main promoter of the declaratory act of assembly (1782), confirming the constitutional practice of the Scottish Church, by requiring a call from the parishioners in addition to a patron's presentation. On 17 Feb. 1784 he was made joint collector of the ministers' widows' fund. His preaching was earnest and solid, but without eloquence.

Macknight in 1787 issued a translation of two epistles of St. Paul, as a specimen of a version of all the apostolic epistles, which by 1795 (when he completed the work) had cost him nearly thirty years of labour, working at the rate of over ten hours a day. As a translator Macknight has substantial merits; his commentary lacks thoroughness, when judged by modern standards of research, but it added to his reputation, and he was urged to deal in a similar way with the Acts of the Apostles.

His faculties, however, began to fail. He died on 13 Jan. 1800. He married, on 30 April 1754, Elizabeth (*d.* 10 March 1813), eldest daughter of Samuel McCormick, and had four sons. His fourth son, Thomas Macknight, D.D. (*d.* 21 Jan. 1836, aged 73), was successively minister of South Leith (1791), Trinity College Church, Edinburgh (1804), and the Old Church, Edinburgh (1810), and was the presbyterian divine who baptised Archibald Campbell Tait [q. v.], afterwards archbishop of Canterbury.

He published: 1. 'A Harmony of the Four Gospels, in which the Natural Order of each is preserved, with a Paraphrase and Notes,' &c., 1756, 4to; 2nd edit. 1763, 4to (has appended 'Six Discourses on Jewish Antiquities'); 5th edit. 1819, 8vo, 2 vols.; translated into Latin by Ruckersfelder, Bremen, and Deventer, 1772, 8vo, 3 vols.; into Hindustani, Calcutta, 1823, 8vo. 2. 'The Truth of the Gospel History showed, in three Books,' &c., 1763, 4to; portions are reprinted in Bishop Watson's 'Theological Tracts,' 1785, 8vo. 3. 'The Translation of the . . . Epistles to the Thessalonians,' &c., 1787, 4to. 4. 'A new Literal Translation of all the Apostolical Epistles . . . the Greek Text, and the old Translation . . . with a Commentary and Notes. . . . To which is added . . . the Life of the Apostle Paul,' &c., Edinburgh, 1795, 4to, 4 vols.; 2nd edit. London, 1806, 8vo, 6 vols. (with 'Account' of his life by his son); another edit. 1843, 8vo (without the Greek).

[Account, by Thomas Macknight, 1806; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scoticanæ; Cat. of Edinburgh Graduates, 1858, p. 242; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1872, iii. 34.] A. G.

MACKONOCHIE. [See also Maconochie.]

MACKONOCHIE, ALEXANDER HERIOT (1825–1887), divine, born at Fareham, Hampshire, 11 Aug. 1825, was third son of George Mackonochie, a retired colonel in the army. He was educated at schools at Bath and Exeter, and attended lectures at Edinburgh University for a short time. He matriculated from Wadham College, Oxford, 27 June 1844, graduated B.A. 1848, and proceeded M.A. 1851. At Oxford he was intimate with Charles Marriott [q. v.], but, though always strongly religious, does not seem to have developed very pronounced views. He was ordained in Lent 1849, and became curate at Westbury, Wiltshire, under Frederick Meyrick. In October 1852 he obtained a curacy at Wantage, Berkshire, where Henry Parry Liddon [q. v.] was for a time his colleague. Liddon became friendly with him, and in after years Mackonochie always dined with him at Amen Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, on Christmas day. In October 1858 he joined Charles Fuge Lowder [q. v.] at St. George's-in-the-East, London, and was with him through the riots which occurred in the church during the following year. Here he made some mark as a preacher. In 1862 he became curate-in-charge of St. Alban's, Holborn, which was then being built by John George Hubbard [q. v.] on a site given by Lord Leigh. The church was consecrated 21 Feb. 1863. Mackonochie had by this time adopted advanced views as to ritual, and from the first had difficulties at St. Alban's

with Hubbard. Before he was appointed a strong protest was made by a neighbouring clergyman, and as he gradually added to the ceremonies he was subjected to a long series of lawsuits promoted by the Church Association. Lord Shaftesbury, who visited St. Alban's in 1866, made a note on the service in his diary, 'In outward form and ritual it is the worship of Jupiter or Juno;' others regarded Mackonochie as a jesuit in disguise. In 1865 Mackonochie had become chaplain to the sisterhood of Haggerston. The former chaplain had become a Roman catholic, and shortly after Mackonochie assumed office the superior and several of the sisters went over also.

Throughout the prosecutions to which Mackonochie was subjected the plaintiff was Mr. Martin, a solicitor, who was technically a parishioner. The first trial took place on 15 June 1867, the disputed points being matters of ritual (mixed chalice, altar lights, &c.), and in the judgment, given 28 March 1868, by Sir Robert Phillimore [q. v.], several points were decided in favour of Mackonochie, and others against him. No order was made as to costs. On appeal to the privy council, however, practically all the points were decided against Mackonochie, and he had to pay all costs. On 19 Jan. 1869 a monition was issued directing him to obey the judgment, and on 2 Dec. 1869 a further decision was given against him because he had not obeyed the first judgment, and on 25 Nov. 1870, for continued disobedience, he was suspended for three months. Meanwhile he was inhibited from preaching in the Ripon diocese by its bishop, and at the Liverpool Church Congress Dean Hugh McNeile [q. v.] refused to appear on the platform if Mackonochie's name were on the programme. In 1870, however, Lord Eliot, as a mark of sympathy, made him his domestic chaplain. A fresh suit was commenced in 1874, and on 12 June 1875 he was suspended for six weeks. A further prosecution followed in 1882, but on 1 Dec. 1882 he resigned his living, chiefly to please the dying Archbishop of Canterbury (Tait). In January 1883 he became vicar of St. Peter's, London Docks, but in face of threats of fresh litigation he resigned 23 Dec., and went back to St. Alban's, where he lived and worked unofficially for the rest of his life. In December 1887, being in weak health, he went on a visit to the Bishop of Argyll and the Isles at Ballachulish, and, going out for a walk over the hills, was found dead, 17 Dec. 1887, in the deer forest of Manore, twenty miles from Ballachulish. On 13 Feb. 1888 a memorial fund was inaugurated at St. Alban's, with which additions are being made to the church. Mackonochie was an excellent organiser, and practised the strictest self-denial. The points for which he strove have been generally allowed since. His litigation did much to settle church law, or at all events to show the necessity for settlement.

Mackonochie wrote 'First Principles *v.* Erastianism,' a number of sermons, London, 1876, 8vo.

[Life, by Mrs. Towle; Charles Lowder, a Biography; Belcher's Life of Robert Brett; Life of Tait, by Davidson and Benham; Guardian, 21 Dec., and Record, Rock, and Church Times, 23 Dec. 1887; Dale's Legal Ritual; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886.] W. A. J. A.

McKOWEN, JAMES (1814–1889), Ulster poet, was born at Lambeg, near Lisburn, co. Antrim, on 11 Feb. 1814, and received an elementary education at a local school. After working as a boy at a thread manufactory he entered Messrs. Richardson's bleach works, Belfast, and remained there during the whole of his active life. About 1840 he had begun to contribute racy poems to the 'Northern Whig' and other Ulster papers, generally over the signature of 'Kitty Connor,' and he also wrote a little for the 'Nation,' using the signature of 'Curlew.' One of his pieces, 'The Old Irish Cow,' became very popular throughout his native province, while another, 'The Ould Irish Jig,' a humorous effusion, is known throughout Ireland. He died on 22 April 1889. His poems have secured him a place in several Irish anthologies, where his name is sometimes misspelt McKeown. Like many other popular Irish poets, his writings have not yet been collected, but there are nine of his poems in 'The Harp of Erin,' a collection of Irish verse edited by Ralph Varian ('Duncathail'), Dublin, 1869.

[Northern Whig, 24 April 1889; information from friends of McKowen.] D. J. O'D.

MACKRETH, Sir ROBERT (1726–1819), club proprietor, began life as a billiard-marker at White's Club. With money put by as a waiter in the same club he acquired a vintner's business in St. James's Street, and became a valued assistant of Robert Arthur, the original proprietor of White's, who on his death, 6 June 1761, left the property to Mackreth, then about to marry his only child, Mary Arthur (the wedding took place in October). Mackreth apparently retained this property until his death, but managed the club through an agent, a near relation of his whom he calls 'Cherubim'

(Jesse, *Selwyn and his Contemporaries*, i. 217). His chief energies he now directed to operations in the city, frequenting Change Alley, but finding equal scope for his talents as usurer and bookmaker. Gilly Williams, writing to George Selwyn in 1768, mentions him as dealing heavily in the bets for and against the success of Wilkes when the latter stood for the city in that year (*ib.* ii. 265). In October 1774 he was nominated for the pocket borough of Castle Rising by the third Earl of Orford, who had found him useful in business relations, and was largely in his debt. Horace Walpole wrote earnestly to Sir Horace Mann in the following month, disclaiming any share in 'this disgraceful transaction' (*Corresp.* ed. Cunningham, vi. 152); he assured Conway only a little later that Wilkes was prepared to propose 'Bob' for speaker. Mackreth's evil repute as a money-lender was accentuated in 1786, when he was defendant in a suit preferred by Fox-Lane, an aristocratic member of White's, who charged Mackreth with defrauding him of his patrimony. The master of the rolls found that he had taken undue advantage of a young man, who was also a minor, and he had to refund 20,000*l.* He appealed without success, first to the lord chancellor, and then to the House of Lords. Fox-Lane's counsel throughout the case was Sir John Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, against whom Mackreth cherished the bitterest resentment. In 1792 Mackreth accosted Scott in Lincoln's Inn Fields as a liar and a scoundrel, and finally challenged him to a duel for an alleged insult in one of his speeches in 1786. Eldon ignored the challenge, remarking that after three courts had considered Mackreth's conduct so bad as to make him pay his victim about 17,000*l.* and costs, 'the fellow is fool enough to suppose he can retrieve his character by insulting me.' Eldon brought an action for assault against Mackreth, who was sentenced by the court of king's bench to six weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 100*l.* for a breach of the peace. But Mackreth's services in the House of Commons (he sat for Ashburton from 1784 to 1802) seem to have soon effaced the recollections of his various peccadilloes, and he was on 8 May 1795 knighted by George III. On withdrawing from parliamentary life in 1802, Mackreth retired to his estate at Ewhurst, near Southampton, to which before his death he had added, besides his house property in London, an estate in Cumberland and a plantation in the West Indies. He died in London in February 1819, in his ninety-fourth year. Mrs. Mackreth predeceased him, dying at Putney on 3 June 1784.

[Bourke's History of White's, i. 117–20, 140–147; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. ii. 127–8, 199; Gent. Mag. 1819, i. 282; Annual Register, 1793; Return of Members of Parliament; Sporting Magazine, i. 336; Elegant Extracts in Poetry, 1816, p. 877; Sir E. Brydges's Autobiography, i. 194; Duke of Bedford's Corresp. ii. 108; Wheatley and Cunningham's London, iii. 492–3; Walpole's Corresp. passim.] T. S.

MACKULLOCH, MAGNUS (*fl.* 1480), reputed continuator of Fordun's 'Scotichronicon,' was a clerk in the diocese of Ross, and chaplain to William Schewes, archbishop of St. Andrews, for whom he made a copy of the 'Scotichronicon' in 1483–4; this is now Harleian MS. 712. Tanner, following Dempster, has incorrectly made Mackulloch the author of a considerable part of the 'Scotichronicon.' It is, however, clear from the body of the work that the compiler was born in 1385, and probably the only claim which Mackulloch can make to authorship consists in the additions at the end of the Harleian MS., which bring the narrative down to 1460; they are printed in Goodall's edition, ii. 514. So far as the rest of the work goes, he was merely a transcriber; another manuscript of the 'Scotichronicon,' at Brechin Castle, was also written by him. According to some manuscript notes of Buchanan's, Mackulloch was a monk at Scones.

[Dempster's Hist. Eccl. xii. 911; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 498; Hearne's edition of the Scotichronicon, v. 1378, 1380; Skene's edition, vol. i. pp. xvii–xviii, xl.] C. L. K.

MACKWORTH, Sir HUMPHRY (1657–1727), politician and capitalist, second son of Thomas Mackworth of Betton Grange, Shropshire, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of Richard Bulkeley of Buntingsdale in the same county, was born in January 1657. Thomas Mackworth was eldest son of Humphry, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Waller of Beaconsfield, and kinswoman of Edmund Waller the poet. The elder Humphry was a colonel in the parliamentary army, was at the taking of Ludlow Castle, upon which he wrote to the House of Commons on 20 May 1646, and was appointed to be governor of Shrewsbury on 2 June following. On 12 Feb. 1649–50 he was added to the committee for the assessments for the army in Shropshire; and in October 1651 he transmitted to the House of Commons an account of the proceedings of the court-martial held at Chester on the Earl of Derby, Sir Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, and John Benbowe, from which it appears probable that he presided on the occasion (*Commons' Journals*, iv. 561). He was one of Cromwell's

council, and sat for Shropshire in Cromwell's second parliament. He died in December 1654, and was buried on the 26th of the month in Henry VII's Chapel in Westminster Abbey; his remains were on 12 Sept. 1660 removed and thrown into a pit in St. Margaret's churchyard (Blore, *History of Rutland*, p. 129; Lipscomb, *Buckinghamshire*, iv. 378).

The younger Humphry matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, on 11 Dec. 1674, and entered at the Middle Temple on 10 June 1675, being called to the bar in 1682. Narcissus Luttrell gives him the title of 'comptroller of the Temple.' He was described as of the Middle Temple on being knighted at Whitehall, 15 Jan. 1682–3, and when James II, on his accession to the throne, continued to collect the customs, though they had been granted for the life of Charles II only, an address of thanks was presented to him by Mackworth on behalf of that inn of court. He had a residence at Bentley, in the parish of Tardebigge, Worcestershire, but his means were inconsiderable until he married in 1686 Mary, daughter of Sir Herbert Evans of Gnoll, Glamorganshire, who by the death of her four sisters became the sole heiress of her father's property.

In 1695 he was engaged in developing collieries and copper-smelting works at Melincryddan, near Neath, and the improvements which he introduced into them are set out by William Waller in his introduction to an 'Essay on the Mines late of Sir Carbery Price,' 1698. He then expended 15,000*l.* in purchasing the controlling interest in Sir Carbery's mines and in acquiring additional property in the neighbourhood. The mines and smelting works were transferred to a company, with the imposing title of 'The Corporation of the Governor and Company of the Mine Adventurers of England,' the Duke of Leeds being governor and Mackworth deputy-governor. A large sum of money was raised by lottery in 1698 and 1699 for carrying on these undertakings, and was spent in the construction of quays, canals, and docks; but the scheme received so much opposition from local sources that in December 1705 several servants of Sir Edward Mansel, an adjoining proprietor, were brought before the House of Commons for breaches of privilege against Mackworth. By 1709, when their capital had been sunk, the members of the corporation quarrelled among themselves; William Waller, the manager, was discharged, and Mackworth was accused by his enemies of peculation. On 31 March 1710 the House of Commons, without a dissentient voice, voted him guilty of many frauds in violation of the company's charter, and next day a bill was brought in to restrain him, William Shiers, the secretary, and Thomas Dykes, the treasurer, from leaving the country, and to alienate their estates. The whigs were then in the ascendant, but their power was passing away, and although this bill passed the House of Commons it did not become law. The Rev. Thomas Yalden [q. v.] addressed a poem to Mackworth 'On the Mines late of Sir Carbery Price' (Chalmers, *Poets*, xi. 74–5), and a great number of pamphlets were published by Mackworth, Waller, Shiers, and others, with respect to the proceedings of the mine adventurers (see Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes*, i. 19–21). Among those by Mackworth are 'The Mine-adventure, or an Expedient for Composing all Differences between the Partners, and for Establishing a new Method of Management,' 1698; 'A Short State of the Case and Proceedings of the Company of Mine-adventurers,' 1710; and 'Second Part of the Book of Vouchers,' 1711.

Through his connection with South Wales, Mackworth was appointed constable of Neath Castle in 1703, and sat in parliament for Cardiganshire from February 1700–1 to November 1701, from August 1702 to April 1705, and from November 1710 to August 1713. In 1705 he was a candidate for Oxford University, but was not elected, whereupon there was issued 'The Doleful Complaints of Sir H. M.' (*State Poems*, 1707, iv. 22), and from June 1705 until April 1707 he represented the borough of Totnes in Devonshire. Mackworth was a church tory. He was one of the four laymen who on 8 March 1698–9 met Dr. Thomas Bray (1656–1730) [q. v.] and drew up certain resolutions which ended in the formation of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Afterwards he was among its earliest and largest subscribers, and a member of its committee for establishing church libraries in Wales. In 1705 there came out a pamphlet called 'The Memorial of the Church of England,' with the object of exposing the designs of the whigs against the church. It attracted great attention, and was presented as a 'seditious and treasonable libel,' and it was discovered that as soon as it was struck off 150 copies were sent to Mackworth. In January 1705–6 Shiers, his associate, was taken into custody about it, and next month a man named Powell was brought before the privy council at Whitehall to see if he would implicate Mackworth.

Mackworth died on 25 Aug. 1727, and was buried on 27 Aug. His wife died before 1705, leaving three sons. Of these the youngest, William Morgan, who married Martha, daughter of John Praed of Tre-

vathen, Cornwall, M.P. for St. Ives in 1708, took the additional name of Praed, and was an ancestor of the poet.

Mackworth's political and financial publications comprised: 1. 'England's Glory, or the Great Improvement of Trade by a Royal Bank or Office of Credit to be erected in London,' 1694. 2. 'A Vindication of the Rights of the Commons of England,' 1701. This tract was included in the editions of 'Somers Tracts,' 1751 and 1809. 3. 'Peace at Home, or a Vindication of the Proceedings of the House of Commons on the Bill for Preventing Danger from Occasional Conformity,' 1703, which provoked many replies, including one from Defoe, entitled 'Peace without Union.' 4. 'A Letter from a Member of Parliament to his Friend in the Country, giving a Short Account of the Proceedings of the Tackers' [anon.], 1704. 5. 'A Bill for the better Relief, Imployment, and Settlement of the Poor,' 1704. 6. 'Free Parliaments, or a Vindication of the Fundamental Right of the Commons of England to be sole Judges of the Privileges of the Electors and of the Elected; being a Vindication of the Proceedings in the Case of Ashby against White,' 1704. An abstract of this work appeared in 1705; it was reproduced as an appendix to 'The State of the Case between Ashby and White,' 1705, and it was included in the editions of 'Somers Tracts,' 1751 and 1809. 7. 'A Brief Account of the Tack, in a Letter to a Friend' [anon.], 1705. 8. 'Down with the Mug, or Reasons for Suppressing the Mug Houses' [anon.], 1717. 9. 'A Proposal for Paying off the Public Debts by the appropriated Funds, without raising Taxes upon Land, Malt, or other things for that purpose' [anon.], 1720. 10. 'Sir Humphry Mackworth's Proposal, being a new Scheme offer'd for the Payment of the Public Debts,' 1720. This scheme, which passed through five editions in 1720, was of the same kind as that suggested by John Law in France, and involved the creation of 'a new species of money.'

Mackworth was also the author of a 'Treatise concerning the Divine Authority of the Scriptures, the Divinity of our Blessed Saviour,' &c., 2nd edit. 1704, which was supplemented by 'A Discourse by way of Dialogue concerning (1) Providence, (2) the Happiness of a Religious Life,' &c., 1705.

[Le Neve's Knights (Harl. Soc.), p. 369; Meyrick's Cardiganshire, pp. ccxxiv–xxxiii; Foster's Alumni Oxon.; Foster's Peerage; Nicholas's Glamorganshire, pp. 88, 127–8; G. Grant Francis's Copper Smelting at Swansea, 1881, pp. 81–96; Return of Members of Parliament, i. 592, 606, ii. 2, 26; Luttrell's Hist. Relation, i. 246, iv. 434, v. 61, 627, vi. 13, 564–6; Hearne's Collections, ed. Doble, i. 170–80; Bagford Ballads, ii. 825–34; Overton's English Church, 1660–1714, p. 216; McClure's Minutes of S.P.C.K. pp. 1–11, 31, 35, 246, 269; Halkett and Laing's Anon. Literature, pp. 259, 702, 1351, 2035; House of Commons' Journals, xv. 69, 75, 122, 405, xvi. 391–5.] W. P. C.

MACKY, JOHN (*d.* 1726), government agent or spy, author of 'Memoirs of Secret Services,' was a Scotsman of good education, but of his parentage or birth nothing is known. According to his own account he 'came early into the measures of the revolution,' and being, on the return of King James from Ireland to France, sent to Paris to find out the further purposes of the Jacobites, he discovered that the French government intended to send an expedition against England in 1692. He arrived in London with the information before James reached his army encamped at La Hogue, and thus gave the government ample time for preparations against it. On the return of King William to England in October 1693, he was appointed inspector of the coast from Harwich to Dover in order to prevent treasonable correspondence between the two countries by passengers or letters. He discovered the proposed descent on England in 1696 in connection with the assassination plot of Sir George Barclay [q. v.]; and after its disclosure published 'A View of the Court of St. Germains from the year 1690 to 1695, with an Account of the Entertainment Protestants meet with there, directed to the malcontent Protestants of England,' 1696. Of this pamphlet he states that no fewer than thirty thousand copies were sold. After the peace of Ryswick, 20 Sept. 1697, he had the direction of the packet-boats from Dover to France and Flanders, and he states that during the negotiations connected with the Partition treaty in 1698 he had the charge of transmitting all the private expresses that passed between King William and Lord Portland.

The packet-boat service was discontinued after the death of King William in 1702, and Macky went to look after an estate possessed by him and others in the island of Zante, in the dominion of Venice. After the battle of Ramillies in May 1706 he had the direction of the packet-boats to Ostend, with instructions to watch narrowly all naval preparations at Ostend and other sea-coast towns; and in 1708 he discovered the preparations for an armament at Dunkirk. Subsequently he came under the suspicion of the government and was thrown into prison, where he remained till the accession of George I. On

obtaining his liberty he endeavoured at his own expense to establish a service of packet-boats to Dublin, but the undertaking involved him in heavy expenses, and was soon dropped. Ultimately he went abroad, and he died at Rotterdam in 1726.

He is the author of a somewhat important contribution to contemporary history: 'Memoirs of the Secret Services of John Macky, Esq., during the Reign of King William, Queen Anne, and King George I. Including also the true Secret History of the Rise, Promotions, &c., of the English and Scots Nobility; Officers, Civil, Military, Naval, and other Persons of distinction from the Revolution. In their respective Characters at large: drawn up by Mr. Macky pursuant to the direction of Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia. Published from his original Manuscript, as attested by his son, Spring Macky, Esq.,' London, 1733. An edition in French, translated by 'A. R.,' was published at the Hague in the same year. The chief value of the 'Memoirs' consists in its descriptions of the leading personages of the period, which evidence both keen powers of observation and great impartiality of judgment. Swift has appended notes, generally of an acrid character, to many of the descriptions. Macky was also the author of 'Journey through England,' 1714; 2nd edition, 1722, with additional volume; 3rd edition, 1723, with a third volume; reprinted, with large additions, 1724 and 1732; 'Journey through Scotland,' 1723; and 'Journey through the Austrian Netherlands,' 1725.

[Pref. to Secret Memoirs; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. ii. 430, 4th ser. iv. 135.] T. F. H.

MACLACHLAN, EWEN (1775–1822), Gaelic poet and scholar, born in 1775 at Torracaltin, Fort William, was educated at the parish school of Kilmallie, and subsequently employed by neighbouring families as private tutor. In youth he was very poor and had to struggle hard for the means of education. In 1796 he was brought under the notice of the chief of Glengarry, who paid the necessary expenses to enable him to attend university classes at Aberdeen. He had a distinguished university record, and when he graduated in 1800 he was awarded a royal bursary, the gift of the lords of the treasury, and entered the Divinity Hall. On the recommendation of his friend Dr. Beattie he became librarian at King's College and one of the masters at the Old Aberdeen grammar school. The death of Dr. Beattie hindered his promotion, but in 1819 he became headmaster of the grammar school, which position he held until his death. In Aberdeen he also held the appointments of session clerk and treasurer to the parish of Old Machar, and was secretary to the Highland Society of the city. He had always been a hard-working student, and his health broke while he was yet young. He died from overwork in Aberdeen on 29 March 1822. He is buried in his native glen, where a monument has been erected to his memory.

Maclachlan's poems are few, but of high merit. In 1798 he helped Allan MacDougall [q. v.] to publish a small volume of poems, and as MacDougall's own work was not then sufficient to make a book, Maclachlan added some of his. While a student at Aberdeen he wrote some excellent Greek and Latin verses, winning the prize for a Greek ode. A poem on the Duke of Wellington, which he submitted for a competition in Latin verse, though unsuccessful, was afterwards published (1808), and according to a manuscript note attached to the copy in the British Museum, written by Dr. Irving, author of 'The Poetry of Scotland,' who had met Maclachlan, both Principal Brown and Professor Beattie voted the verses the best in the competition. In 1807 a small volume of verse, 'Attempts in Verse,' was published in Aberdeen, containing work in English, Greek, and Latin, and in 1816 another volume, 'Metrical Effusions,' appeared. At odd times Maclachlan had been translating the 'Iliad' into Gaelic, and on his death had completed seven books. Part of this, with other verses by him, appeared in Patrick Macfarlane's 'Choice Collection of Gaelic Poems.' He was appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland to assist the Rev. John Macleod, D.D. 1757–1841 [q. v.], with the 'Gaelic Dictionary,' published in 1828. Maclachlan was engaged on the Gaelic-English part of the dictionary, but he died before his manuscript was far advanced.

[Reid's Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica, pp. 60, 84; Mackenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry, p. 321; Blackie's Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands, p. 261; MacNeill's Literature of the Highlands, p. 272; Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrel, vol. ii.; Introduction to the Gaelic Dictionary of the Highland Society of Scotland, p. xiii.] J. R. M.

MACLACHLAN, LAUCHLAN (*d.* 1746), fifteenth chief of the ancient Argyllshire clan, Lachlan (Lachuinn), of which the original stock is said to be the O'Loughlins of Meath, was served heir to his father on 23 Sept. 1719. In 1745, undeterred by the close proximity of Inverary (the seat of the Campbells), Maclachlan set out from his hereditary tower by the shores of Loch Fyne, at the head of 260 fighting men, and joined Prince Charles. He took part in the defeat

of Sir John Cope at Prestonpans, and after the capture of Carlisle was sent by the prince back to Perth to expedite the movements of William Drummond, fourth viscount Strathallan [q. v.] He with his clan took part in the victory over Hawley at Falkirk, and was honourably distinguished at Culloden (16 April 1746). He was stationed in the front on the right wing in the company of the Macintoshes, the Frasers, Stewarts, Camerons, and Macleans, the last-mentioned clan being under his command as well as his own. After loudly protesting against Lord George Murray's fatal error in keeping the highland army motionless to receive the English fire, he, when the order was at last given, charged with so much impetuosity that he swept the English line of soldiers in front of him completely away, and his dead body was found considerably in the rear of the English line covered with wounds. One of his sons, an aide-de-camp of the prince, was killed when riding with the order to charge to Lord George Murray.

[Materials kindly furnished by J. MacLauchlan, esq., of Dundee; Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 35; Chambers's Hist. of the Rebellion, 1869, p. 295; Scott's Tales of a Grandfather, chap. lxxxiii.] T. S.

MACLAINE, ARCHIBALD (1722–1804), divine, son of Lauchlin Maclaine and brother of James Maclaine [q. v.], the 'gentleman highwayman,' born at Monaghan in 1722, was educated at Glasgow, where he studied under Francis Hutcheson [q. v.] for the presbyterian ministry. In 1746 he became assistant to his maternal uncle, Robert Milling, a pastor of the English church at the Hague, and in 1747 was admitted co-pastor. He was greatly respected in Holland for his learning, and for a time was preceptor to the Prince of Orange. Ill-health and the disturbances consequent on the French invasion led him to resign his charge in 1796. He settled at Bath, where he died on 25 Nov. 1804, and was buried in the abbey church there. On the monument erected to his memory by his friend Henry Hope he is described as D.D. His portrait was engraved by C. H. Hodges.

Maclaine published in 1765, in 2 vols. 4to, a translation, with notes, of Mosheim's 'Ecclesiastical History,' reprinted in 1768 in 5 vols. 8vo, and in 1782, 1806, 1810, and 1825, in 6 vols. 8vo. He also translated from the French J. J. Vernet's 'Dialogues on some Important Subjects,' 1753, and addressed to Soame Jenyns [q. v.] a 'Series of Letters on occasion of his "View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity,"' 1777; 2nd edit. 1778.

[Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Steven's Hist. of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam, pp. 309–11; George III, his Court and Family, ed. 1821, ii. 78–80; Aa's Biographisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, xii. 37–8; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, ii. 259.] G. G.

MACLAINE or MACLEAN, JAMES (1724–1750), 'gentleman highwayman,' born at Monaghan in 1724, was second son of Lauchlin Maclaine, a presbyterian minister of good Scottish family, who became a pastor at Monaghan in Ireland. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of James Milling. An elder brother, Archibald Maclaine [q. v.], was pastor of the English congregation at the Hague. James was educated for a merchant, but after running through the patrimony to which he became entitled on his father's death in 1742, he entered domestic service in London and fell under the influence of fast women. About 1746, however, he succeeded in winning the hand of the daughter of a Mr. Maclogen, a substantial horse-dealer, 'of the Golden Fleece in the Oxford Road.' With his wife's money he set up as a grocer and chandler in Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, and for a time lived honestly. On the death of his wife in 1748 his 'extraordinary itch for a gay appearance' returned, and, with an apothecary named Plunket, a man of the worst character, who had attended his wife, he formed a partnership of fraud. In the disguise of a 'flaming beau,' with Plunket acting as his servant, Maclean gamed and ruffled at Bath and Tunbridge Wells in the hope of entrapping a lady of fortune into a marriage. Before the end of 1748 his own and Plunket's resources were exhausted. Thereupon the allies took to the highway, their first exploit being to lift over 60*l.* from a grazier crossing Hounslow Heath. After a few more successful encounters, fine lodgings were taken in St. James's Street, opposite the Old Bagnio, and Maclean, who passed for an Irish squire of 700*l.* a year, became a well-known figure in the West End. One moonlight night in November 1749 the pair stopped Horace Walpole in Hyde Park, as he was returning from Holland House, and Maclean's pistol going off accidentally razed the skin under Walpole's eye. After the robbery Maclean sent Walpole two letters of excuses, appointing a meeting by Tyburn at midnight, 'where the gentleman might purchase again any trifles he had lost' (Walpole, in the *World*, No. 103, p. 621). Subsequently the confederates committed a series of robberies on the Chester Road, and Maclean, who had previously contemplated emigration to Jamaica, visited his brother, the minister at

the Hague. Meanwhile he concocted by letter with Plunket, who was in Ireland, a grand matrimonial scheme, the prize being 'a doe of 40,000*l*.' The plot failing, on 26 June 1750 Maclaine nerved himself for a desperate venture. With Plunket's aid he stopped, first, the Salisbury Flying Coach at Turnham Green, and then, on Hounslow Heath, Lord Eglinton's coach. Traced by means of an advertisement respecting some finery, of which he had relieved a Mr. Higden, Maclaine was arrested on 27 July 1750, and carried to the Gatehouse, whence he was committed for trial at the Old Bailey by Justice Lediard. At his lodgings were found twenty-three purses, a quantity of clothes and wigs, and a 'famous kept mistress.' His arrest created an extraordinary stir. Troops had to attend him to and from the Gatehouse, many people of quality attended his examination, and great ladies 'shed tears in abundance.' Soame Jenyns appended to the line in his 'Modern Fine Lady,' 1750, 'She weeps if but a handsome thief is hung,' the note 'Some of the brightest eyes were at this time in tears for one Maclean.' The prisoner hinting his poverty, 'several persons made him considerable presents.' Yet his conduct was the reverse of heroic. He confessed, retracted his confession, and strove to save himself by giving evidence against Plunket, who was, however, not taken. He was tried on 13 Sept. 1750, and the jury found him guilty without leaving the box. A speech was expected from the condemned after sentence, but the poor wretch could only whimper 'My lord, I cannot speak,' an incident to which Gray alluded in his 'Long Story:'

> A sudden fit of ague shook him,
> He stood as mute as poor Maclean.

The first Sunday after his condemnation, according to Walpole, three thousand people went to see him in Newgate, and White's Club, it was stated, visited him *en masse*. He fainted away twice with the heat of his cell. His brother 'early renounced him, though he made all the interest he could for him,' and wrote a letter to him after condemnation, which is given in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' (1750, p. 436). He was executed at Tyburn on 3 Oct. 1750, a fulsome account of his pious behaviour being drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Allen at Maclean's 'own earnest desire.' Many portraits of 'the gentleman highwayman,' or 'the ladies' hero,' as he was called, are extant. His features were good, but his face broad and pitted with small-pox. 'He was of sandy complexion, square-shouldered, and well made downwards.' One of two daughters survived him.

[A Complete History of James Maclean, 1750 (portrait); 'A Genuine Account of the Life and Actions of James Maclean, 1750; Allen's Account of the Behaviour of Mr. James Maclaine, 1750; M—cL—n's Cabinet broke open, or his Private List of the Duchess Dowagers, Countesses, Widow Ladies, Maiden Ladies, Widows, and Misses of Honour, Virtue, and Large Fortunes in England (a burlesque), 1750; Walpole's Correspondence, ed. Cunningham, 1857, ii. 218–230; The World, 19 Dec. 1754; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 452; Gent. Mag. 1750, freq., and other London papers of that date; Wheatley and Cunningham's London; Caulfield's Remarkable Characters, iv. 87.] T. S.

MACLAREN, ARCHIBALD (1755–1826), dramatist, born in the highlands of Scotland on 2 March 1755, entered the army, and served in the American war under Generals Moore and Clinton. His regiment returned to Scotland to recruit, and in 1783 Mr. Jackson's company produced his farce of the 'Coup de Main' at Edinburgh. On the conclusion of the war he was discharged, and joined Ward's itinerant troop of players at Montrose. He is said to have been a bad exponent of English parts, in consequence of his strong Scottish accent, but in Scottish, Irish, and French characters he was not unsuccessful.

In 1794 he enlisted as a sergeant in the Dumbartonshire highlanders, and went with them to Guernsey, where he was engaged to act as prompter in the theatre, and where several of his pieces were performed. Thence his regiment proceeded to Ireland, and took part in the suppression of the rebellion. While in Ireland he wrote another farce, 'What News from Bantry Bay?' but it was not immediately produced, from fear of the United Irishmen. After the battle of Vinegar Hill he was discharged and went to London, where his dramatic writings afforded precarious support to his family till his death in 1826.

The following is a list of his works: I. Dramatic Pieces.—1. 'The Conjuror, or the Scotsman in London,' farce, Dundee, 1781. 2. 'Coup de Main, or the American Adventurers,' musical entertainment, Perth, 1784. 3. 'Humours of Greenock Fair, or the Tailor made a Man,' musical interlude, Paisley, 1789; *ib.* sine loco, 1790; both editions the same. 4. 'Highland Drover,' interlude, Greenock, 1790. 5. 'What News from Bantry Bay?' farce. 6. 'Bonny Lasses of Leith,' supposed to be 'Scottish Volunteers,' with only a change of title, 1790 or 1800. 7. 'First Night's Lodging,' farce. 8. 'Ame-

rican Slaves,' comic opera, 1792. 9. 'Siege of Perth,' interlude, Perth, 1792. 10. 'Siege of Berwick.' 11. 'Scottish Volunteers,' musical farce, Paisley, 1795. 12. 'Old England for ever,' Bristol, 1799. 13. 'Humours of the Times,' comic opera, 1799; reprint of 'What News from Bantry Bay?' 14. 'Negro Slaves,' dramatic piece, one act, 1799, original of 'Blackman and Blackbird,' performed at the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge. 15. 'Negro Slaves, or Blackman and Blackbird,' altered and enlarged. 16. 'Soldier's Widow, or the Happy Relief,' musical entertainment, 1800. 17. 'Monopoliser outwitted,' musical entertainment, 1800. 18. 'Chance of War, or the Villain reclaimed,' musical drama, 1801. 19. 'Fashion, or the World as it goes,' musical entertainment, 1802. 20. 'First of April, or the Fool's Errand,' musical entertainment, 1802. 21. 'Lottery Chance, or the Drunkard reclaimed,' musical drama, 1803. 22. 'Britons to Arms, or the Consul in England,' musical drama, 1803. 23. 'Saw ye Bony coming?' musical drama, 1804. 24. 'The Coronation,' musical entertainment, 1804. 25. 'A Touch at the Times,' two editions, 1805. 26. 'The Old Roscius, or the World of Novelty,' burlesque interlude for cold weather, and 'A Soldier and a Sailor,' musical farce, 1805, reprint, with alterations, of 'The Soldier's Widow.' 27. 'The Days we Live in: a Tale of 1805,' dramatic piece, 1805. 28. 'Highland Drover,' musical farce, with alterations and additions, 1805. 29. 'Dish of All Sorts,' 1806. 30. 'Kenneth, King of Scots, or the Female Archers,' a revised version of No. 18, 1807. 31. 'A Wife to be Sold,' musical farce, and 'The Slaves,' dramatic piece, 1807. 32. 'British Carpenter, or the Irishman in France,' musical entertainment, with alterations and additions, 1808. 33. 'How to grow Wise, or Folly exposed,' dramatic piece, 1808. 34. 'Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, or Love in the Highlands,' musical drama, with alterations and additions, 1808. 35. 'London out of Town, or the Family Geniuses,' farce, 1809. 36. 'Private Theatre, or the Highland Funeral,' musical drama, 1809. 37. 'Whimsicality, or Great News from France,' musical farce, 1810. 38. 'Empress and no Empress, or Mr. Bony's Wedding,' farce, 1810. 39. 'The Elopement, or a Caution to Young Ladies,' dramatic piece, to which is added 'The Duellists,' 1811. 40. 'Spite and Malice, or a Laughable Accident,' dramatic sketch, and 'An humble Attempt to Convert the "Gentle Shepherd" into English Prose,' 1811. 41. 'Paddy Bull, or a Cure for the Gout,' dramatic piece, 1811. 42. 'Tricks of London,' dramatic piece, 1811; reprinted 1812, under the title of 'The Ways of London, or Honesty the best Policy.' 43. 'The Swindlers, or Diamond cut Diamond,' dramatic piece, with 'Coll and Rotha,' a poem, 1812. 44. 'Irish Girl, or Cossack and no Cossack,' dramatic piece, 1813. 45. 'Resource of War, or a most excellent Story,' dramatic piece, 1813. 46. 'Good News! Good News!' dramatic piece, and 'Mr. Boney's Reception in Paris,' 1814. 47. 'Forget and Forgive,' dramatic piece, 1814. 48. 'Mr. Napie's Reception in Elba,' 1814. 49. 'The Last Shift, or the Prisoners released,' dramatic piece, 1814. 50. 'Retaliation, or an Hour and a Half in Paris,' musical entertainment, 1815. 51. 'Man in the Moon, or Tumble down Nap,' dramatic piece, 1815. 52. 'Highland Chiefs,' musical drama (also under the title of 'Maid of Lorn,' musical drama), 1815. 53. 'The Deceiver,' dramatic piece, 1816. 54. 'The Man Trap, or a Scene in Germany,' dramatic piece, 1816. 55. 'Coup de Main, or Love and War in Yankyland,' revised version of No. 2, 1816. 56. 'The Debating Club,' dramatic piece, 1816. 57. 'Second Sight, or the Force of Superstition,' dramatic piece, 1817. 58. 'Highland Robbers, or Such things were,' dramatic piece, and 'Health to the Rich and Work to the Poor,' interlude, 1817. 59. 'Live and Hope; or the Emigrant prevented,' musical entertainment, 1817. 60. 'Siege of Berwick,' musical drama, 1818. 61. 'Oliver Cromwell, or the Scotch Regalia,' dramatic piece, and 'Imitation Tea, or Death in Disguise,' 1818. 62. 'Battle of the Dandies, or the Half-way House,' dramatic piece, 1818. 63. 'Wallace the Brave, or the Siege of Perth,' dramatic piece, 1819. 64. 'Highland Wedding,' interlude, and 'Highland Funeral,' farce, 1819. 65. 'Filial Duty, or the Maid of Oban,' dramatic piece, 1819. 66. 'Masquerade, or Folly exposed,' satirical interlude, with 'Die or Dance' and 'Coll and Rotha,' 1820. 67. 'Females Beware! or the Ingenious Footman,' dramatic piece, 1820. 68. 'Isle of Mull, or the Lady on the Rock,' dramatic piece, 1820. 69. 'Dead and not Dead,' interlude, and 'A Peep at the Coronation,' dramatic piece, 1821. 70. 'Unfortunate Youth, or Bear the worst and hope for better,' dramatic piece, 1821. 71. 'Juvenile Friendship, or Ancient Animosities,' dramatic piece, 1822. 72. 'All the World's a Fair, or a Merry Day at Greenwich,' a farce, 1822. 73. 'Royal Visit, or All alive in Auld Reekie,' interlude, 1822. 74. 'New Marriage Act, or Look before you Leap,' dramatic piece, 1822. 75. 'The Three Wishes, or a King's Frolic,' farce, 1823. 76. 'Credulity, or the Force of Superstition,' farce, and 'A Chip of the Old Block, or the Pirates repulsed,' interlude, 1823 (alteration of

'Soldier's Widow'). 77. 'Runaway Bride, or the New Marriage Act repealed,' farce, 1823. 78. 'Beautiful Insane, or the Rose of Morven,' dramatic piece, 1824. 79. 'Arrogance brought down,' interlude, 1824. 80. 'Music hath Charms, or Marrow Bones and Cleavers,' comic interlude, 1824. 81. 'Ups and Downs of Life, or the Fortunate Irishman,' 1824. 82. 'Affair of Honor, or the Dishonorable Affair,' a dramatic burlesque (also under the title of 'Follies of the Day, or a Tragi-comedy Duel'), 1825. 83. 'Eccentricity, or Every one has his Whim,' farce, 1826. Unless otherwise specified the above were all published in London.

II. Prose.—'A Minute Description of the Battles of Gorey, Arklow, and Vinegar Hill,' 1798, 12mo, and 'An Account of the Insurrection in Ireland,' 1800.

III. Poetry.—1. 'The Repository' (songs and poems), 1811. 2. 'Coll and Rotha,' a poem (published with the 'Swindlers'), 1812. 3. 'Poetical Trifles,' 1825.

[Memoir of Archibald Maclaren, Dramatist, Edinburgh, 1835 (Maidment's publications, 25 copies); Baker's Biog. Dram.; Irving's Book of Scotsmen; Genest's Account of the English Stage, ix. 25–8.] A. E. J. L.

MACLAREN, CHARLES (1782–1866), editor of the 'Scotsman,' son of a small farmer and cattle-dealer, was born at Ormiston, Haddingtonshire, 7 Oct. 1782, and received some education at Fala and Colinton, but was mainly self-taught. Removing to Edinburgh, where he served as clerk and bookkeeper to several firms, he joined the Philomathic Debating Society, where he made the acquaintance of John Ritchie, William Ritchie, and other persons of advanced whig views. In conjunction with William Ritchie and John M'Diarmid (1790–1852) [q. v.], and in the face of much opposition, he established the 'Scotsman,' 25 Jan. 1817, and was joint editor of the first few numbers, but on his obtaining, in the same year, a position as a clerk in the custom house, he yielded the editorial chair to John Ramsay M'Culloch [q. v.] In 1820 Maclaren resumed the editorship and held it till 1845, when he resigned it to Alexander Russel. The paper rapidly became the leading political journal of Scotland; its tone was throughout decidedly whiggish, and in church matters it advocated much freedom of opinion. In 1820 Archibald Constable employed Maclaren to edit the sixth edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' 1823, and to revise the historical and geographical articles. The editor contributed the articles 'America,' 'Europe,' 'Greece,' 'Physical Geography,' and 'Troy.'

Maclaren interested himself in science and especially in geology. He was elected F.R.S. Edinburgh in 1837, F.G.S. London in 1846, and was president of the Geological Society of Edinburgh from 1864 to his death. He published 'A Sketch of the Geology of Fife and the Lothians,' 1839; 2nd edit. 1866; and 'A Dissertation on the Topography of the Plain of Troy' in 1822, which, after visiting the district, he reissued in 1863 as 'The Plains of Troy described.' He died at Moreland Cottage, Edinburgh, 10 Sept. 1866, and was buried in the Grange cemetery. He married, 27 Jan. 1842, Jean Veitch, daughter of Richard Somner of Somnerfield, East Lothian, and widow of David Hume [q. v.], the nephew of the philosopher.

A bust was executed by William Brodie. A copy by John Hutchinson is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

[Cox and Nicol's Select Writings of C. Maclaren, 2 vols. 1869, with portrait; Proceedings of Royal Soc. of Edinburgh, 1869, vi. 27; Gent. Mag. 1866, ii. 562; Irving's Book of Scotsmen, 1881, p. 310.] G. C. B.

McLAREN, DUNCAN (1800–1886), politician, son of John McLaren, farmer, was born at Renton, Dumbartonshire, 12 Jan. 1800. At the age of twelve he was apprenticed for four years to a draper at Dunbar. From Dunbar he removed to Haddington, and thence in 1818 to Edinburgh, where the whole of his subsequent life was passed. Here he was employed under John Lauder & Co., in the High Street, until 1824, when he commenced business as a draper, in a shop opposite St. Giles's Church. In 1833 he became member of the town council of Edinburgh, and he was successively baillie, treasurer, and finally provost from 1851 till 1854. When he was appointed treasurer the city was almost bankrupt, but he made satisfactory arrangements with the creditors, including the imperial treasury. In 1852 he unsuccessfully contested Edinburgh as a liberal, and in connection with the contest received from the 'Scotsman,' in an action for libel, the sum of 500*l.*, which he gave away in charity. At the general election of 1865 he took his seat for Edinburgh, and continued to represent the city for sixteen years, acquiring in the House of Commons a position of so much authority on Scottish questions that he used to be called 'the member for Scotland.' He took part in passing the act for the commutation of the annuity tax, a local church rate peculiar to Edinburgh and Montrose. He also helped to pass the Burgess Act and the Irish Sunday Closing Act. On his retirement in 1881 he received a testimonial from his fellow-mem-

bers, and the citizens of Edinburgh placed his portrait by Sir George Reid, P.R.S.A., in the council chamber. The public act on which he most prided himself was the establishment of the Heriot Free Schools in 1836, with the surplus funds of the trust, but his efforts failed to prevent the transference of these schools to the school board in 1884. He died at Newington House, Edinburgh, 26 April 1886, having married in 1829 Grant, youngest daughter of William Aitken, a merchant at Dunbar; she died in 1833. He married secondly, in 1836, Christina, daughter of William Renton; she died in 1841. He married thirdly, in 1848, Priscilla Bright, daughter of Jacob Bright of Rochdale.

A replica of Sir George Reid's portrait is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

McLaren published: 1. 'History of the Resistance to the Annuity Tax under each of the four Church Establishments for which it has been levied,' 1836. 2. 'Facts regarding the Seat-Rents of the City Churches of Edinburgh,' 1840. 3. 'Evidence given before the House of Commons respecting the Annuity Tax,' 1851. 4. 'History of the Annuity Tax and of the Smuggled Clause in the Act of 1809,' fourth ed. 1851. 5. 'Information for Reformers respecting the Cities and Boroughs of the United Kingdom,' 1859. 6. 'Facts respecting the Contagious Diseases Acts,' 1870. 7. 'The C. D. Acts in India, Official Report of Mr. McLaren's Speech in the House of Commons,' a reprint, 1889.

[J. B. Mackie's Life and Works of D. McLaren, 2 vols. 1888, with two portraits; Times, 27 April 1886, p. 9.] G. C. B.

McLAREN, WILLIAM (1772–1832), Scottish poet, was born at Paisley in 1772, became a hand-loom weaver, and at one period went to Ireland as a manufacturer, but had to return owing to a too strong expression of political opinions. Latterly he opened a public-house in Paisley, and died there 2 May 1832. He developed an early taste for literature, and became intimate with Robert Tannahill [q.v.], whose volume of verse, published in 1807, was dedicated to him. In 1815 he edited, with a memoir, 'Poems and Songs' by Tannahill; and in 1818, also with a memoir, the posthumous works of his relative, James Scadlock, a minor Paisley poet. He collected his own verse, most of which is of slight merit, in two volumes, entitled respectively 'Emma, or the Cruel Father; a Poetical Tale, with other Poems and Songs' (1817), and 'Isabella, or the Robbers' (1827). He wrote also several pamphlets of ephemeral interest.

[Brown's Poets of Paisley, i. 78, 98; Harp of Renfrewshire, 1st and 2nd ser.; Rogers's Scottish Minstrel, p. 126.] J. C. H.

MACLAUCHLAN, THOMAS (1816–1886), Scottish presbyterian divine and Gaelic scholar, born at Moy, Inverness, in January 1816, was youngest son of James Maclauchlan, minister of Moy. He was educated at the parish school and Aberdeen University, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. After studying divinity at Aberdeen and Edinburgh he was licensed to preach in 1837, and was appointed colleague and successor to his father. During the ecclesiastical disputes which led to the disruption Maclauchlan supported the non-intrusionists, and was one of the body of ministers who walked from St. Andrew's Church, where the general assembly of the church of Scotland met, to Tanfield, where the first assembly of the disruption was held (1843). He subsequently visited Canada as a representative of the church. In 1844 he was minister at Stratherrick, Loch Ness, Inverness-shire, and in 1849 at Free St. Columba's, Edinburgh. He was a zealous supporter of the educational work of the free church in the highlands, and in 1850 succeeded Dr. Candlish [q.v.] as convener of committee on highlands and islands. In 1876 he was moderator of the free church assembly. He died at Edinburgh on 21 March 1886.

Maclauchlan took considerable interest in Celtic antiquities and literature, and for his work in this field the university of Aberdeen made him an LL.D. in 1864. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries for Scotland in 1856, served on its council from 1875 to 1878, and was vice-president from 1879 to 1882. He joined in the Ossianic controversy, maintaining that the poems were authentic, though occasionally altered and supplemented by Macpherson; and in 1859 he published at Edinburgh a Gaelic version of Ossian. His claims as a Celtic scholar rest mainly on his 'Book of the Dean of Lismore,' published in Edinburgh in 1862. He not only edited the original, but translated it into English and modern Gaelic. His 'History of the Early Scottish Church,' which appeared in Edinburgh in 1865, sketches the ecclesiastical history of Scotland from the first to the twelfth century. He is the author of the article on 'Gaelic Literature' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (9th edit.) and of the chapter in Keltie's 'History of the Scottish Highlands' (vol. ii.) on 'Gaelic Literature, Language, and Music.' His other published works are: 1. 'The Depopulation System in the Highlands,' 1849; a series of papers contributed to the 'Witness' news-

paper. 2. 'Celtic Gleanings,' Edinburgh, 1857; four lectures delivered before Edinburgh University students. 3. 'The Book of Common Order,' translated into Gaelic, 1873. 4. Two sermons—'The Way to God' (1853) and 'The Wrath and the Refuge,' sermon as moderator of the free church assembly (1877). He also edited the third edition of Stewart's 'Rudiments of Gaelic Grammar,' Edinburgh, 1876.

[Scotsman, 22 March 1886; Free Church of Scotland Monthly, December 1886; Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries for Scotland, 1886–1887, &c.; Dr. Brown's Annals of the Disruption: Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. R. M.

MACLAURIN, COLIN (1698–1746), mathematician and natural philosopher, was born at Kilmodan, N.B., in February 1698. His grandfather, Daniel Maclaurin, removed from an ancestral estate on the island of Tirrie, off Argyleshire, to Inverara, and helped to restore that town after the ruin of the civil wars; he was the author of some memoirs of his own times. His son John was minister of Glendaruel and afterwards of Kilmodan, and the author of an Irish version of the Psalms; by his marriage with a lady named Cameron he had three sons: John, who is noticed separately, Daniel, who died young, and Colin. He died six weeks after Colin's birth, and his wife died in 1707, having in the interval removed to Dumbarton for the sake of her children's education. Colin Maclaurin was thus, in his tenth year, left entirely to the care of his uncle, Daniel Maclaurin, minister of Kilfinan, Argyllshire, who sent him in 1709 to the university of Glasgow. His mathematical genius soon showed itself; many of the propositions which afterwards appeared in his 'Geometria Organica' were invented by him during his five years' course at the university. In his fifteenth year he took the degree of M.A., and wrote for this occasion a thesis 'On the Power of Gravity.' After a year spent in the study of divinity he quitted the university and went to live with his uncle.

In September 1717 he obtained the professorship of mathematics in the Marischal College of Aberdeen. The examiners reported that both 'M'Laurine' and his rival Walter Bowman 'were capable to teach Mathematicks anywhere.' In Euclid Mr. Bowman was much readier and distincter, but 'in the last tryall, M'Laurine plainly appeared better acquainted with the speculative and higher pairts of the Mathematicks' (*Fasti Acad. Mariscallanæ*, ed. P. J. Anderson, i. 147). In the vacations of 1719 and 1721 he visited London; on his first visit he made the acquaintance of Sir Isaac Newton and was admitted a member of the Royal Society; on his second visit he formed an intimate friendship with its president, Martin Folkes [q. v.] In 1722 Lord Polwarth, plenipotentiary of Great Britain at the congress of Cambray, engaged Maclaurin as travelling tutor to his eldest son. They spent some time together in Lorraine, where Maclaurin wrote a memoir on the percussion of bodies, which gained him in 1724 the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and the substance of which was afterwards embodied in his treatise on fluxions. At Montpellier his pupil died, and Maclaurin returned to his professorial duties at Aberdeen. On 27 April 1725 he appeared before the council and expressed his regret for the long absence without leave with which they reproached him; he was 'reponed' for the time, but in the following January his office was declared vacant, and in February he sent in his demission (*ib.* p. 148). He had in fact during the previous November removed to the university of Edinburgh as deputy professor to James Gregory (1753–1821) [q. v.], whom age and infirmity had rendered incapable of teaching. For this appointment he was largely indebted to the influence of Newton, who wrote strongly recommending him to the patrons of the university, and promising to contribute 20*l.* a year towards the stipend if Maclaurin were appointed.

Maclaurin's classes at Edinburgh were numerously attended. During the session 1 Nov. to 1 June he spent four or five hours every day in teaching. He became a man of wide influence and many friends; and he used to the fullest extent the opportunities of usefulness opened to him. His skill in experimental physics, in astronomical observations, and in practical mechanics was constantly placed at the service both of public bodies and private individuals. He made the actuarial calculations for an insurance fund established by law for the widows and children of the Scottish clergy and professors in the universities. He extended the medical society of Edinburgh so as to include physics and antiquities, and became secretary of the new society, with Dr. Plummer as his colleague, the Earl of Morton being the first president. He proposed an astronomical observatory for Scotland, improved the maps of Orkney and Shetland, and was a firm believer in the existence of a north-polar passage.

In 1745 it was Maclaurin who organised the defences of Edinburgh against the rebel troops; he was employed night and day in planning the hastily raised fortifications and

superintending their erection. His exertions shattered his health; when the rebels obtained possession of Edinburgh he withdrew to England and became the guest of Thomas Herring [q.v.], then archbishop of York. Exposure to severe cold on his return home brought on dropsy of the belly, and he died on 14 June 1746 at the age of forty-eight. Within a few hours of his death he was engaged in dictating to an amanuensis a chapter 'Of the Supreme Author and Governor of the Universe, the true and living God,' which was the last chapter of his 'Account of the Philosophical Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton.' The argument in favour of a future life contained in the last sentences of this unfinished chapter is now well known (see MARTINEAU, *Study of Religion*, ii. 372); it proceeded from the lips of a dying man.

In 1733 he married Anne, daughter of Walter Stewart, solicitor-general for Scotland. Of his seven children two sons, John and Colin, and three daughters survived him. His eldest son, John Maclaurin, afterwards Lord Dreghorn, is separately noticed.

Gifted with a genius for geometrical investigation second only to Newton's, Maclaurin had no need to abandon Newton's methods in favour of any easier; and it was naturally more gratifying to his patriotism to develope the fluxional calculus to its fullest extent than to resort to the differential methods in use on the continent. The result was that Maclaurin, the one mathematician of the first rank trained in Great Britain in the last century, confirmed Newton's exclusive influence over British mathematics; and for three generations it was left to continental mathematicians to develope the modern methods of mathematical analysis.

Maclaurin's writings are: 1. 'Geometria Organica, sive Descriptio Linearum Curvarum Universalis' (1720). This work was dedicated to Newton and received his *imprimatur* as president of the Royal Society, dated 12 Nov. 1719. Newton had discovered the theorem that if two angles of given magnitude be movable round their vertices, and the intersection of a side of the one with a side of the other be made to travel along a straight line, the intersection of the other pair of sides will describe a conic. Maclaurin developes this into a general method of reducing the description of a curve to the description of another curve of lower order; the theory is one of much beauty and power, and a remarkable production for so young a mathematician. A supplement, written in France in 1721, appeared in the 'Phil. Trans.' in 1735 (p. 439); it contains the general theorem, from which Pascal's follows as a corollary, that if a polygon be deformed so that all its sides passing respectively through fixed points, all its vertices except the last describe given curves of orders $m, n, p, \ldots$, the last will describe a curve of order $2mnp \ldots$, which will be lowered by $mnp \ldots$ when the fixed points lie on a straight line. These geometrical researches of Maclaurin were afterwards the starting point of further developments by Poncelet and others. 2. 'A Treatise of Fluxions,' 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1742. This work Lagrange described as 'le chef d'œuvre de géometrie qu'on peut comparer à tout ce qu'Archimède nous a laissé de plus beau et de plus ingénieux' (*Mém. de l'Acad. de Berlin*, 1773). The book was translated into French by Père Pezenas in 1749; the second English edition appeared in 1801, with a portrait of the author. This work grew out of his attempt to vindicate the fluxional calculus against the attacks of Bishop Berkeley (*Analyst*, 1734). The fundamental principles, many of which had been given in the 'Principia' with little or no proof, are here elaborately set out and based on the Euclidian geometry; and many new and important applications to geometrical and physical problems are given. In particular his geometrical discussion of the attraction of an ellipsoid on an internal point, given in the second volume, so favourably impressed Clairaut that he abandoned the analytical method in its favour, in treating of the figure of the earth. His memoir on the gravitational theory of tides, which gained one of the prizes of the French Academy of Sciences in 1740 and was written in haste for that purpose, is incorporated in a revised form in the second volume of his 'Fluxions.' His other two principal works appeared posthumously in 1748, his literary executors being Martin Folkes, Andrew Mitchell (M.P. for Aberdeen), and John Hill (chaplain to Archbishop Herring). They are 3. 'A Treatise of Algebra, with an Appendix De Linearum Geometricarum Proprietatibus Generalibus.' In the fifth edition (1788) this appendix is translated into English. A French translation of the algebra by Lecozic appeared at Paris in 1753, and a French translation of the appendix forms part of the 'Melanges de Geometrie Pure' of F. de Jouquières. The algebra is an elementary treatise, dealing principally with equations, and with the application of algebra to geometry; it is a model of clear and terse exposition, and was in vogue as a Cambridge text-book for more than half a century (WORDSWORTH, *University Studies*). 4. 'An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy,' published by sub-

scription by Patrick Murdoch for the benefit of Maclaurin's children, and prefaced by a memoir of the author. The first draft of this work had been prepared for publication soon after Newton's death in 1728, by way of supplement to an account of Newton's life which was to have been prepared by his nephew, Conduitt; but the nephew's death prevented the execution of this plan. Besides the above works, he published in 1745 a revised and augmented edition of David Gregory's 'Practical Geometry,' which he translated into English. He had also in contemplation at the time of his death a complete course of practical mathematics.

The following papers by him appeared in the 'Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society:' 1. 'Of the Construction and Measure of Curves,' No. 356. 2. 'A New Method of Describing all kinds of Curves,' No. 359. 3. 'A Letter to M. Folkes on Equations with impossible Roots' (May 1726), No. 394. 4. A second letter on the same subject (March 1729), No. 408. 5. 'On the Description of Curves, with an Account of further Improvements, and a Paper dated Nancy, 27 Nov. 1722,' No. 439. 6. 'An Account of the Treatise of Fluxions,' No. 467. 7. The same continued, No. 469. 8. 'A Rule for Finding the Meridional Parts of a Spheroid with the same Exactness as of a Sphere,' No. 461. 9. 'Of the Basis of the Cells wherein the Bees deposit their Honey,' No. 471.

[Works; an Account of the Author's Life and Works, prefixed to Maclaurin's Account of Newton's Philosophical Discoveries; Marie's Hist. des Sciences Math. et Phys. viii. 2–16; cf. also Montucla's Hist. des Math. iii. 85–7, iv. 184; W. W. R. Ball's A Short History of Mathematics, pp. 359–63.] C. P.

MACLAURIN, JOHN (1693–1754), presbyterian divine, born in October 1693 at Glendaruel, Argyllshire, was eldest son of John Maclaurin, minister at Kilmodan, and brother of Colin Maclaurin [q. v.] the mathematician. The family is said to have been at one time chiefs of Tiree. His parents died while he was still young, and Maclaurin was brought up by his uncle, Daniel Maclaurin, minister of Kilfinan, Argyllshire. He studied at Glasgow University, where he graduated in 1712, and afterwards studied divinity at Leyden. Returning to Scotland he was ordained, 7 May 1719, to the parish of Luss, Dumbartonshire. Here he remained until January 1723, when he went to the northwest parish of Glasgow. In Glasgow he had special charge of the highlanders, and took a leading part in the attempts then being made all over the country to reform the poor laws and improve social conditions. He was active in the establishment of the Glasgow Town Hospital, which, built in 1733, became a model asylum for the poor and insane. He corresponded with Jonathan Edwards, the American metaphysician, and the help which Edwards obtained from Scotland, while living in poverty after his dismissal from his church at Northampton, Connecticut, was largely owing to Maclaurin's exertions.

In his later years Maclaurin took a keen interest in the affairs of the church, which were disturbed by disputes regarding the appointment of ministers. He was one of the leaders of the party which gradually became the non-intrusionists, and wrote, and engaged others to write, on the controversy. He died in Glasgow on 8 Sept. 1754.

Maclaurin was twice married: first in 1712 to Lilias, daughter of John Rae, Little Govan, by whom he had nine children, and secondly in 1749 to Margaret, daughter of Patrick Bell, Cowcaddens, who survived him.

He was a famous preacher in his day. Dr. John Brown (1784–1858) [q. v.] calls him 'the most profound and eloquent Scottish theologian of the last century.' After his death some of his manuscripts disappeared, but sermons and essays have been published, including: 1. 'Sermons and Essays,' Glasgow, 1755. Edited and prefixed by a memoir of Maclaurin by his son-in-law, Dr. John Gillies, several times reprinted and enlarged, latest edit. 1860, Edinburgh, 2 vols. 2. 'An Essay on the Prophecies relating to the Messiah,' &c., Edinburgh, 1773, which is said to have suggested to Bishop Hurd his 'Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies.' His sermons were also collected by Dr. John Brown, Glasgow, 1824.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ, iii. 26, 366; Memoir by Dr. Gillies; Fish's Pulpit Eloquence, ii. 244; Brit. Mus. Cat.] J. R. M.

MACLAURIN, JOHN, LORD DREGHORN (1734–1796), Scottish judge, eldest son of Colin Maclaurin [q. v.], was born 15 Dec. 1734. He was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, and was admitted advocate 3 Aug. 1756. After some years of good practice he was appointed a senator of the College of Justice, 17 Jan. 1788, took the title of Lord Dreghorn, and held the post till he died at Edinburgh, 24 Dec. 1796. Besides being a learned and able lawyer he was a man of considerable literary attainments, with a turn for satirical verse, and was author of 'The Philosopher's Opera,' 1757, a satire on David Hume and John Home, author of 'Douglas;' an 'Apo-

logy for the Writers against "Douglas,"' 1757; 'Observations on some Points of Law, with a System of the Judicial Law of Moses,' 1759; 'Considerations on Patronage,' 1766; 'Considerations on the Nature and Origin of Literary Property,' 1767; 'Essays in Verse,' pts. i. and ii. 1769, and 'Essays in Verse,' pt. iii. 1772. All these productions appeared anonymously, and for private circulation only at Edinburgh; some were privately printed with his own hand. The 'Keckiad,' London, 1760, a mock-heroic poem satirising an Edinburgh tailor named Jollie, and reprinted in 1824 by David Webster, is also ascribed to him. He published 'Arguments and Decisions in the High Court' in 1774. Most of his literary works were republished in 2 vols. in 1798, by his son Colin, an advocate, and the author, jointly with his brother George, a writer to the signet, of 'Poetical and Dramatic Works,' Edinburgh, 1812.

[Brunton and Haig's Senators of the Royal College of Justice; Books of Sederunt; Scots Mag. lviii. 865; Cat. Advocates' Libr.; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. x. 392, 443, 503, xi. 261, 425; Halkett and Laing's Dict. of Anon. Lit.]

J. A. H.

MACLEAN. [See also MACLAINE.]

MACLEAN, ALEXANDER (1840–1877), painter, born in November 1840, was son of David Maclean, a manufacturer at Glasgow. After being educated at Helensburgh and Edinburgh he was placed in business at Glasgow, which he abandoned in 1861. He then adopted the profession of an artist, and studied at Rome, Florence, and Antwerp. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1872. In 1874 he attracted public notice there with his 'Covent Garden Market,' and again in 1876 with 'Looking Back.' This success he followed up in 1877 with 'At the Railings, St. Paul's, Covent Garden.' His health, however, began to fail, and he died on 30 Oct. 1877 at St. Leonards-on-Sea, at the commencement of a very promising career.

[Private information; Royal Academy Catalogues.]

L. C.

MACLEAN, ALLAN (1725–1784), colonel, a son of Maclean of Torloisk, Island of Mull, was born there in 1725. The Torloisk Macleans were a younger branch of the Macleans of Dowart Castle, Mull, and their lands passed to the heiress, Margaret, daughter of Major-general Douglas Maclean Clephane, who married in 1815 the second Marquis of Northampton; the property thus fell to the marquis's descendants. Allan and his brother Francis were subalterns in the Scots brigade in the Dutch service at the defence of Bergen-op-Zoom in 1747. Part of the brigade cut its way out of the city with terrible loss. The Macleans were taken prisoners and carried before the French commander, Marshal Löwendahl, who at once released them on parole, paying the highest compliment to the bravery of their countrymen. Ten years later Allan, still a lieutenant of Scots-Dutch, was appointed captain of a company in the regiment of highlanders raised by Archibald Montgomery, afterwards eleventh Earl of Eglintoun [q. v.], which was disbanded as the 77th highland foot in 1763. Montgomery's highlanders went to America, were with Brigadier-general John Forbes in the second expedition to Fort Du Quesne, and saw much adventurous service in the backwoods and in the West Indies (STEWART, i. 295, 329, ii. 60–3; cf. PARKMAN, ii. 130–161). On 18 Oct. 1761 Maclean was appointed major-commandant of a corps of highlanders to be raised as the 114th royal highland volunteers, which supplied some fine drafts to other highland corps in Germany and Canada. It was reduced in November 1763, when Maclean was placed on half-pay. In June 1775 he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel commandant of a corps of royal highland emigrants, to be raised from discharged highland soldiers and their families, who had settled in America at the close of the previous war. The expatriation of these people had been in every case voluntary, and they displayed the greatest loyalty and zeal. The two battalions, each seven hundred strong, raised, one by Maclean in Canada, the other by Major John Small of Strathardh in Athol, were speedily complete. They wore full highland garb of 42nd pattern, distinguished by racoon-skin (instead of badger-skin) purses. The first battalion under Maclean did good service in Canada. It was stationed at Quebec when that place was attacked by a force of three thousand Americans under Montgomery and Benedict Arnold [q. v.] Maclean's battalion had been despatched up the St. Lawrence, but returned by forced marches, and entered the city unobserved by the Americans on the night of 13 Nov. 1776. Maclean was entrusted by General Guy Carleton [q. v.] with the command. When the Americans attacked the place on 31 Dec. 1776, Maclean defeated them with heavy loss. Arnold then entrenched himself on the heights of Abraham; but his efforts were foiled at all points by Maclean, and in May 1777 he raised the siege and retired. On 1 April 1779 the royal highland emigrants were brought into the line as the 84th, or royal highland emigrants' regiment of foot. The battalions continued

to serve in Canada and Nova Scotia until after the peace of 1783, when they were disbanded, the officers and men receiving free grants of land. A field officer's grant was five thousand acres. Maclean became a brevet colonel, 17 Nov. 1782. He appears to have died in 1784. His correspondence during his command of the highland emigrants is among the Haldimand MSS. in the British Museum.

Maclean's kinsman (not brother, as stated in Anderson and Keltie), Francis, who was with him in the Scots-Dutch, was afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the old 82nd, or Hamilton regiment, and died a brigadier-general, commanding in Nova Scotia, at Halifax, 4 May 1781 (see BEAMISH MURDOCH, *Hist. Nova Scotia*, ii. 600, 614).

[Regimental Records; Anderson's Scottish Nation, vol. iii.; Keltie's Scottish Highlanders, ii. 452; Stewart's Sketches of the Scotch Highlanders, Edinburgh, 1822, 2 vols.; Appleton's Cyclop. of American Biog. iv. 142; Parkman's Montcalm and Wolfe, London, 1884, vol. ii.]

H. M. C.

McLEAN, ARCHIBALD (1733–1812), baptist minister, born 1 May (O.S.) 1733, at East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, was the son of a highlander, who was third in descent from Brolus, eldest son of Duart, chief of the clan of the McLeans. In his infancy he passed about six months in the island of Mull, where he acquired a knowledge of Gaelic. On his return he was put to school, first at Cathcart, and afterwards at Cucaddins, and in 1746 he was apprenticed to a printer in Glasgow. In 1759 he married Isabella, youngest daughter of William More, merchant, with whom he obtained a small property, which enabled him to start on his own account as a bookseller and printer in Glasgow in the following year. An unusually sensitive conscience led him to relinquish his business seven years later. After residing for a short time in London he acted from 1767 to 1785 as overseer of the printing establishment of Messrs. Donaldson & Co. in Edinburgh.

He had been bred a presbyterian, but in 1762 he withdrew from that communion, and joined the Glasites, or Sandemanians. In 1765 he left them for the baptists, and in June 1768 he was chosen to the pastoral office as Mr. Carmichael's colleague at Edinburgh. Thenceforth he was an ardent advocate of his new creed. He visited places in Scotland and England where the principles of the Scottish baptists had gained access, formed associations, and aided the regulation of their affairs. For many years he rarely omitted an annual journey into England, during which he visited London, Hull, Beverley, Chester, Nottingham, and Liverpool. He died at Edinburgh on 21 Dec. 1812.

His principal works are: 1. 'Letters to Mr. Glas in answer to his Dissertation on Infant Baptism,' 1767. 2. 'A Defence of Believers' Baptism,' 1777. 3. 'The Nature and Import of Baptism, with its Indispensable Obligation. . . . To which is added a Short Sketch of the Church Order and Religious Practices of the Baptists in Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1786, 12mo. 4. 'The Commission given by Jesus Christ to His Apostles Illustrated,' 1786; translated into Welsh by E. Francis, Carnarvon [1829], 12mo. 5. 'Essay on the Calls and Invitations of the Gospel,' originally published in the 'Missionary Magazine.' 6. 'A Letter on the Sonship of Christ. . . . To which is added a Review of Dr. Walker's Defence of the Doctrine of the Trinity and Eternal Sonship of Christ,' 1788. 7. 'The Belief of the Gospel-saving Faith,' 1791. 8. 'A Dissertation on the Influences of the Holy Spirit, with a Defence of the Doctrine of Original Sin, and a Paraphrase, with Notes, on Romans v. 12 to the end of the Chapter,' 1799; translated into Welsh by E. Francis, Carnarvon, 1829, 12mo. 9. 'A Reply to Mr. Fuller's Appendix to his book on "The Gospel worthy of all Acceptation," particularly to his Doctrine of Antecedent Holiness, and the Nature and Object of Justifying Faith,' 1802. 10. 'The Christian Doctrine of Disconformity to the World illustrated and enforced,' Liverpool, 1802, 12mo; first printed in the 'New Theological Repository.' 11. 'Review of Mr. Wardlaw's Lectures on "The Abrahamic Covenant and its Supposed Connection with Infant Baptism,"' 1807. 12. 'Strictures on the Sentiments of Dr. James Watt and others respecting a Christian Church, the Pastoral Office, and the Right of Private Brethren to Dispense the Lord's Supper,' Edinburgh, 1810, 12mo; translated into Welsh by E. Francis, Carnarvon, 1829, 12mo. 13. 'A Paraphrase and Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews,' 2 vols., Edinburgh, 1811–17, 12mo; 2nd edit., revised, 2 vols., London, 1820, 8vo.

A collected edition of his works, with a biographical memoir by William Jones, appeared in six volumes, London, 1823, 8vo. The tenth edition of his 'Miscellaneous Works' was published in seven volumes, Elgin, 1847–8, 12mo.

His portrait has been engraved by Charles Turner.

[Life by Jones, 1823; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1444; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, No. 6769; Orme's Bibl. Biblica, 1824, p. 302.]

T. C.

MACLEAN, CHARLES (*fl.*1788–1824), medical and political writer, was educated as a physician, and early entered the service of the East India Company. In 1788 he was surgeon of the William Pitt, and afterwards of the Northumberland and of the Houghton, all East Indiamen, and in this capacity visited Jamaica and made several voyages to India. About 1792 he settled in Bengal, where he had charge of a hospital, apparently at Calcutta. He also served before 1798 as medical officer to troops in Batavia and at Bencoolen. His travels gave him exceptional facilities for the study of fevers, and in 1796 he published the results in a 'Dissertation on the Source of Epidemic Diseases,' Calcutta, 8vo. In the spring of 1798 he made in an Indian newspaper an insinuation against a magistrate, which the government resented, and Maclean was ordered by Wellesley to leave India. After some resistance he submitted, and was conveyed to Europe in the Mildred. An intention to visit Spain in 1800 in order to study the fevers prevalent there was frustrated by the war. In 1801 he was at Hamburg, and on the conclusion of peace he proceeded to Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Paris to advocate an international institution at Constantinople for the study and treatment of the plague (Alger, *Englishmen in the French Revolution*, p. 265). He was one of the prisoners forcibly detained by Napoleon in 1803, but was allowed to leave Bordeaux 13 Dec. 1803, on proving that he had not visited England for ten years.

In April 1804 Maclean applied for a post on the hospital staff for the British army, and was placed in the York Hospital, Chelsea, where he remained till 15 Jan. 1805, when he was ordered to Chelmsford. His theory that epidemics were not contagious does not seem to have inspired the authorities with much confidence in him, and delay in promotion led him to send in his resignation, which was not accepted. After an unsuccessful application for a post on Sir James Craig's Mediterranean expedition, Maclean left the service, and his name appeared in the 'Hue and Cry' as a deserter. No further steps were taken against him, but he became a bitter opponent of the government. In 1806 he virulently attacked the Marquis of Wellesley in a series of letters, entitled 'The Affairs of Asia considered in their Effects on the Liberties of Britain,' which soon reached a second edition. He was supported in the House of Commons by his friend James Paull [q. v.] In 1809 Maclean applied for a post on the Walcheren expedition, naturally without success. Soon after he became lecturer on the diseases of hot climates to the East India Company, and championed the company's cause against the proposals of the government to throw open the trade to India in 'A View of the Consequences of laying open the Trade to India,' 1810. From 1815 to 1817 he travelled in Spain, Turkey, and the Levant, and studied the plague at the Greek Pest Hospital at Constantinople, in the service of the Levant Company. He endeavoured to prove the futility of the quarantine laws, but the government and the College of Physicians, which Maclean charged with a 'flagrant abandonment of public duty,' refused to adopt his recommendations or repay his expenses. In 1818 Maclean resumed his lectures in England, and projected a series of volumes entitled 'The Archives of Health,' which never appeared. In 1820, in 'Specimens of Misrule,' he attacked the holy alliance and tory government of England. In 1824 he delivered a lecture at Liverpool on the quarantine laws, which was subsequently published. His death probably occurred soon after.

Maclean's chief works, besides those already mentioned, are: 1. 'An Excursion into France,' &c., 1804, 8vo. 2. 'Analytical View of the Medical Department of the British Army,' 1810, 8vo. 3. 'Evils of Quarantine Laws,' 1818, 8vo. 4. 'Practical Illustrations of the Progress of Medical Advancement during the last Thirty Years,' 1818, 8vo. He was also the author of several pamphlets.

[The above account is compiled almost exclusively from Maclean's works in the British Museum; there is a short and inaccurate notice in the Pantheon of the Age, 1825; and Watt, Allibone, and the Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors, 1816, give imperfect lists of his works.]

A. F. P.

McLEAN, Sir DONALD (1820–1877), New Zealand statesman, born on 27 Oct. 1820, at Kilmonaig, near Tiree, Argyllshire, was fourth son of John McLean and of Margaret his wife, the daughter of the Rev. D. McColl. Fresh from school at the age of seventeen—'an uneducated lad' (Rusden)—he emigrated to Sydney, and was employed in a merchant's office for two years. Thence he went to New Zealand, and after serving for a time as a seaman in the coasting craft became clerk in the office of protector of the aborigines, and was thus brought into contact with the Maoris. Himself saturated with Gaelic traditions and folklore, he seemed to find the ancient clansman reproduced in the Maori, and he devoted himself to mastering the Maori language and legends. He was

soon appointed interpreter in the office, as well as clerk; and within four years became local protector for the Taranaki district, where his influence over the natives rapidly asserted itself.

From August 1844 McLean was constantly employed in difficult negotiations with the Maoris in different parts of the islands. His advice was always in the direction of peace, and to his good offices it is ascribed that war was avoided after Mr. Spain's award in 1845. Gibbon Wakefield, the promoter of the New Zealand Company, whose closing years were passed in the colony, was much struck by McLean's influence, and dubbed him 'the great Maori mystery man.' In 1845 he became inspector of police for Taranaki, and on 5 March 1847 he was appointed a commissioner for negotiating purchases of lands from the natives, with instructions to make every effort to acquire for the European population the land included in Mr. Spain's award. The policy which he thus represented was somewhat opposed to his own views, but he retained the natives' confidence. In 1850 he was appointed resident magistrate for his district.

In 1856 McLean opposed the claim of the legislature to entire control over the native reserves. A compromise was adopted, whereby native affairs were left under the governor's personal control, subject to review by the responsible minister, and McLean was chosen to be the first native secretary—the permanent head of a department only partially controlled by the legislature. He still remained chief commissioner for the purchase of native lands. In his new capacity the governor relied entirely upon him, but, partly owing to his own health, he could not prevent dangerous complications ensuing between the Maoris and the legislature, and these led to the war with the Maoris about the Waitara matter in 1860.

On 4 March 1863 McLean was elected to the provincial council and made the first superintendent of Hawke's Bay province, resigning his government appointment. In 1866 he was sent by the premier to reduce to order the natives of the eastern coast, and in the same year he entered the Legislative Assembly, and took an active part in the opposition to the Stafford ministry, which had incurred the distrust of the natives. Largely owing to his influence the Maoris were (in 1867) admitted to the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand, and added strength to the party with which he acted. In 1868 Stafford's government removed him from the post of government agent, and thus aggravated the opposition. In June 1869 the Stafford ministry fell, Fox came into power, and McLean was appointed native minister and minister for colonial defence. 'Great hopes were founded on McLean's accession to power.' One of his earliest acts was to bring about a final peace with the natives, and put an end to ten years of desultory warfare (1870).

From this time till his death, with the exception of one month, McLean was minister for native affairs. Fox's government went out on 10 Sept. 1872; Stafford attempted to form a ministry without McLean; but the Maori representatives resented it, and Stafford had to retire within a month. Waterhouse reconstructed the cabinet, and McLean had his old position in it. He carried important bills for constituting native councils, regulating native lands, and founding native reserves, although the last underwent alteration at the hands of the Maori members. In 1875 he held an important conference with King Tawhiao and the chiefs. All questions about the Maoris were absolutely in his hands, and his reliance on personal exertions rather than on the law was the source of his influence. 'He was rather opinionative in what he considered his specialty, and rather lax in matters of general administration, for which, as a member of the ministry, he was constitutionally responsible, but no man did so much for New Zealand in facilitating the peaceful union of both races' (Gisborne).

In July 1874 he was made a K.C.M.G. He resigned office in December 1876, issuing an address to the Maoris, in which he informed them that his policy would be carried out by his successor, and he died in the following month (January 1877). The Maori tribes paid him those marks of respect which their customs required on the death of a chief. McLean married the daughter of Mr. Strang, and left a son.

[Rusden's History of New Zealand, s.v. 'McLean' in Index; Gisborne's New Zealand Rulers and Statesmen, pp. 162 sqq.; Mennell's Dict. of Australasian Biography; New Zealand Times, 11 Jan. 1877.] C. A. H.

MACLEAN, JOHN (1828–1886), first bishop of Saskatchewan, born in 1828, was son of Charles Maclean of Portsoy, Banffshire. In 1847 he gained a bursary at King's College, Aberdeen, and in 1851 became M.A. Through relations in business in London, he entered a counting-house there; became interested in the Church of England Young Men's Society and took to studying foreign languages. In 1858 he was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon, and went out to Canada

under the auspices of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, but soon became assistant to the Bishop of Huron in the cathedral at London, Toronto. In 1866 the Bishop of Rupertsland, who had been at Aberdeen with Maclean, invited him to come into his diocese, and Maclean was appointed warden of St. John's College, rector of St. John's Cathedral, Winnipeg, and archdeacon of Assiniboia, a title afterwards altered to archdeacon of Manitoba. Maclean worked hard; the population increased greatly with the growth of Winnipeg, and consisted in the country districts of very poor settlers. Visiting England in order to raise money for a new bishopric, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts granted a certain income, and on 3 May 1874 he was consecrated bishop of Saskatchewan. His diocese consisted of 420,000 square miles of very poorly settled country, and no large subscriptions could be relied on from the inhabitants. However, Maclean managed, by energetically calling attention in England and Canada to the needs of the district, to secure a permanent endowment for the see and for Emanuel College at Alberta, which under his care became a university. He died about 12 Nov. 1886, and left a widow and children. At the time of his death he had been created doctor of divinity and laws by several universities in America, and by Trinity College, Toronto.

[Times, 15 Nov. 1886; Record, 12 Nov. 1886; Guardian, 17 Nov. 1886; Men of the Time, 11th ed.] W. A. J. A.

MACLEAN, JOHN (1835?–1890), actor, born in London, after giving dramatic recitations, made at the Plymouth Theatre in 1859 his first appearance on the stage. He there played the King in 'Hamlet' to the Hamlet of Charles Kean. After acting in Jersey, Guernsey, and Birmingham, he appeared in London on 7 Sept. 1861 at the Surrey as Peter Purcell in the 'Idiot of the Mountain.' On 27 May 1863 he was the original Mr. Gibson in the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man,' adapted by Tom Taylor from the 'Léonard' of Brisebarre and Nus. On 20 July 1867 he was, at the Princess's, the original Saunders, an old Scottish servant, in Wills's 'Man o' Airlie.' On the opening night of the Gaiety Theatre (21 Dec. 1868), under the management of John Hollingshead, Maclean was the first Sir Gilbert Ethelward in 'On the Cards,' a version by Mr. Alfred Thompson of 'L'Escamoteur' of D'Ennery and Brésil. At the same house he was, on 27 March 1869, the original Duke of Loamshire in Robertson's 'Dreams,' and on 11 Oct. 1869 the first Marquis de Fontenelle in the 'Life Chase,' an adaptation by John Oxenford and Horace Wigan of 'Le Drame de la rue de la Paix' of Adolphe Belot, and on 7 May 1870 Sir Tunbelly Clumsy in the 'Man of Quality,' an alteration by John Hollingshead of the 'Relapse' of Wycherley. At the Princess's, on 29 June 1871, he was Mr. Clifford in the production of Falconer's 'Eileen Oge, or Dark's the Hour before the Dawn.' Returning to the Gaiety, he played Polonius to the Hamlet of Walter Montgomery. Among very numerous parts in which he was seen at the Gaiety may be mentioned O'Tarragon in Byron's 'Bull by the Horns,' 26 Aug. 1876; Sneer in the 'Critic;' and Earl of Bareacres in F. C. Burnand's 'Jeames,' 26 Aug. 1878. When the Olympic opened under John Hollingshead's management, Maclean returned to that house, playing on 18 Dec. 1879 in 'Such a good Man,' by Walter Besant and James Rice, and on 17 Jan. 1880 Mr. Carter in a revival of 'Brighton,' altered from Bronson Howard's 'Saratoga' by F. A. Marshall. In 1881 he was at the Vaudeville, playing on 29 March Mr. Popplejohn in 'Divorce,' an adaptation by Robert Reece of 'Le père de l'Avocat;' on 10 March Martin Chuzzlewit in the piece of that name; and on 26 May Dr. Lattimer in Byron's 'Punch.' In 1884 he joined the Prince's Theatre, subsequently the Prince of Wales's, under Edgar Bruce, playing on the opening night, 18 Jan., in a revival of W. S. Gilbert's 'Palace of Truth,' and on 3 March in 'Breaking a Butterfly,' adapted from Ibsen's 'A Doll's House,' by Mr. H. A. Jones and Henry Herman. In a revival at the St. James's of 'As you like it,' 24 Jan. 1885, he played Adam, and on 10 Sept. 1887 was Camillo in the revival of the 'Winter's Tale' at the Lyceum by Miss Mary Anderson. He accompanied Miss Anderson to America. After his return he was little seen. His last appearance was at an afternoon performance at the Strand of 'My Brother's Sister,' in which, under the management of Miss Minnie Palmer, he played an old French nobleman. He died on 15 March 1890, at his lodgings in Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, and was buried on the 19th at Paddington cemetery.

A sound and trustworthy actor, Maclean never rose to eminence. He was capable of playing in respectable fashion most parts in comedy, even to the highest, and was generally satisfactory, but was seldom assigned a rôle of any distinguishing feature. His chief success was in elderly parts, often Scotsmen or Irishmen. In the comedy of the last generation he won a recognition due to the want of any very formidable rival.

[Personal recollections; Pascoe's Dramatic List; Scott and Howard's Life and Reminiscences of E. L. Blanchard; The Theatre, Athenæum, Sunday Times, and Era Almanack, various years; Era newspaper, 22 March 1890.] J. K.

MACLEAN, Mrs. LETITIA ELIZABETH (1802–1838), poet and romancist. [See Landon.]

MACLEAR, Sir THOMAS (1794–1879), astronomer, was the eldest son of James Maclear of Newtown Stewart, co. Tyrone, where he was born on 17 March 1794. His refusal to enter the church led to a breach with his father, and he was sent to England in 1808 to be educated for the medical profession, under the care of his maternal uncles, Sir George and Dr. Thomas Magrath. Having studied in Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and passed distinguished examinations, he was admitted in 1815 a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, under the presidency of Sir William Blizard. He then accepted the post of house-surgeon to the Bedford Infirmary, where he became acquainted with Admiral Smyth, and studied astronomy and mathematics. In 1823 he entered into partnership with his uncle at Biggleswade in Bedfordshire, and married in 1825 Mary, daughter of Mr. Theed Pearse, clerk of the peace for that county. The Astronomical Society lent him in 1829 the Wollaston telescope for the purpose of observing a series of occultations of Aldebaran, calculated by himself, and he set it up with a thirty-inch transit in a small observatory in his garden at Biggleswade (*Memoirs of Royal Astr. Society*, vi. 147). Succeeding Thomas Henderson [q. v.] in 1833 as royal astronomer at the Cape of Good Hope, he arrived there on 5 Jan. 1834, ten days before Sir John Herschel, whose zealous co-operator and attached friend he became.

Maclear was indefatigable in the duties of his office. His activity, indeed, as an observer outran the computing powers of his small staff, and most of the valuable materials he had accumulated were left by him unreduced. He published, however, in 1840 a volume of observations made in 1834. From 1837 he was occupied with the remeasurement and extension of Lacaille's arc. The field operations, conducted with remarkable skill and energy in the midst of most deterrent difficulties, were completed in 1847, and the results appeared in two 4to volumes, edited by Sir George Airy, in 1866. For this great work, still fundamental in the survey of the colony, Maclear received the Lalande prize in 1867 and a royal medal in 1869. Bradley's zenith-sector was sent out to the Cape for use in the arc-measurement, and returned uninjured to Greenwich in 1850. A seven-inch equatorial by Merz was mounted at the Cape in 1849, and a large transit-circle, a facsimile of that at Greenwich, in 1855. Maclear's determinations of α Centauri in 1839–40 and 1842–8 confirmed Henderson's parallax of about one second (*ib.* xii. 329). He observed the maximum of η Argûs in 1843, and the meteoric shower of 1866. His cometary observations, regularly communicated to the Astronomical Society, were of great value. They included prolonged series on Halley's and Donati's comets, besides numerous places of Encke's, Petersen's, and others. His observations of Mars during the opposition of 1862 were employed by Stone, Winnecke, and Newcomb in fresh determinations of the sun's distance, but a fine set of measures by him of southern double stars remains unpublished. His observations, between 1849 and 1852, of all the southern stars in the 'British Association Catalogue' supplied materials for the 'Cape Catalogue for 1850,' published by Dr. Gill in 1884. The 'Cape Catalogue for 1840,' containing 2,892 stars, and the 'Cape Catalogue for 1860,' containing 1,159 stars, both published by Stone, embodied the results of Maclear's observations in 1835–40 and 1856–61 respectively. Much care was devoted by him to the collection of meteorological, magnetic, and tidal data; and he set on foot in 1860 the communication of time-signals by electricity to Port Elizabeth and Simon's Town. Lighthouses were through his aid established in South Africa. He sat on a commission of weights and measures, promoted sanitary improvement, and contributed in innumerable ways to the welfare of the colony. African exploration interested him keenly. Livingstone was his intimate friend, and was instructed by him in the use of the sextant.

Maclear visited England, Paris, and Brussels in 1859, and was knighted in June 1860. A severe affliction befell him in the death of his wife in 1861. He retired from the observatory in 1870, and took up his abode at Grey Villa, Mowbray, near Cape Town. In 1876 he became totally blind, but was attended by a devoted family, and retained unabated interest in public matters, leaving his house for the last time to welcome Mr. H. M. Stanley at a meeting in Cape Town. He died on 14 July 1879, and was buried with his wife in the grounds of the Royal Observatory. Three days later the House of Assembly at Cape Town passed a resolution expressing their sense of his signal services to the colony. He was a member of the Astronomical Society from 1828, of the

Royal Society from 1831, and was elected in 1863 a corresponding member of the Institute of France. He was besides associated with the Academy of Sciences of Palermo, and the Imperial Geographical Institution of Vienna. Maclear's life was one of unflinching devotion to science.

[Monthly Notices, xl. 200 (Gill); Proceedings Royal Society, vol. xxix. p. xviii; Nature, xx. 365; Observatory, iii. 154; Times, 6 Aug. 1879; Mémoires couronnés par l'Académie des Sciences, Bruxelles, 1873, xxiii. 77 (Mailly); André et Rayet's L'Astronomie Pratique, ii. 68; Grant's History of Astronomy, pp. 138, 149, 552; Mädler's Geschichte der Himmelskunde, Bd. ii.; information from Miss Maclear.] A. M. C.

MACLEAY, ALEXANDER (1767–1848), entomologist and colonial statesman, born in Ross-shire 24 June 1767, was son of William Macleay, the representative of one of the oldest Scots families, who was provost of Wick and deputy-lieutenant of Caithness. Macleay was educated for a commercial career; but in 1795 became chief clerk in the prisoners-of-war office in London; in 1797 head of the correspondence department of the transport board; and in 1806 secretary of that board. This post he retained until 1818, when the board was abolished and he was pensioned. In 1825, at the solicitation of Earl Bathurst, he became colonial secretary for New South Wales, and he filled the office until 1837. Continuing to reside in the colony, he was chosen in 1843 the first speaker of the Legislative Council, which was then established for the first time. He retired from public life in May 1846. Macleay had become a fellow of the Linnean Society in 1794, and four years later he succeeded Thomas Marsham [q. v.] as secretary, an office that he continued to hold till he left England in 1825. He was elected F.R.S. in 1809, and was also a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences of Stockholm, and a corresponding member of that of Turin. By 1825 he had amassed what was probably the finest private collection of insects then in existence; but, though he prepared a monograph on the genus *Paussus*, it was never published. Robert Brown spoke of him as 'a practical botanist.' He was the first president of the Australian Museum at Sydney, founded in 1836. Macleay died at Sydney 18 July 1848. There is an oil portrait of him by Lawrence at the Linnean Society's rooms, and his name was given by Robert Brown to the genus *Macleaya*, belonging to the poppy family. A number of letters from various naturalists to Macleay are in the library of the Linnean Society.

While still young he married a Miss Barclay of Urie, by whom he had a large family. His eldest son, William Sharp, is separately noticed.

His second son, Sir George Macleay (1809–1891), Australian explorer and statesman, was educated at Westminster. Going out to Australia, he accompanied Sturt in one of his exploring expeditions in South Australia, and, becoming a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, was speaker from 1843 to 1846. On retiring from the council he was created a C.M.G. in 1869, and in 1875 became K.C.M.G. Settling at Pendell Court, Blechingley, Surrey, he devoted his attention to horticulture, but died at Mentone on 24 June 1891. Much foreign travel and wide reading rendered him a very attractive conversationalist, and his friends included the chief men of science of his time, to whom he extended a liberal hospitality. He married twice (*Times*, 27 June 1891).

His youngest son, James Robert Macleay (1811–1892), of the foreign office, was from 1843 to 1858 secretary and registrar to the mixed British and Portuguese commission at the Cape of Good Hope for the suppression of the slave trade (*Times*, 31 Oct. 1892).

[Proceedings of the Linnean Society, ii. 45.] G. S. B.

MACLEAY, KENNETH, the elder (*fl.* 1819), antiquary, practised as a physician in Glasgow. He wrote: 1. 'Description of the Spar Cave lately discovered in the Isle of Skye,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1811, to which was subjoined John Leyden's poem of 'The Mermaid.' 2. 'Historical Memoirs of Rob Roy and the Clan Macgregor; including original notices of Lady Grange, with an introductory sketch illustrative of the condition of the Highlands prior to 1745,' 8vo, Glasgow, 1818; other editions 1818, 1819, and 1881. This deservedly popular book was compiled with scrupulous care from original documents and oral tradition whenever deemed genuine. Macleay was father of Kenneth Macleay the younger [q. v.]

[Brit. Mus. Cat.] G. G.

MACLEAY, KENNETH, the younger (1802–1878), miniature-painter, born at Oban on 4 July 1802, was son of Dr. Kenneth Macleay [q. v.]; his mother belonged to the Macdonald family of Keppoch, Inverness-shire. His early years were spent at Crieff. At the age of eighteen he came to Edinburgh; and on 26 Feb. 1822 entered the Trustees' Academy (minute-book of the Board of Trustees). He soon attained repute as a miniature-painter, and was one of the original members

of the Royal Scottish Academy founded in 1826. At first he worked on ivory, afterwards in water-colours on paper. His bust portraits and small full-lengths are distinguished by exquisite beauty of touch and fine colouring. Among his earlier works was a small full-length of Helen Faucit, which attracted much attention and has been lithographed. He executed for the queen a series of full-length figures illustrative of the costumes of the highland clans, including portraits of the prince consort, the Duke of Edinburgh, and several members of the royal household at Balmoral. A selection of these were lithographed, hand-coloured, and published in two volumes in 1870, under the title of 'Highlanders of Scotland.' When the progress of photography reduced the popular demand for miniatures, Macleay turned his attention to oil-painting, and produced a few genre pictures of highland subjects and many landscapes. These are very hard and minute in handling, and greatly inferior to his earlier water-colour portraits. He married a daughter of Sir A. Campbell of Aldenglass. He died in Edinburgh on 3 Nov. 1878.

[Brydall's Art in Scotland; Catalogues of the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibitions and of their Loan Exhibition of 1880, &c.; Scotsman, 4 Nov. 1878.] J. M. G.

MACLEAY, Sir WILLIAM (1820–1891), Australian statesman and naturalist, born 13 June 1820, was second son of Kenneth Macleay of Newmore, Ross-shire, by Isabella Horne of Stirkoke, Caithness-shire, and was first cousin of William Sharp Macleay [q. v.] He was educated at the New Academy, Edinburgh, and afterwards at the university, where he does not seem to have graduated. He emigrated to Australia in 1839 by the persuasion of his uncle, Alexander Macleay [q. v.] Being provided with capital he at once commenced sheep-farming, buying a run on the Murrumbidgee. From 1854 until 1874 he was member of the Legislative Assembly, sitting first for the Lachlan and Lower Darling districts, and later for Murrumbidgee. Macleay shared with other members of his family a taste for natural history. He devoted himself particularly to entomology, formed a very valuable museum, and was the first president of the Entomological, afterwards Linnean, Society of New South Wales, established at Sydney 11 April 1862. He contributed ten papers on Australian insects to the first two volumes of the 'Transactions' of the Society, 1863–73 (*Royal Society's Cat.* iv. 168, viii. 300). To this society he also at a later date gave funds for endowment and a house at Elizabeth Bay, and in order to promote higher scientific study in the colony he set aside 40,000*l.*, the interest on which was expended on research fellowships in the university of New South Wales. He further gave to the university his private museum, for which a building was erected at the public expense. In 1874 Macleay fitted out a vessel, the Chevert, and with Captain Onslow made an expedition to the south-west coast of New Guinea, exploring the harbours and collecting many specimens. On his return he was appointed a member of the Legislative Council. He was knighted in 1889, and died 7 Dec. 1891. He had married, in June 1857, Susan Emmeline, daughter of Edward (afterwards Sir Edward) Deas Thompson. A portrait of Macleay is in 'The Australian Portrait Gallery.'

[Heaton's Australian Dates and Men of the Time; Australian Portrait Gallery; Epitome of the Official History of New South Wales; Times, 8 Dec. 1891.] W. A. J. A.

MACLEAY, WILLIAM SHARP (1792–1865), zoologist, eldest son of Alexander Macleay [q. v.] and first cousin of Sir William Macleay [q. v.], was born in London 30 July 1792. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as senior optime in 1814, proceeding M.A. in 1818. He was appointed attaché to the embassy in Paris, and shortly afterwards secretary to the board for liquidating British claims in France on the peace of 1815. This necessitated his residence for some years in Paris, where he became intimate with Cuvier, St.-Hilaire, Latreille, and other naturalists. He returned to England in 1819, and in 1821 was elected a fellow of the Linnean Society, of which his father was then secretary. In 1825 Canning made him commissioner of arbitration to the mixed British and Spanish court for the abolition of the slave trade at Havannah. In 1830 he became commissary judge in the same court, and in 1836 judge of the mixed court under the treaty of 1835; but in this year he returned to England, and in 1837 retired on a superannuation allowance. In 1839, after presiding over section D of the British Association at Liverpool, he left for New South Wales, on account of his dislike of the English climate. He there devoted himself mainly to the enlargement of his father's collection of insects, and to the care of his beautiful gardens at Elizabeth Bay, Sydney, where he died unmarried 26 Jan. 1865.

Most of Macleay's contributions to zoological literature belong to the period between 1819 and 1839. The chief is the

'Horæ Entomologicæ, or Essays on Annulose Animals,' in 2 vols., 1819 and 1821, in which he propounded the circular or quinary system, a forcedly artificial attempt at a natural system of classification, which soon became a by-word among naturalists. In 1825 he published, in quarto, 'Annulosa Javanica, or an Attempt to illustrate the Natural Affinities and Analogies of the Insects collected in Java by Thomas Horsfield,' and in 1838 the 'Annulosa of South Africa.' Twenty-six papers by him are recorded in the 'Royal Society's Catalogue' (iv. 168), mostly dealing with insects, and contributed at first to the 'Transactions of the Linnean Society' (vols. xiv–xvi.), and afterwards to the 'Journal,' 'Transactions,' and 'Proceedings' of the Zoological Society, and to the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History.' Among these were 'Remarks on the Identity of certain General Laws, which have been lately observed to regulate the Natural Distribution of Insects and Fungi' ('Linn. Trans.' xiv. 1825); 'Anatomical Observations on the Tunicata' (*ib.*); 'On Analogy and Affinity' ('Zoological Journal,' vol. iv. 1828–9); 'Anatomy of certain Birds of Cuba' ('Linn. Trans.' vol. xvi. 1833); 'On Trilobites' ('Annals of Natural History,' vol. iv. 1839); and 'The Natural Arrangement of Fishes' (*ib.* vol. ix. 1842). He also left numerous unpublished manuscripts, some of which, together with much of his correspondence, are in the Linnean Society's library.

[Proceedings of the Linnean Society, 1864–5, pp. c–ciii; Foreign Office List, 1866, 1st edit. p. 177; private information.] G. S. B.

MACLEHOSE, Mrs. AGNES (1759–1841), the 'Clarinda' of Robert Burns, daughter of Andrew Craig, surgeon in Glasgow, by a daughter of John Maclaurin (1693–1754) [q. v.], was born in April 1759, the same year as the poet. She was grandniece on her mother's side of Colin Maclaurin [q. v.], mathematician, and cousin-german of William Craig, lord Craig [q. v.], Scottish judge. As was customary at this period in Scotland, in the case of ladies, her education was somewhat slight, but she afterwards improved it by reading and the practice of composition, especially poetry. At an early age she was noted for her beauty, being known among her friends in Glasgow as the 'pretty Miss Nancie.' By Robert Chambers, who met her in her later years, she is described as 'of a somewhat voluptuous style of beauty, of lively and easy manners, of a poetical fabric of mind, with some wit, and not too high a degree of refinement or delicacy' (*Works of Robert Burns*). After a short courtship, begun on the stage-coach between Glasgow and Edinburgh, she in July 1776 married James Maclehose, a Glasgow lawyer; but on account of a disagreement originating in her husband's jealousy, a separation took place between them in December 1780. With her children she remained in her father's house in Glasgow till the death of her father in 1782, when she removed to Edinburgh, where she was supported partly by Lord Craig, and partly by a small annuity left by her father. She employed her leisure in cultivating her literary tastes, and made the acquaintance of Thomas Campbell the poet, James Grahame, author of 'The Sabbath,' and Robert Ainslie, the friend of Burns.

Mrs. Maclehose first met Burns at Edinburgh on 7 Dec. 1787, at the house of a mutual friend, Miss Nimmo (Nichol). Burns accepted an invitation to take tea at Mrs. Maclehose's house on the 9th, but on the 8th met with an accident which confined him to his lodgings for six weeks. His letter of explanation and regret inaugurated a correspondence of a warm kind [see under Burns, Robert]. On Christmas eve she sent him the verses, 'When first you saw Clarinda's charms,' and henceforth they adopted in their correspondence the names Clarinda and Sylvander. On 3 Jan. 1788 she sent him a poem beginning 'Talk not of Love! it gives me pain.' Burns declared that the latter half of the first stanza was worthy of Sappho, and sent the verses, with some alteration and an additional stanza, for publication, in Johnson's 'Musical Museum,' where they are set to the air 'The Banks of Spey.' On 19 Jan. she sent him lines 'To a Blackbird singing on a Tree,' which, with an additional stanza by Burns, was also published in the 'Museum.' On the recovery of Burns they had numerous meetings, which led to mutual declarations of strong attachment. Their correspondence suggests a somewhat ambiguous relation, though, says Professor Nichol, it has now been made plain that 'it was no case of mere philandering.' Mrs. Maclehose's sense of the proprieties is described by Mr. Stevenson as not authoritative; but before dismissing her he makes the proviso, 'Take her for all in all, I believe she was the best woman Burns encountered' (*Men and Books*, p. 66). Burns left Edinburgh on 18 Feb., but returned again on a short visit in March. During his stay they met daily, and on leaving Edinburgh on the 24th he wrote to a friend, 'During these eight days I have been positively crazed.' It was therefore only natural that the news of his marriage to Jean Armour in August following should have somewhat painfully affected Mrs. Maclehose.

She wrote him an indignant letter, forbidding him to continue the correspondence; but in the summer of 1791 she made overtures for reconciliation in two letters, in one of which she enclosed lines on 'Sympathy.' Burns called on her in Edinburgh on 29 Nov., after she had resolved to join her husband in Jamaica, and they met for the last time on 6 Dec. On 6 Dec. 1831 she wrote in her 'Journal:' 'This day I never can forget. Parted with Burns in the year 1791, never more to meet in this world.' Burns's song, 'O May, thy morn was ne'er sae sweet,' is supposed to commemorate the interview, and on the 27th he sent her the matchless parting song, 'Ae fond kiss, and then we sever,' 'Behold the Hour,' and the first two stanzas of 'Thou gloomy December.'

Mrs. Maclehose sailed from Leith for Jamaica in March 1792. It seems that her husband calculated that she would decline the invitation to join him, and intended to make that an excuse for refusing to contribute to her support. On receiving her acceptance of his invitation, he endeavoured to dissuade her from sailing by false statements regarding the prevalence of yellow fever and the outbreak of a rebellion in the island. He received her very coldly, and her health becoming seriously affected by the climate and her unpleasant position, she returned to Scotland in August. Burns and she for a time occasionally corresponded, the last letter of Burns to her being one of 25 July 1794, in which he declares that it is impossible to write to her in mere 'friendship,' as she had requested. In March 1797 she obtained a judgment in the court of session for a yearly aliment from her husband of 100*l.*; but she found it impossible to enforce payment, although it enabled her to obtain a sum of money on her husband's death in 1812. She died in her residence on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, on 22 Oct. 1841, in her eighty-third year. Of her three children one died in infancy; Andrew became writer to the signet, and died in 1839, and William died in 1790. A silhouette of Clarinda, by Myers, done in 1788 at the request of Burns, was engraved by Alexander Banks for William Scott Douglas's edition of Burns, where is also a woodcut of a silhouette of her at the age of forty.

In 1796 Mrs. Maclehose, when Currie was preparing his 'Life of Burns,' promised, on condition that the letters she had addressed to Burns were returned to her, to help Currie by selecting 'such passages from our dear bard's letters as will do honour to his memory, and cannot hurt my own fame.' On this promise Mrs. Maclehose's letters were given up, but no use was made by Currie of her 'selected' passages. Burns's letters to her were published in 1802 without her permission, and the whole correspondence, arranged and edited by her grandson, W. C. Maclehose, appeared in 1843. It is now included in most of the collected editions of the works of Burns. An additional letter by her is published in Appendix to vol. v. of the edition by W. Scott Douglas.

[Life by W. C. Maclehose, prefixed to Correspondence; Summary of Burns's Career and Genius, by Professor Nichol, prefixed to the Library Edition of his Works, 1877, &c.; Works of Robert Burns, passim; Stenhouse's Notes to Johnson's Musical Museum.] T. F. H.

McLELLAN, ARCHIBALD (1797–1854), coach-builder and amateur of works of art, born at Glasgow in 1797, was son of a large coach-builder in that city, and was brought up to and finally became partner in his father's business. He was for many years a leading citizen in Glasgow. He became a magistrate before the age of twenty-five, and reached the position of 'deacon' of his trade, subsequently holding the office of 'deacon-convener' in the Trades' House at Glasgow. He was for over thirty years a member of the town council, and though a strong conservative in politics, did much to assist the passing of the Scotch Municipal Reform Bill. In 1833 McLellan published a small volume entitled 'An Essay on the Cathedral Church of Glasgow,' in which he called attention to the neglect and dilapidation into which that building had fallen. He also took a great share in promoting its restoration. McLellan, however, was deeply interested in the fine arts. He was a friend of Sir David Wilkie, Sir Francis Chantrey, and other artists, and collected for himself a library and a collection of works of art, containing many pictures by the old masters of great historical and artistic value. These he intended to present or bequeath to the city of Glasgow to promote the study of the fine arts, and purchased a site in Sauchiehall Street, on which he commenced to build a gallery. McLellan died, before the works were completed, at his country residence, Mugdock Castle, Stirlingshire, on 22 Oct. 1854, in his fifty-eighth year, and was buried in the High Church burying-ground at Glasgow. He conveyed by deed of bequest his collections to certain trustees on behalf of the citizens of Glasgow. After his death, however, his affairs were found to be so much involved that the trustees were unable to carry out his bequest. Eventually the corporation of Glasgow agreed to purchase the

collection of pictures and sculpture, with the buildings and other heritable property in or near Sauchiehall Street. Nevertheless, the fine collection remained unnoticed and sadly neglected for about thirty years, until it was in danger of being dispersed; attention was then drawn to it, and it was placed under competent guardians. It now forms the chief nucleus of the remarkable collection of works of art in the Corporation Galleries of Art at Glasgow. The collection is a great tribute to McLellan's taste and power of selection at a time when critical knowledge of works of art was very rare.

[Glasgow Herald, 27 Oct. 1854; Art Journal, 1855, p. 312; Cat. of Pictures and Sculpture in the Corporation Art Galleries, Glasgow; information from James Paton, esq.] L. C.

MACLELLAN, JOHN (1609?–1651), of Kirkcudbright, covenanting minister, was the son of Michael Maclellan, a burgess of Kirkcudbright. He was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. in 1629. Shortly afterwards he was appointed schoolmaster at Newtownards, co. Down, where he had also several pupils, whom he prepared for the university. Ultimately he obtained license to preach from the ministers of county Down, but for his 'adherence to the purity of church discipline,' and for refusal to conform to the ceremonial of the church (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, ii. 28), he was excommunicated by the bishop. Nevertheless he continued for some time to preach privately in the counties of Down, Tyrone, and Donegal until 1638, when on receiving a call from the congregation of his native town, Kirkcudbright, he returned to Scotland. He was a member of the general assembly of that year; and in reference to a desire of the king that certain assessors named by himself should have a vote, he in a sermon shortly afterwards 'stated that the king had no more to do with their general assemblies then they had to do with his parliament' (*ib.* i. 145). Livingstone mentions that 'it was thought by many that he had somewhat of the spirit of Prophecy' (*Characters* in vol. i. of the Wodrow Society's *Select Biographies*, p. 331). The opportunity having fallen to him to preach before James Hamilton, first duke of Hamilton [q. v.], on the eve of the expedition to England in 1648, he took upon himself to predict that the enterprise would result in disaster, affirming that 'in a short time after going to England they should be affrayed at the shaking of the leaf of a tree.' This prophecy was reported to have been literally fulfilled, owing to the fact that it was by the sudden rustling of some trees at Preston, caused by a strong gust of wind, that the Scottish cavalry took fright, and, galloping from the field, carried confusion also among the infantry. Maclellan was a member of the assemblies' commissions of 1642, 1645, and 1649. By the assembly of 1642 he was appointed for four months on a mission to Ireland, and by that of 1643 for three months. Maclellan's strictness as a disciplinarian led one of his parishioners to fire a gun at him, but the shot miscarried. He died early in 1651, according to Livingstone 'not without suspicion of being wronged by a witch' (*ib.*) He was married to Marion, daughter of Bartholomew Fleming, merchant, Edinburgh, and a younger sister of the wife of John Livingstone [q.v.] To Bleau's 'Atlas Scotiæ' he contributed the 'Description of Galloway.'

[Livingstone's Characters in Wodrow Society's Select Biographies, vol. i.; Livingstone's Life and Character; Gordon's Scots Affairs (Spalding Club); Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Rowe's Hist. of the Kirk of Scotland; Murray's Lit. Hist. of Galloway; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. i. 688-9.] T. F. H.

MACLELLAN, Sir ROBERT, of Bombie, first Lord Kirkcudbright (*d.* 1641), was the son of Thomas Maclellan of Bombie, Kirkcudbrightshire, by Grizel Maxwell, daughter of John, fifth lord Herries. The Maclellans are supposed to have been originally of Irish descent, but had settled in Galloway in the beginning of the thirteenth century, and a Maclellan of Bombie accompanied Sir William Wallace into France after his defeat at Falkirk in 1298. From an early period they were hereditary sheriffs of Galloway. About 1452 Sir Patrick Maclellan, tutor of Bombie and sheriff of Galloway, was carried by William, eighth earl of Douglas [q. v.], to Thrieve Castle, where, on his refusing to join the confederacy against the king, he was put to death by Douglas. According to tradition the cannon named Mons Meg, now at Edinburgh Castle, was presented by the Maclellans to James II, to aid him in battering down Thrieve Castle in 1455, and it was probably on this account that the family used as a crest a mortar-piece with the motto 'Superba frango.'

Robert Maclellan was, on 5 June 1597, recognised as heir-apparent of his father when he was granted by charter the barony of Bombie (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1593–1608, entry 566). His father died on the 5th of the succeeding July, but Robert was not served heir till 5 July 1608. On 16 Feb. 1607–8 a decree was issued against him as provost of Kirkcudbright, for not detaining certain debtors (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* viii. 50). The old

feud with the Gordons of Lochinvar, one of whom killed Thomas Maclellan of Bombie at the door of St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh, on 11 July 1526, was still alive, and on 25 Feb. Maclellan and Sir Robert Gordon were on this account summoned before the council (*ib.* p. 57), both having finally to find caution in 1,000*l.* to keep the peace (*ib.* p. 84). Various other entries in the 'Register of the Privy Council' bear witness to the turbulent and lawless life of Maclellan.

Maclellan was gentleman of the bedchamber both to James I and Charles I. Crawfurd states that he was knighted by James I, and by Charles I created a baronet (*Peerage of Scotland*, p. 239). On the occasion of the coronation of Charles I at Edinburgh in 1633, he was on 25 May created a peer of Scotland by the title Lord Kirkcudbright to him and his heirs male bearing the name and arms of Maclellan. Kirkcudbright was a representative elder to the general assembly in 1638, and during the discussion on the king's 'large declaration' advised that those who had been guilty of so gross an outrage in the king's name should 'have their heads cut off for their paines' (Gordon, *Scots Affairs*, iii. 52). He died in 1641. By his first wife, Margaret, sixth daughter of Sir Matthew Campbell of Loudoun, he had a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Robert Maxwell of Orchardtoun. By his second wife, Mary Montgomery, daughter of Hugh, viscount Airds, he left no issue. He was succeeded in the baronage by his nephew, Thomas, son of his younger brother, William. On the death of the ninth Lord Kirkcudbright, on 19 April 1832, the title became extinct.

[Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. passim; Reg. P. C. Scotl. passim; Mackerlie's Lands and their Owners in Galloway; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 61.] T. F. H.

McLENNAN, JOHN FERGUSON (1827–1881), sociologist, born at Inverness on 14 Oct. 1827, was son of John McLennan, insurance agent, of Inverness, and Jessie Ross, his wife. Educated at Inverness and at King's College, Aberdeen, where he graduated M.A. in 1849, he subsequently entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where in 1853 he obtained a wrangler's place in the mathematical tripos. Leaving Cambridge University without a degree, he spent two years in London writing for the 'Leader,' then edited by George Henry Lewes [q. v.], and other periodicals. On returning to Edinburgh he was called to the bar in January 1857. He became secretary to the Scottish Law Amendment Society, and took an active part in the agitation which led to the Court of Session Act of 1868, and in 1871 he accepted the post of parliamentary draughtsman for Scotland. The onerous duties of the latter office he discharged for some years ably and conscientiously.

In 1857 appeared his first considerable literary effort, the article on 'Law' in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' (8th edition). In the course of the researches into ancient institutions which it involved, McLennan was led to speculate on the origin of the curious custom of marriage by collusive abduction, which obtained in historic times, both at Sparta and at Rome, and conjectured that it was a relic of an archaic custom of marriage by actual abduction, or 'capture.' Further research led him to the conclusion that primitive society consisted of miscellaneous hordes, recognising no ties of kinship, practising promiscuous sexual intercourse and female infanticide, and thus compelled to prey upon one another for women. Hence was established within each horde a custom of having sexual intercourse with none but alien women (exogamy), which acquired a religious or quasi-religious sanction, and survived into historic times. In course of time uterine—but at first only uterine—kinship came to be recognised, and with its recognition abduction gave place to the more genial practice of the reception of paramours by women under the maternal roof, which, from its prevalence among the Nairs, McLennan terms Nair polyandry. This among the more progressive races was succeeded by polyandry of the type found in Tibet, where several brothers have a wife in common, who accordingly passes into their family, and this again by patriarchal monandry, polygamous or monogamous according to circumstances.

In support of this very bold hypothesis McLennan marshalled a considerable mass of evidence in an ingenious but somewhat confused and fragmentary essay, entitled 'An Inquiry into the Origin of the Form of Capture in Marriage Ceremonies,' Edinburgh, 1865, 8vo. Though anticipated to some slight extent by the Swiss jurist Bachofen (see *Das Mutterrecht. Eine Untersuchung über die Gynaikokratie der alten Welt nach ihrer religiösen und rechtlichen Natur*, Stuttgart, 1861, 4to), McLennan's work was the result of altogether independent thought and research, and of the importance of the facts which for the first time it brought together there has never been any question. On the other hand, the theory of the evolution of marriage which he sought to base upon them has met with little favour, and may be said to be now generally rejected by sociologists. It gave, however, an immense impetus to

research, and has recently received some support from Professor Robertson Smith's investigations into primitive Arabian institutions (see *Kinship and Marriage in Early Arabia*, Cambridge, 1885, 8vo).

Want of leisure combined with ill-health to frustrate McLennan's long-cherished intention of rewriting 'Primitive Marriage.' He continued, however, his investigations into the subject until shortly before his death. In 1866 he discussed the Homeric evidence in two articles on 'Kinship in Ancient Greece' in the 'Fortnightly Review' (April and May), and contributed a slighter paper on 'Bride Catching' to the 'Argosy' (June). He broke entirely new ground in a brief article on 'Totemism' in the supplement to 'Chambers's Encyclopædia' (1868), followed by a series on the same subject, entitled 'The Worship of Animals and Plants,' in the 'Fortnightly Review' for October and November 1869 and February 1870. Under the title 'Studies in Ancient History' he issued in 1876 a reprint of 'Primitive Marriage,' and the essays on 'Kinship in Ancient Greece,' with some new matter, viz. an examination of the American ethnologist Morgan's theory of 'The Classificatory System of Relationships;' a brief paper on Bachofen's 'Mutterrecht,' another on Sir John Lubbock's hypothesis of 'Communal Marriage,' and an elaborate essay on the 'Divisions of the Ancient Irish Family.' To the 'Fortnightly Review' he contributed in May 1877 an article on 'The Levirate and Polyandry,' an attempt to deduce the former institution from the latter, which provoked a reply from Mr. Herbert Spencer, and another on 'Exogamy and Endogamy' in the following June.

To clear the way for a comprehensive work which he projected on the evolution of the idea of kinship, McLennan began in 1880, but did not live to complete, a critical examination of Sir Henry Maine's patriarchal theory, with the view of proving it to be an historical anachronism. His health, however, was already thoroughly undermined by consumption, and while wintering in Algeria he suffered from repeated attacks of malarial fever. He returned to England in the spring of 1881, and died, after some months of complete prostration, at his house, Hawthorndene, Hayes Common, Kent, on 16 June.

McLennan received from the university of Aberdeen the degree of LL.D. in 1874. He married twice: (1) on 23 Dec. 1862, Mary Bell, daughter of John Ramsay McCulloch [q. v.], by whom he had one child, a daughter, still living; (2) on 20 Jan. 1875, Eleonora Anne, daughter of Mr. Francis Holles Brandram, J.P. for the counties of Kent and Sussex, who survives him.

The fragment on the patriarchal theory, edited and completed by McLennan's brother Donald, who had helped in its composition, was published in 1885, under the title 'The Patriarchal Theory, based on the Papers of the late John Ferguson McLennan,' London, 8vo. Maine's death in 1888 relieved him from the obligation of answering its very acute and trenchant criticism. For the projected work on kinship McLennan left considerable materials, the arrangement of which, begun by Donald McLennan, but interrupted by his death in 1891, has since been continued by Professor Robertson Smith, and carried far towards completion. A reprint of 'Studies in Ancient History,' with notes by David McLennan, appeared in 1886, London, 8vo.

Besides his extremely original and suggestive work in sociology, McLennan published in 1867 an excellent 'Memoir of Thomas Drummond, R.E., F.R.A.S., Under-Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1835 to 1840,' Edinburgh, 8vo [see DRUMMOND, THOMAS, 1797–1840].

[Scotsman, 20 June 1881; Athenæum, 25 June 1881, 30 May 1885; Academy, xx. 10; Cambr. Univ. Cal. 1853; The Patriarchal Theory, Pref.; Encycl. Brit. 9th edit. 'McLennan;' private information. For criticisms of McLennan's sociological theories see Maine's Dissertations on Early Law and Custom, pp. 221 et seq.; Lubbock's Origin of Civilisation, 5th edit. pp. 102 et seq.; L. H. Morgan's Ancient Society, pp. 509 et seq.; Herbert Spencer's Principles of Sociology, pp. 641 et seq.; Letourneau's L'Évolution du Mariage et de la Famille, ch. vi.; Westermarck's Origin of Human Marriage, ch. vi. vii.; Starcke's Primitive Family (International Scientific Series).]

J. M. R.

MACLEOD, ALEXANDER, D.D. (1817–1891), presbyterian divine, born at Nairn on 17 Oct. 1817, was brought up chiefly in Glasgow, where he was connected with the Carlton Relief Church, then under the ministry of the Rev. Alexander Harvey. He entered Glasgow University in 1835, attended the Relief Theological Hall from 1839 to 1844, and after being licensed was ordained at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, on 20 Feb. 1844. He was translated to the John Street Church, Glasgow, on 11 Oct. 1855, to be colleague and successor to the eccentric Dr. William Anderson (1799–1873) [q. v.] On 17 March 1864 he was inducted the first pastor of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, and remained there till his death. He received the degree of D.D. from the uni-

versity of Glasgow, 9 Feb. 1865. He declined a call to Glasgow (Parliamentary Road) in 1871. In 1889 he was appointed moderator of the presbyterian church of England. He died 13 Jan. 1891.

Macleod was a man of clear judgment, cultured mind, and extensive reading. His style was fresh, nervous, and attractive. He was a favourite with children, and prepared many addresses and 'talks' in their behalf.

Apart from separate sermons, addresses, and articles in the magazines, Macleod published: 1. 'Christus Consolator, or the Social Mission of the Pulpit,' 1870. 2. 'Talking to the Children,' 1872; 8th edit. 1880. 3. 'William Logan,' 1879. 4. 'The Children's Portion,' 1884.

[Personal knowledge; In Memoriam Rev. Alexander Macleod, D.D., 1891, and magazine notices.] T. B. J.

MACLEOD, ALLAN (*d.* 1805), political writer, a native of Scotland, came to London, where he purchased and edited the 'London Albion Journal.' Some unguarded criticism on political matters brought him in 1802 under the unfavourable notice of the attorney-general, but proceedings were eventually allowed to drop. Macleod ultimately gave up journalism and retired to Edinburgh, where he died on 17 Sept. 1805 (*Gent. Mag.* 1805, pt. ii. p. 973).

Macleod published a number of political and other pamphlets, all of which are couched in an offensive and conceited style. His writings include: 1. 'A Warm Reply to Mr. Burke's "Letter" [to a noble lord on the attacks made upon him and his pension],' 8vo, London, 1796; a silly squib. 2. 'The Bishop of Landaff's "Apology for the Bible" examined, in a series of Letters addressed to that excellent man,' 8vo, London, 1796. 3. 'Letters on the Importance of the Present War,' 8vo, London, 1803. 4. 'Lackington's "Confessions" rendered into narrative. To which are added Observations on the Bad Consequences of Educating Daughters at Boarding-schools,' 8vo, London, 1804; an attack on James Lackington [q. v.], in the form of a running commentary on his 'Confessions' (1804). 5. 'A Review of the Papers [presented to Parliament] on the War with Spain,' 8vo, London, 1805. 6. 'Strictures on the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry,' 8vo, London, 1805. 7. 'Reflections on the Proceedings of the House of Commons on the nights of 8 and 10 April 1805; embracing a View of the Conduct of Mr. Whitbread and the Whig Opposition,' 8vo, London, 1805.

[Watt's Bibl. Brit.] G. G.

MCLEOD, SIR DONALD FRIELL (1810–1872), Indian administrator, born at Fort William, Calcutta, 6 May 1810, was son of Lieutenant-general DUNCAN MCLEOD (1780–1856), by Henrietta C. L. Friell, who was descended maternally from the French family of Boileau of Castelnau. The father, of the family of Neil McLeod [q. v.] of Assynt, born in 1780 (according to his age given at death), entered the army as cadet in 1794, and became second lieutenant in the Bengal engineers 28 Nov. 1795. His subsequent steps in the same corps were: lieutenant 13 Nov. 1803, captain 9 Feb. 1810, major 1 Dec. 1826, lieutenant-colonel 28 Sept. 1827, colonel 18 June 1831, major-general 23 Nov. 1841, lieutenant-general 11 Nov. 1851. He was a skilful engineer; he designed the Moorshedabad Palace and the bridge over the Goomty at Lucknow. He succeeded Sir Thomas Auburey as chief engineer for Bengal, and retiring to England became a director of the Agra Bank. He died at 3 Clifton Place, Hyde Park, London, 8 June 1856.

Donald came to England in 1814, lived with his grandfather, Donald McLeod, at the family property of Glanies, and in October 1819 entered the high school at Edinburgh. He was removed to a private school at Dulwich the following year, and thence to Dr. Carmalt's at Putney, where Canning was a schoolfellow. In 1826 he entered Haileybury, where he became a friend of John Lawrence, and on 10 Dec. 1828 reached Calcutta. For a time he was stationed at Monghyr in Bengal, but in 1831 passed a short time with Colonel William (afterwards Sir William) Sleeman on the special service created by Lord William Bentinck for the suppression of the thugs and dacoits. The same year he was removed to Saugor and Nerbudda as administrator, this district having been ceded by the Mahrattas in 1817–18 after the Pindaree war; and there he remained till 1840, when he assumed the special charge of the Jubbulpore district. He had become a baptist and gave away a large part of his income, interesting himself greatly in the question of native education. The requirements of the Afghan war drained the hill districts of Central India of troops, and, disturbances having arisen among the natives, Lord Ellenborough, by an order of 15 March 1843, reorganised the Saugor and Nerbudda districts, dispensing with McLeod's services there. He was accordingly appointed in the same year collector and magistrate for Benares, and in 1849 succeeded John Lawrence as commissioner at Jellunder of the Sikh territory known as the Trans-Sutlej

States, Lawrence joining the governing board of the newly annexed Punjab. Under McLeod served Major Herbert (afterwards Sir Herbert) Edwardes [q. v.] In 1854 he became financial commissioner of the Punjab, and on 18 April 1855 the court of directors acknowledged his services to native education in a minute. At Lahore, where he succeeded Edmondstone, he remained throughout the mutiny, and at its close in 1858 was created C.B. In 1859 he returned to England, but was back at Lahore the following year, and was president of the Famine Relief Committee in 1861. In January 1865 he became, by Lawrence's recommendation, lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. He was made K.C.S.I. in 1866, and retired in 1870. Returning to England he interested himself in philanthropic movements, and was chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi railway. He died 28 Nov. 1872 in St. George's Hospital, London, from the results of an accident on the Metropolitan Railway, and was buried at Kensal Green Cemetery. In 1854 he married Fanny, daughter of Sir Robert Montgomery [q. v.], who died the following year without issue.

McLeod was a sincerely religious man, but somewhat dilatory in business matters. Lawrence knew him well, and used to call him 'the Cunctator.' 'He has left an amusing sketch of McLeod's character in a letter (1 Aug. 1853) to Edwardes: 'Morally and intellectually he has no superior in the Punjab, perhaps no equal. But as an administrator he is behind Edmondstone, Raikes, and even Burnes. He is too fond of polishing. . . . He wastes much time on unimportant matters. . . . Donald spends half the day in writing elegant demi-official chits.' On the other hand, very few administrators have managed, as McLeod managed, to gain the esteem of both natives and Europeans. A portrait of him is at Lahore, and represents the testimonial of the English in the Punjab at the close of his governorship.

[Memoir by Lake; Bosworth Smith's Life of Lawrence, i. 25, 345, 355, 376, ii. 323, 329, 444; Kaye and Malleson's Hist. of the Sepoy War, i. 38, 47, ii. 321, vi. 119; Laurie's Distinguished Anglo-Indians, 1st ser. viii. 207–8, 212–13, 2nd ser. ii.; Short Essays and Reviews, reprinted from the Englishman, 1866; Annual Register, 1872; Times, 30 Nov., 2, 4, 5, 7 Dec. 1872. For the father: Dodwell and Miles's Indian Army List, p. 178; Gent. Mag. 1856, ii. 126; East India Register.] W. A. J. A.

McLEOD, JOHN (1777?–1820), naval surgeon and author, is said to have been born in the parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, in 1782 (Irving, *Book of Scotsmen*). The date cannot be verified, for the Bonhill register has been destroyed. As, however, McLeod, after qualifying as a medical practitioner, and serving some time in the navy as a surgeon's mate, was promoted to be surgeon on 5 Feb. 1801, the probability is that he was born five or six years earlier. During 1801 and 1802 he served as surgeon of different small craft in the Channel, and being left by the peace without employment, half-pay, or any chance of a practice on shore, he accepted an appointment as surgeon of the ship Trusty, Davidson, master, bound from London to the coast of Africa, in the slave trade, which sailed in January 1803. At Whydah, which he describes as being then esteemed 'the Circassia of Africa,' on account of the comeliness and jetty blackness of its maidens, he was left in charge of a factory for purchasing slaves, while the Trusty went on to Lagos. Shortly afterwards McLeod learnt from a Liverpool privateer that the European war had broken out again. He immediately sent on word to Lagos. Thereupon, Davidson, assisted by the masters of three or four other English ships at that port, attacked and captured a large French slaver, named the Julie, which had been spoiling their market. The Julie was sent to the West Indies, to be sold for —it was estimated—30,000*l.* At Barbados, however, the capture was declared invalid. The ship was condemned as the prize of the Serapis man-of-war, which took possession of her, and when, some little time afterwards, the Trusty arrived, an officer of the vice-admiralty court came off to her, and, putting the broad arrow on her mainmast, arrested the ship and all on board her as pirates. The charge was allowed to drop, and the decision of the Barbados prize-court was subsequently reversed, with the result that McLeod was awarded a part of the prize, which he received in 1820. But at the time, disappointed of his share, and disgusted at being stigmatised as a pirate, he took a passage for Jamaica, where, his leave being expired, Sir John Duckworth [q. v.], the commander-in-chief, appointed him to the Flying Fish, a small cruiser under the command of an energetic young lieutenant, 'and for the next year,' he says, 'we roamed through each creek and corner of the Caribbean sea, and plundered every enemy of England without the risk of incurring the penalties of piracy.'

He was afterwards for two years longer on the Jamaica station, as surgeon of the Pique frigate, and from 1807 to 1814 was in the Mediterranean, in the Volontaire, with Captain Charles Bullen [q. v.], in the Tigre

with Captain Benjamin Hallowell (afterwards Carew) [q. v.], and in the Warspite with Captain Sir Henry Blackwood [q. v.] From May to August 1815 he was in the Ville de Paris, the flagship of Lord Keith, in the Channel [see ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE KEITH, VISCOUNT KEITH], and in December 1815 was appointed to the Alceste frigate, then fitting to carry out Lord Amherst as ambassador to China [see MAXWELL, SIR MURRAY]. McLeod continued in her during the whole voyage, in her examination of the northern waters, her visit to Loo-Choo and Canton, and when she was wrecked near Pulo Leat on 18 Feb. 1817, returning from Batavia with the other officers and the ship's company in the hired ship Cæsar. On the way home he wrote, and published the same year, the 'Narrative of a Voyage in His Majesty's late Ship Alceste to the Yellow Sea, along the Coast of Corea, and through its numerous hitherto undiscovered Islands, to the Island of Lew-Chew, with an Account of her Shipwreck in the Straits of Gaspar' (1817, 8vo). The second edition, with a somewhat different title, was published in 1818, and a third, again with an altered title-page, in 1819.

On 4 July 1818, on the recommendation of Sir Gilbert Blane [q. v.] and James Wood, M.D., the university of St. Andrews conferred on him the degree of M.D. In July 1818 he was appointed surgeon of the Royal Sovereign yacht, and in the following year, encouraged by the success of his literary venture, he put together a short and pleasantly written account of his experiences as a slaver, which was published under the title of 'A Voyage to Africa, with some Account of the Manners and Customs of the Dahomian People,' 1820, 12mo. McLeod was still surgeon of the Royal Sovereign at his death, 8 Nov. 1820.

[Admiralty pay-lists in the Public Record Office; Navy Lists; Gent. Mag. 1820, pt. ii. p. 476; McLeod's works as above, more especially the Voyage to Africa; information kindly supplied by Mr. J. Maitland Anderson, the university librarian.] J. K. L.

MACLEOD, JOHN (1757–1841), presbyterian divine and Gaelic scholar, born in Skye in 1757, was educated at the Aberdeen University. Graduating in 1776, he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Aberdeen in 1778. After assisting Principal Campbell in Aberdeen he became parish minister of Harris in 1779. In 1795 he was made a D.D. of Aberdeen, and prior to 1804 was appointed deputy-lieutenant of the county of Inverness. In 1805 he was transferred to Kilmodan, Argyllshire, in 1809 to Kilmarnock, and in 1816 to Dundonald, Ayrshire, where he died 6 Feb. 1841.

He took a deep interest in education in the highlands, and after having been superintendent of the schools in Glenelg of the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, he was elected by the general assembly of the church of Scotland in 1816 one of the committee appointed to publish a Gaelic bible for pulpit use. The work, completed mostly under his superintendence, was published in Edinburgh in 1826. He was also the general editor of the 'Gaelic Dictionary' (2 vols.) published by the Highland Society of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1828. He is author of the article on Harris in Sir John Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' x. 342–92.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ, ii. 113, 176, iii. 24, 139; Gent. Mag. 1841, pt. i. p. 549; Reid's Bibliotheca Scoto-Celtica; Introduction to Highland Soc.'s Gaelic Dict.] J. R. M.

MACLEOD, MARY (1569–1674), Gaelic poetess, called 'poetess of the Isles,' and in Gaelic 'Mairi Nighean Alasdair Ruaidh,' born in 1569 at Rowdil, Harris, was daughter of Red Alastair, and through him connected with the chiefs of the Macleods. In one of her poems she claims to have nursed five lairds of the Macleods and two lairds of Applecross. Most of her life was spent at Dunvegan, Skye, but at one time she was exiled by her chief to Mull for being too profuse in her praise of his relative, Sir Norman Macleod of Bernera [q. v.] She was afterwards recalled to Dunvegan and died there in 1674. Only a few of her poems, mostly laudations of the Macleods, have been preserved.

[Mackenzie's History of the Macleods, p. 244; Mackenzie's Beauties of Gaelic Poetry, p. 20; Blackie's Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands, p. 100; MacNeill's Literature of the Highlanders, p. 169.] J. R. M.

MACLEOD, NEIL, eleventh of Assynt (1628 ?–1697 ?), eldest son of Neil, tenth of Assynt, by Florence, fifth daughter of Torquil Conanach Macleod of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, was born about 1628. It was in Assynt's territories that Montrose took refuge after his defeat at Invercarron, on 27 April 1650, by the forces of Strachan and Sutherland. A manuscript memoir on the district of Assynt, drawn up by George Taylor of Golspie from original sources, represents Montrose as under the belief that Macleod would apprehend him if he declared himself (quoted in the *Quarterly Review*, 1847, lxxix. 48–9). Wishart, on the contrary, asserts that Assynt had formerly been one of Montrose's

own followers (*Memoirs of Montrose*, p. 377), and Burnet affirms that Montrose 'was betrayed by one of those to whom he trusted himself, Mackloud of Assin' (*Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 34); but even if Montrose hoped for shelter in Assynt, it was probably only on the grounds mentioned by Nicoll, that not Neil himself, but his father, had been 'ane of his auld acquaintance' (*Diary*, p. 11). It is true that in 1646 'a 100 men of Assint under Seaforth's command' joined Montrose at Inverness (*Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, xvi. 202); but, although at one time the Macleods of Assynt fought under Montrose's banner, the attempts of Seaforth to possess himself of Assynt (*ib.* pp. 200–7) seem to have compelled the Macleods for their own protection to finally ally themselves with Sutherland, who supported the covenanting party. According to Gilbert Gordon's 'Continuation' of Sir Robert Gordon's 'Earldom of Sutherland' (pp. 555–7), Macleod at the time of the capture was a deputy-sheriff of Sutherland, and apprehended Montrose by directions from his brother-in-law, Captain Monro, one of Strachan's officers. Wishart also states that Macleod 'was abroad in arms with some of his tenants in search of' Montrose when the latter discovered himself. Both Gordon and Wishart mention that Montrose offered Macleod large sums for his liberty, and Wishart also adds that he desired to be slain by his captors rather than given up to his enemies. But as soon as he had apprehended him, Macleod wrote to the lieutenant-general, Strachan, that he had him in his keeping, and Strachan directed a party to bring him to Sutherland. There may be some truth in the tradition that the person chiefly responsible for the surrender of Montrose was not Macleod, who 'was of no great decision' (Memoir in *Quarterly Review*, lxxix. 50), but his wife, who is said to have inherited the 'stern, unbending disposition of her father.' On 7 May parliament remitted to the committee of despatches to determine on a recompense to be given to Macleod for his 'good service' (*Acta Parl. Scot.* vi. pt. ii. p. 563). It seems to have been paid in kind, and to have amounted to four hundred bolls of oatmeal (*Macleod's Indictment*, 1674).

After the Restoration Macleod was apprehended on the charge of having delivered up Montrose, and remained a prisoner in the Tolbooth without trial for nearly three years (Appendix to Kemp's ed. of Pococke's *Tour in Sutherlandshire*, p. 45). In August 1663 his case, after having been debated before parliament, was referred to the king (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1663–4, p. 245; *Acta Parl. Scot.* vii. 500). Macleod denied the fact that he had apprehended Montrose; but he claimed that even if that were true, he had received an indemnity from the king at Breda in 1650 (*ib.*) The apprehension of Montrose under any circumstances was, however, in the eyes of Charles II's government necessarily a crime, and virtually amounted in law to a betrayal of Montrose, since it was the duty of all loyal subjects to aid him in his escape ('Details of the Accusation against the Laird of Assynt,' *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1663–1664, p. 409).

Macleod remained in prison for nearly three additional years after his case was referred to the king, but on 20 Feb. 1666 he received a pardon on the ground of the Breda indemnity (Minute of Privy Council quoted in Kemp's ed. of Pococke's *Tour in Sutherlandshire*, App. p. 47). Possibly the original accuser of Macleod was Kenneth Mackenzie, third earl of Seaforth. On 10 Jan. 1654–1655 Seaforth and other Mackenzies had come under obligation to give satisfaction to Macleod for damages inflicted on him ('Articles of Agreement between General Monck and Thomas Mackenzie, Laird of Pluscardine, in behalf of Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth,' *Cal. State Papers*, Dom. Ser. 1655, p. 13). Disputes between Macleod and the Mackenzies were also resumed after Macleod's liberation in 1666. For violently opposing a claim of ejectment against him at the instance of the Mackenzies, a commission of fire and sword was in July 1672 obtained against Macleod. His territory was ravaged, and he was brought south a prisoner to Edinburgh, where on 2 Feb. 1674 he was tried on four charges: (1) Treachery to Montrose, (2) assisting English rebels, (3) exacting arbitrary taxation upon shipping in his creeks, and (4) fortifying and garrisoning his house in 1670 against the king. The lord-advocate did not, however, insist on the first two charges, except as aggravations, and the first had of course been disposed of by the royal pardon granted in 1666. On the two last he was also acquitted. After a long process of litigation he was, however, in 1690 deprived of his estates and forced to quit Assynt. He died probably about 1697. By his wife, a daughter of Colonel John Monro of Lemlair, he left no issue.

[Wishart's Memoirs of Montrose; Burnet's Own Time; Nicoll's Diary (Bannatyne Club); Gilbert Gordon's Continuation of Sir Robert Gordon's Earldom of Sutherland; Acta Parl. Scot. vols. v. and vii.; How the Macleods lost Assynt, by William Mackay, in Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness, xvi. 197, 207; Correspondence in National Observer, March–

April 1892; Kemp's edition (1888) of Pococke's Tour in Sutherlandshire; Mackenzie's History of the Macleods, pp. 410–20; Douglas's Baronage of Scotland; information from H. Dunning Macleod, esq.] T. F. H.

MACLEOD, Sir NORMAN (*fl.* 1650), royalist soldier and founder of the Macleods of Bernera and Muiravonside, was born about 1600 in the island of Bernera, Inverness-shire. He was third son of Sir Roderick Macleod, chief of the clan, and Isabel, daughter of Donald MacDonald, chief of Glengarry. In December 1650 Macleod joined with seven hundred men the forces of Charles II, who had lately landed in Moray Firth. He subsequently returned again to the highlands, where he raised three hundred more followers, and, accompanied by his brother, marched with the Scottish army into England in 1651. He was present at the battle of Worcester, 3 Sept., from which few of his followers escaped. So great was the slaughter of the Macleods on this occasion, that the neighbouring clans agreed to leave them unmolested until they had time to recover their losses. Norman was taken prisoner and tried for high treason in London. An error in the indictment saved his life, and he was sent back to prison. He petitioned for his freedom, and was offered it on condition that he took an oath of allegiance to Cromwell. This he refused and remained in confinement for eighteen months, when he managed to escape and returned to the highlands.

He joined William Cunningham, ninth earl of Glencairn [q. v.], in the highlands in the autumn of 1653, and the chiefs who met at Glenelg in August in that year, to devise means for advancing the interests of the Stuarts, entrusted Macleod with a message to Charles, then in Paris, promising support. Macleod successfully completed his mission. Charles made him lieutenant-colonel, and gave him a letter to the highland chiefs, dated 31 Oct. 1653. On his way home to Scotland, Charles requested him to call at the Hague and to acquaint General Middleton with the condition of affairs in the highlands. This he did, and brought with him to Scotland a supply of arms and ammunition from the Dutch government. During the winter Macleod was busy with the insurrection in the highlands, and according to the 'Mercurius Politicus,' No. 193, he led an unsuccessful attack upon Stornoway, then held by the friends of Cromwell. After the defeat at Lochgarry, 26 July 1654, had scattered the royalists, General Middleton and other fugitives spent some time under the protection of Macleod at Dunvegan and Bernera before escaping to the continent. When the young chief of the clan reached his majority and induced Cromwell to restore the forfeited estates, Norman and Roderick were specially excluded from the deed of restoration and pardon.

Norman then seems to have joined Charles on the continent. In 1659 he was sent by Charles to the king of Denmark to negotiate for help to the royalist cause in England. He succeeded in getting a promise of ten thousand men, and preparations were being made for their equipment when news of the Restoration came. Shortly after Charles returned, the brothers Macleod were knighted, Roderick being the founder of the Macleods of Talisker. Sir Norman then retired to Bernera, but the wars had ruined him, and he appeared at court in 1662 to present a petition in which he narrated his services and losses. Charles readily granted him the estate of Macleod of Assynt, who had betrayed Montrose and had otherwise assisted the king's enemies; but when Assynt subsequently claimed pardon under the Act of Indemnity, the Scottish courts decided that his estates had not been forfeited, and Sir Norman had to remain in his straitened circumstances. He died at an advanced age, Mary Macleod [q. v.], the family bard, says on 3 March, but does not mention the year.

He was twice married: first, to Margaret, daughter of John Mackenzie of Lochslin, and granddaughter of Kenneth, first lord of Kintail, by whom he had one son, John, who succeeded to the title; secondly, to Catherine, eldest daughter of Sir James Macdonald of Sleat, by whom he had two sons—one, Alexander, who became lord advocate and was knighted—and three daughters.

[Mackenzie's History of the Macleods, p. 240, &c.; Douglas's Baronage of Scotland, ii. 381; Clarendon Papers, ii. 254, 259; Cal. of State Papers, 1652.] J. R. M.

MACLEOD, NORMAN, the elder (1783–1862), clergyman of the church of Scotland, son of Norman Macleod, ordained in 1774, minister of Morven, Argyllshire, by Jean, granddaughter of William Morrison, minister of Tiree in the Hebrides, was born in December 1783. He was licensed by the presbytery of Mull 23 June 1806, after which he was for a short time minister at Kilbrandon, Argyllshire. In December 1807 he was presented by the Duke of Argyll to the parish of Campbeltown, Argyllshire, where he was admitted 12 June 1808. In September 1821 he was presented to Kilmorie in Bute, but withdrew his acceptance; and having been presented by George IV to Campsie, Stirlingshire, in January 1825, he was admitted there

in the following August. On 30 July 1827 he obtained the degree of D.D. from the university of Glasgow. On 31 Oct. 1835 he was elected by the managers minister of the Gaelic chapel of ease (St. Columba's), Glasgow, and was admitted in December. He was moderator of the general assembly of the church of Scotland which met on 18 May 1836, and in 1841 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the queen, and one of the deans of the Chapel Royal. He died 25 Nov. 1862.

Macleod is described in the 'Life' of his son Norman as a 'remarkably handsome man, with a broad forehead, an open countenance full of benevolence, and hair which from an early age was snowy white.' Besides attaining some eminence as a popular preacher, especially to Gaelic audiences, he interested himself in schemes for the welfare of the highlands. It was through his action, in directing attention to the insufficient provision for elementary education in the highlands and islands, that the church was induced to form its education scheme; and during a period of exceptional distress in the highlands he made a very successful visit to England to collect subscriptions. He also frequently undertook evangelising tours in Ireland, preaching to the Irish in their native language, which he had thoroughly mastered. Besides several sermons in Gaelic, he was the author of 'Gaelic Collection for the use of Schools,' 1828; 'The Gaelic Messenger,' 2 vols. 1830–1; 'Dictionary of the Gaelic Language' (in conjunction with Dr. Dewar), 1831; 'The Mercy and Justice of God manifested in the Expulsion of our First Parents from the Garden of Eden,' 1849; and the 'Psalms of David in Irish.'

By his wife Agnes Maxwell of Aros he had five sons and six daughters. The two elder sons, Norman (1812–1872) [q. v.] and Donald became ministers of the church of Scotland.

The third son, Sir George Husband Baird Macleod (1828–1892), surgeon, studied medicine at Glasgow (M.D. 1853), Paris, and Vienna, and in February 1854 was appointed senior surgeon of the civil hospital at Smyrna, retaining the office throughout the Crimean war. Some valuable 'Notes on the Surgery of the Crimean War, with Remarks on Gunshot Wounds,' appeared in the 'Edinburgh Medical Journal' for 1855. Next year he commenced practice at Glasgow, becoming surgeon in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and lecturer on surgery at Anderson's College. In 1869 he succeeded Sir Joseph Lister as regius professor of surgery in Glasgow University. He was made senior surgeon in ordinary to the queen in Scotland, LL.D. of St. Andrews, and a knight (1887). Dying 31 Aug. 1892, he was buried in Campsie churchyard. In 1859 he married Sophia, daughter of William Houldsworth, esq., by whom he had a family. He contributed important articles to Cooper's 'Surgical Dictionary,' 'American International Cyclopædia,' the 'Lancet,' and the 'British Medical Journal' (*Times* and *Lancet*, September 1892; information kindly given by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton of Belfast).

[Donald Macleod's Life of Norman Macleod (his son); Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. ii. 32–3, 55, iii. 37; Men of the Reign.]

MACLEOD, NORMAN, D.D. (1812–1872), Scottish divine, eldest child of Norman Macleod, D.D. Glasgow [q. v.], and Agnes, daughter of Maxwell of Aros, chamberlain of the Duke of Argyll, was born at Campbeltown, Argyllshire, where his father was then parish minister, on 3 June 1812. His early education was obtained at the Campbeltown Burgh School. At the age of twelve he was sent to board with the schoolmaster of Morven, of which parish his grandfather, another Norman, was minister. In 1825, on the removal of his father to Campsie, Stirlingshire, he became a pupil at the parish school there. In 1827 he entered Glasgow College, where his career was not specially distinguished, logic being the only subject in which he gained honours. In 1831 he went to Edinburgh to study divinity under Chalmers and Welsh, by the former of whom he was much influenced. On Chalmers's recommendation he was appointed tutor to the only son of Henry Preston, esq., of Moreby Hall, Yorkshire, which post he held for three years, sometimes residing at Moreby, sometimes travelling with his pupil on the continent, and finally bringing him with him to Edinburgh, when he returned thither to prosecute his studies. In October 1835 he resumed work at Glasgow College; in May 1837 became a licentiate of the church of Scotland, and on 15 March 1838 was ordained parish minister of Loudoun, Ayrshire, being presented by the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings. He quickly gained the affection of his parishioners, and his church became crowded. In the non-intrusion controversy, which was raging at this time in Scotland, he was one of 'the forty' who advocated the adoption of a middle course between the 'evangelicals' and 'moderates,' such as was afterwards embodied in Lord Aberdeen's bill, which declared that presbyteries might decide on the suitableness of presentees to the parishes to which they had been presented. In 1843 Macleod published a pithy pamphlet on the controversy, entitled 'Cracks about

the Kirk for Kintra Folk,' which had a large circulation, and was followed by two similar pamphlets. When the disruption took place in 1843 he remained in the church, and was offered parish after parish left vacant by the secession. He accepted Dalkeith, co. Edinburgh, and was inducted there on 15 Dec. 1843. In addition to very active and successful parochial work, he now began to take a prominent part in the general business of the church, specially in foreign missions. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance in 1847. In 1849 he became editor of the Edinburgh 'Christian Instructor,' in which many of the papers which he afterwards wrote for 'Good Words' first appeared in an embryo form. In July 1851 he became minister of the Barony parish, Glasgow, into the immense work of which he threw himself with great ardour. He devised many schemes for ameliorating the condition of the people, establishing the first congregational penny savings bank which had been started in Glasgow; opening refreshment-rooms for working men, where they would be free from the temptations of the public-house; building new school-houses, and a mission church for the poor, to whose services only those were admitted who came in working clothes. He was soon known as one of the most eloquent preachers in Scotland, and in 1857 was appointed chaplain to the queen, with whom, as with the royal family, he became a great favourite. Her majesty expresses her warm admiration of his preaching in 'Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands' (p. 147). In 1858 the university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. 'Good Words,' a monthly magazine mainly, although not exclusively, devoted to religious topics, was established in London in 1860, with Macleod as editor, and quickly achieved success. He wrote for it many papers, stories, and sketches, which afterwards appeared in book form. In 1864 he was appointed convener of the India mission of the church of Scotland, in which he had for years taken a deep interest. In the same year, in company with his brother and his publisher, Mr. Strahan, he made a tour in Egypt and Palestine, of which he published an account in 1866, under the title 'Eastward.' Next year he became involved in a bitter and unpleasant controversy on the Sabbath question. In his opinion the authority of the Jewish Sabbath was insufficient as a basis on which to rest the observance of the Lord's day, which he considered an essentially different institution. He published the substance of a speech which he made on the subject in the Glasgow presbytery (Glasgow, 1865), and it was a long time before the excitement aroused by it died out. In 1867 the general assembly appointed him, along with the Rev. Dr. Watson of Dundee, to visit the mission stations in India, where he was warmly welcomed by the representatives of all the churches. On returning, he delivered a speech on the subject in the general assembly of 1868, and published it under the title 'An Address on Missions.' Another result of the tour was 'Peeps at the Far East,' which first appeared in 'Good Words,' and was separately published in 1871. He seems never to have entirely recovered from the fatigues of this journey. In 1869 he was moderator of the general assembly, and did much to help on the movement for the abolition of patronage in the church of Scotland. In 1871 his health seriously declined, and on Sunday, 16 June 1872, he died in his house in Glasgow. He was buried at Campsie.

Macleod was one of the most notable ecclesiastics that Scotland has produced, an eloquent preacher, an earnest philanthropist, a high-minded patriot, a man of broad and catholic spirit, a writer of no mean order, and a genial friend. Several monuments were raised to his memory. His Mission Church in Glasgow was made the 'Macleod Parish Church.' The Barony congregation built a 'Macleod Memorial Missionary Institute' in a destitute part of the parish. A statue of him was set up in Glasgow, and the queen placed two beautiful memorial windows in Crathie Church, where he had often preached before her.

Macleod married, in August 1851, Catherine Ann, daughter of William Mackintosh of Geddes, Nairnshire, and sister of John Mackintosh, whose biography he wrote in 1854, under the title 'The Earnest Student.'

Besides the works referred to already and several sermons, he wrote: 1. 'A Plea for Temperance,' 1843. 2. 'A Catechism for Children on the Doctrine of the Headship of Christ,' 1844. 3. 'The Home School,' 1856. 4. 'Deborah,' 1857. 5. 'The Gold Thread,' 1861. 6. 'The Old Lieutenant and his Son,' 1862. 7. 'Parish Papers,' 1862. 8. 'Reminiscences of a Highland Parish,' 1867. 9. 'The Starling,' 1867. 10. 'Wee Davie' (written in two sittings, and of which twelve thousand copies were sold in a week), 1864. 11. 'Simple Truth spoken to Working People,' 1866. 12. 'How can we best Relieve our Deserving Poor?' 1867. 13. 'The Temptation of our Lord,' 1872. 14. 'Character Sketches,' 1872.

[Memoir, by his brother, Donald Macleod, 2 vols. London, 1876.] T. H.

MACLEOD, RODERICK, M.D. (*d.* 1852), physician, a native of Scotland, was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. on 1 Aug. 1816, his thesis being 'De Tetano.' After a brief career in the army, from which he retired on half-pay, he settled in London. By 1822 he was physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, to the Infirmary for Children, and to the Scottish Hospital in London. He was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians on 22 Dec. 1821, and a fellow on 9 July 1836. In 1837 he read the Gulstonian lectures, and became consiliarius in 1839. On 13 Feb. 1833 he was elected physician to St. George's Hospital, and resigned that office in consequence of ill-health in 1845. Macleod, who was a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, died at Chanonry, Old Aberdeen, on 7 Dec. 1852.

Macleod became in July 1822 editor and proprietor of the London 'Medical and Physical Journal,' which had been previously issued under the title of the 'Medical and Physical Journal.' Though the times were stormy for advocates of medical reform, Macleod conducted the paper with tact and ability. He was assisted in the editorship by John Bacot, M.D. In 1842 he published, with large additions, his Gulstonian lectures 'On Rheumatism in its various forms, and on the Affections of Internal Organs, more especially the Heart and Brain, to which it gives rise,' 8vo, London.

[Medical Times, 18 Dec. 1852, p. 625; Munk's Coll. of Phys. 1878.] G. G.

MACLIAC, MUIRCHEARTACH (*d.* 1015), Irish poet, was a native of Connaught, and became chief poet to Brian Boroimhe [q. v.] He was son of Cuceartach, also called Maelceartach. A quatrain, quoted by the O'Clerys (*Annala*, ii. 786) as the first he composed, refers to himself, 'Muircheartach beg mac Maoilcertaigh baoi ag iongaire na mbo' ('Little Muircheartach, son of Maelceartach, was herding cows'). It is related of him that, like some of the Irish saints, he carried a bell. He accompanied Brian to the battle of Clontarf in 1014, and a lament for the king, 'A Chinncoradh, caidi Brian,' ('Oh! Kincora, where is Brian?'), of which many manuscript copies exist, and which is printed in Hardiman's 'Irish Minstrelsy,' ii. 197, was considered by so good a scholar as Nicholas O'Gara to be genuine, and was inserted in the collection made by him in 1650. The oldest existing manuscript of a poem attributed to Mac Liac is in the 'Book of Leinster,' a twelfth-century manuscript (fol. 152, col. a, line 6). The verses, which occupy a whole column of the manuscript, are found in a sort of corpus poetarum, extending through sixty-six columns (fol. 129–54), and including the works of such well-known authors as Gillacœmuim (A.D. 1050), the translator of Nennius, Flann Mainistrech (*d.* 1056) [q. v.], Maelmura Othna (*d.* 886) [q. v.] and Kineth O'Hartigan (*d.* 975) [q. v.] The last sixteen lines of the corpus are attributed to the heroic Ossin; but there seems no reason for doubting the authenticity of those poems which bear the names of authors not two centuries old at the date of the actual transcription of the manuscript. The last couplet but one is 'Rochabra in comdui can cheis mac liac linne nan eices' ('The Lord succoured without sorrow Mac Liac of the line of the learned'). The poem is a legend of Carn Conaill. Several other poems, of which less ancient copies exist, are attributed to Mac Liac, but require careful investigation before their authorship can be satisfactorily determined. They are described by O'Curry (*Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, ii. 120) and by O'Reilly (*Chronological Account of Irish Writers*, p. 70). Macliac died in 1015. He had a son, Cumara, who died in 1030, and a son of Cumara was slain by Tadhg O'Maelruanaidh in 1048.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan, vol. ii.; Book of Leinster, facsimile published by Royal Irish Academy.] N. M.

MACLISE, DANIEL (1806–1870), historical painter, was the son of Alexander McLeish, McLish, McClisse, or McLise, a Scottish highlander, once a private soldier in the Elgin fencibles, but at the time of the artist's birth engaged in tanning or shoemaking at Cork, where his regiment had been quartered in 1797. On 24 Dec. in that year Alexander McLish married Rebecca Buchanan, 'daughter of Mrs. Buchanan, Almshouse,' as she is described in the register of the presbyterian (now unitarian) church, Princes Street, Cork, where she was subsequently employed as pew-opener for twenty-two years. The records of the same church have entries of the baptism of seven children, issue of this marriage. The first is of a daughter, baptised in 1803, the second of a son, Daniel, baptised on 2 Feb. 1806, the subject of this article. Of the date of his birth there is no record yet discovered. He appears to have always stated that he was born on 25 Jan. 1811, and this date is given in O'Driscoll's life, and has been frequently repeated since (for an account of the controversy on this point see the *Irish Daily*

Telegraph, 16 Feb. 1872). Although we can no longer credit the account given by his friend O'Driscoll, nor that of Samuel Carter Hall (*Art Union*, 1844, p. 214), with regard to his parentage, the family were of no ordinary type, as Maclise and his sisters were remarkably handsome, and one of his brothers (John) rose to eminence in his profession as surgeon.

Maclise, as he afterwards spelt his name, was sent to an English day-school in Cork, and soon attracted attention by his drawings of soldiers, horses, artillery, &c., on small pieces of cardboard, which he sold to his schoolfellows and playmates. In 1820 he obtained a situation in Messrs. Newenham's bank, but soon left it, and devoted himself to art. He studied the collection of casts from the antique sculpture in the Vatican which had been presented by Pope Pius VII to George IV, and by George IV to the city of Cork, and was so engaged in 1820 when he was seen and encouraged by Samuel Carter Hall. He subsequently became a student at the Cork Academy, which was opened in 1822.

In 1825 he made his first success through a sketch of Sir Walter Scott, drawn by him unobserved while the great novelist was visiting the shop of Mr. Bolster, a bookseller in Cork. Of this he made an elaborate pen-and-ink drawing, which was shown to Sir Walter, who wrote his name at the foot, and prophesied the future eminence of the young artist. The drawing was lithographed and became popular, five hundred copies being sold as soon as struck off. He now opened a studio in Patrick Street, which was soon crowded with sitters, and Mr. Sainthill, a lover of art and an antiquary, gave him access to his library, full of legendary and antiquarian lore, which encouraged his natural taste in those directions. Mr. Sainthill introduced him to Crofton Croker, who had just (1825) published the first edition of 'Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland.' The second edition contained a number of spirited illustrations by Maclise (included in Murray's 'Family Library').

Refusing the assistance of these friends, who offered to send him to London, he went on taking pencil portraits (at sums rising at last to five guineas a head) until he had saved enough to start himself. He arrived in London on 18 July 1827, with letters of introduction to Charles Robert Leslie, Mr. Bagley of the 'Sun,' and others, and took lodgings at the house of a carver and gilder in Newman Street, Oxford Street. Before he left Ireland he had (1826) taken a walking tour in Wicklow with a friend, filling his sketch-book on his way, and had sent (March 1826) a highly finished drawing to Somerset House to support his application for admission into the Academy schools. Mr. Sainthill consigned him to the care of Croker, and he soon had the opportunity of meeting Thomas Moore, Samuel Rogers, Barham, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, Miss Landon ('L.E.L.'), Theodore Hook, Planché, Samuel Lover, and other persons distinguished in literature and art. He attracted every one he met, for he was very handsome, with fine eyes and forehead, dark, curling hair, and strong, athletic figure; his manners had charm, but were modest and frank, and, according to Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A., then a lad of fourteen, 'his generous, rollicking humour shone like sunlight on all around him.' Soon after his arrival in London he made a sketch of the young Charles Kean, as Norval in 'Douglas,' bowing his acknowledgments after his *début* at Drury Lane on 1 Oct. 1827. This was lithographed, and did much the same service for him in London as his portrait of Sir Walter Scott had done in Cork. He made a good deal of money by it also, but his mind was bent on going through a regular training as a painter, and he entered the Academy schools on 20 April 1828. He gave his age as twenty, which seems to show that he was always careless or ignorant about the year of his birth, for this statement must have been wrong, whether he was born in 1811, as he used to say, or in 1806, as was probably the fact. Three of his pencil portraits of this time, finely finished and of much character, are in the British Museum. One of them represents the Rev. R. H. Ryland, and another his little daughter, Olympia Maria. The latter is signed and dated December 1827. The third is of Edmund Lodge [q. v.], F.S.A., Norroy king at arms, in his seventy-second year. It is dated January 1828. Maclise drew him again for 'Fraser's Magazine' some years later. He carried off all the prizes for which he competed at the Academy, the medals for the 'antique,' and for a copy of a picture (by Guido), and finally in 1829 the gold medal for historical composition ('The Choice of Hercules'), but he would not accept the travelling studentship which was attached to it. He now began to exhibit at the Royal Academy, sending in 1829 a picture from Shakespeare, 'Malvolio affecting the Count.' In the catalogue of that year his name is given as D. M'Clise, and his address as 14 Chandos Street, Middlesex Hospital. The position which he now held in literary circles is testified by the celebrated series of 'character portraits' which, under the *nom de plume* of Alfred Croquis, he began in 1830

to contribute to 'Fraser's Magazine.' They commenced in June with the portrait of William Jerdan, and went on till 1838, when he had fairly exhausted his material. To the eighty drawings reproduced in 'Fraser' another (Henry Hallam) was added in the 'Maclise Portrait Gallery,' edited by William Bates in 1871. Although a few insignificant persons are included in the series, the omissions of importance are still fewer, and the 'Gallery' may be said to reflect the genius of that brilliant literary time. There will be found Sir Walter Scott and Lockhart, Sydney Smith and Theodore Hook, Coleridge and Thackeray, Wordsworth and Campbell, Charles Lamb and Carlyle, Leigh Hunt and Lytton, Maginn and Hogg, the Disraelis, father and son, Mrs. Norton and the Countess of Blessington, Miss Martineau and 'L. E. L.'

All these and many more are characterised with great spirit and truth, with wonderful technical skill, and great variety of idea. Some verge on good-humoured caricature, like Sydney Smith and Sir Walter Scott; others are simply elegant and familiar likenesses, like those of the ladies and Leigh Hunt. Some, like Benjamin Disraeli and Count D'Orsay, idealise the dandyism of the day; others are almost cruel in their truth, like Samuel Rogers, which frightened Goethe, and one at least is a satire tragic in its intensity, that of Talleyrand asleep in his chair. The original sketches for many of these, with a number of others by the same dexterous hand, now form part of the Forster collection at South Kensington Museum.

In 1830 he exhibited seven works, including portraits of Miss Landon, Mrs. S. C. Hall, and Thomas Campbell, and after the exhibition went to Paris, where Louis-Philippe had just been placed on the throne after the terrible 'three days.' After seeing the Louvre and other galleries he set off with a friend for a walking tour in the south, meaning to cross the Pyrenees into Spain; but illness forced him to return to England. In 1831 he exhibited five portraits, including one of Lord Castlereagh. In 1832 (his address was now 63 Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square) he exhibited his first oil-picture, 'Puck disenchanting Bottom, &c.,' and four portraits. In this year he revisited Cork with Croker, and was presented with a gold medal by the Society of Arts at Cork. A merry-making, given by the Rev. Matthew Horgan at Blarney, furnished him with the subject of an important picture exhibited in 1833, called 'Snap-apple Night, or All-Hallow Eve in Ireland.' This was a large work, full of spirit, but somewhat forced and extravagant in expression. He introduced into it his two handsome sisters, Sir Walter Scott, Croker, and his host. This was the only work he exhibited this year at the Royal Academy; but he sent to the British Institution a picture from 'Lalla Rookh,' which though smaller attracted more attention—'Mokanna unveiling his features to Zelica,' a picture of much power, but necessarily repulsive, as he dared to present the frightful face.

Maclise showed his natural gifts more fully in the finer picture of next year, 'The Installation of Captain Rock,' a scene from the 'Tipperary Tales,' and 'The Chivalric Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock,' which followed in 1835 (a splendid mediæval banquet scene, suggested by a note to Scott's 'Lay of the Last Minstrel'), secured his election as an associate of the Royal Academy. Now he altered the spelling of his name to Maclise. It is spelt thus in the catalogue of 1836, when he exhibited 'Macbeth and the Weird Sisters, Macready as Macbeth,' and 'An Interview between Charles I and Oliver Cromwell.' In this year he presented to the Royal Literary Fund the portrait of Sir John Soane, which, by its fidelity, so annoyed the wrinkled old architect that he threatened to withdraw his subscription to the Fund if it was not delivered up to him. Hence arose a grave difficulty, which was solved by Jerdan (a friend of both artist and architect), who cut the offending likeness to pieces. In 1837 his address is given as 14 Russell Place, Fitzroy Square. The most important of his seven pictures of this year was 'The Bohemian Gypsies' (sold at the Gillott sale, 1872, for 934*l.* 10*s.*) In 1838, besides two studies of figures and game, he exhibited 'Olivia and Sophia fitting out Moses for the Fair,' well known by the engraving by Lumb Stocks, 'Salvator Rosa painting his friend Masaniello,' and 'Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall.' The last was a very elaborate composition, and its name in the catalogue was accompanied by a reference to a spirited poem by the artist (called 'Christmas Revels; an Epic Rhapsody in twelve Duans'), which appeared in 'Fraser's Magazine' for May, under the signature of Alfred Croquis. The picture is now in the Dublin National Gallery. It was about this time that he was introduced to Charles Dickens by John Forster, who had made his acquaintance in 1830. A warm friendship sprang up immediately between the two. Maclise, or 'Mac' as he was called in Dickens's circle, was thenceforth for many years a necessary element in the social gatherings of which Dickens was so fond. The charms of Maclise's society

are vividly painted by Forster in his 'Life of Dickens.' They seem to have consisted partly in a 'grand enjoyment of idleness,' in keen observation under a mask of indifference, in a varied knowledge of literature, and complete unconsciousness of his own genius and good looks.

In 1839 he exhibited a 'Scene from the Burletta of Midas,' 'The second Adventure of Gil Blas,' and 'Robin Hood' (sold in 1859 for 1,370*l.* 5*s.*) In 1840 he was elected R.A., and exhibited the 'Banquet Scene in Macbeth,' with Macready again. Another illustration of 'Gil Blas,' the admirable scene from 'Twelfth Night' (Malvolio and the Countess, now in the National Gallery), and the still more famous portrait of Charles Dickens (painted 1839), which was engraved as a frontispiece for an edition of 'Nicholas Nickleby,' and also for Forster's 'Life of Dickens.' It is now also in the National Gallery. 'We have here,' said Thackeray, 'the real identical man, Dickens, the inward as well as the outward of him.' In this year he went to Paris. In 1841 he exhibited 'The Sleeping Beauty,' 'Hunt the Slipper at Neighbour Flamborough's—unexpected Visit of the fine Ladies,' from 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' In 1842, the 'Origin of the Harp' (one of several illustrations to Moore's 'Irish Melodies') and 'The Play Scene in Hamlet,' the most powerful of all his scenes from Shakespeare, but like most of them too theatrical. In this year he took a memorable trip to Cornwall with his friends Forster, Dickens, and Stanfield, one result of which was a landscape exhibited in 1843, 'Waterfall at St. Wighton's Keive, near Tintagel, Cornwall,' which, after belonging to both Dickens and Forster, is now in the South Kensington Museum (Forster's bequest). The girl at the waterfall is a portrait of a member of the Dickens family. With this was exhibited a scene from 'Gil Blas,' 'The Actor's Reception of the Author.' In 1844 he exhibited a portrait of Harrison Ainsworth, a 'Scene from Comus—Sabrina releasing the Lady from the Enchanted Chair,' which was repeated on the walls of the summer-house in Buckingham Palace Gardens, and a 'Scene from Undine.' In this year he sent a fresco-painting of 'The Knight' to the competition in Westminster Hall for the decoration of the houses of parliament; and though this received no reward, the commissioners are said to have selected, at this or some other time, a design by Maclise of 'Alfred the Great in the Danish Camp,' of which he made a picture, exhibited 1852. He paid a visit this year to Paris, where he was greatly struck with the superiority of the French artists; in comparison with whom, he wrote to Forster, 'we in London are the smallest and most wretched set of snivellers that ever took pencil in hand.' No doubt he had in mind his possible employment in mural decoration, and he paid so many visits to Delaroche's famous painting in the 'École des Beaux-arts,' that the custodian at last refused to take a fee. It was perhaps from the disturbance of his previous aims in art, caused by this visit to Paris, that in 1845—for the first time since 1829—he did not contribute to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, and from this time a larger and more serious spirit pervades his art. In June 1845 he met Dickens and his wife at Brussels on their return from Italy, and spent a week with them in company with Douglas Jerrold and Forster. In 1846 he sent only one picture, 'The Ordeal by Touch;' but in this year he received a commission to paint in fresco his noble design of 'The Spirit of Chivalry,' in an arch behind the strangers' gallery in the throne room of the House of Lords, where it still remains unseen. This was finished in 1847, and was afterwards joined in its obscurity by 'The Spirit of Justice,' which had been previously allotted to W. C. Thomas. A sketch for this design is in the British Museum. In 1847 appeared the well-known 'Noah's Sacrifice' (engraved by Simmons), two illustrations to Moore's 'Irish Melodies,' and in 1848 a portrait of John Forster as Kitely in 'Every Man in his Humour,' as acted by Charles Dickens and his friends; and another of Mrs. Charles Dickens, which the artist presented to her husband.

Between this year and 1859 his contributions to the Academy were somewhat irregular, and he sent nothing in 1849, 1853, 1856, and 1858; but to this period belong some of his most celebrated pictures: 'Caxton's Printing Office in the Almonry at Westminster' (1851); 'Alfred the Great in the Tent of Guthrun' (1852); 'Marriage of Strongbow' (1854)—this picture was bought by Lord Northwich for 4,000*l.*, and sold in 1879 for 800*l.*; 'Scene from "As you like it," Orlando about to engage with the Duke's Wrestler' (1855); 'Peter the Great in Deptford Dockyard' (1857), now at Holloway College; and the fine series of forty-one drawings of 'The Story of the Norman Conquest,' which had occupied his leisure for twelve years.

In 1855 Maclise acted as a juror of the Paris Exhibition, and afterwards took a tour in Italy with his brother Joseph, and during all or the greater part of the period (1848–59) intermittent negotiations seem

to have been going on between him and the Fine Arts Commissioners. A proposal was made for a fresco of the 'Marriage of Strongbow,' but the price proposed (1,500*l.*) was inadequate and he declined it. In July 1857 he proposed to decorate the royal gallery in the House of Lords, and stated that he was prepared to devote himself to the work until the whole of it was completed. His proposal included the two great wall spaces now occupied by 'Wellington and Blücher at Waterloo' and 'The Death of Nelson,' and sixteen other smaller panels, for which he subsequently completed three designs in oil, 'Elizabeth at Tilbury,' 'Blake at Tunis,' and 'Marlborough at Blenheim.' His proposal was accepted, and he commenced at once the 'Wellington and Blücher' in fresco. After a month's work, discouraged by the great disadvantages in lighting and in other respects under which he had to labour, and convinced that fresco could not stand the conditions to which the painting would be exposed, he resigned his commission. This determination, however, he reconsidered on the understanding (never, it appears, realised) that the defects of lighting, &c., should be remedied. By July 1859 he had completed the great cartoon of 'Wellington and Blücher,' and received a testimony of admiration from forty-three of his brother-artists, in and out of the Academy, in the shape of a gold portecrayon and a round-robin. The cartoon was bought by the Royal Academy for 315*l.* at the 'Maclise executors' sale, 1870, and now hangs in their picture gallery. The process of stereochrome, or water-glass, was at this time considered to be the best for mural painting in England, and Maclise was sent to Berlin to study it and report upon it to the commissioners. The first part of his report was made in December 1859, and the second in 1861, 'after the practice of stereochrome painting of a year and a half.' By the end of that year the 'Wellington and Blücher' (forty-five feet eight inches in length) was quite finished. Considering the size of this work, the care which the artist took to make every detail accurate, and the fineness of the finish, the rapidity of the achievement was extraordinary.

The death of the prince consort (14 Dec. 1861), just as he was bringing this great work to completion, greatly depressed Maclise, whose strength must have been sorely tried by anxiety and closeness of application. Determined to fulfil his promise to devote himself to the decoration of the royal gallery, he undertook no other employment, and completed his design for the great companion to the 'Wellington and Blücher.' The 'Death of Nelson on board the Victory' was approved 24 Feb. 1863, and the picture was completed by the end of 1864, a performance perhaps still more extraordinary than that which preceded it. The price agreed upon for these, the two largest and finest of all English historical pictures, was 3,500*l.* each, or 7,000*l.* They, and the study necessary for them, had absorbed more than seven of the best years of his life. The conscientious energy with which he had completed these works, no less than the price paid for them, contrasted strongly with the action of artist and government in respect of other decorations of the houses of parliament, and more than justified his modest application for further remuneration. The commissioners recommended that an additional sum of 1,500*l.* should be granted to him in respect of each of the pictures, but it was only on condition of cancelling the agreement with regard to the other panels; and for his designs for these no allowance was made.

In 1865 he sustained a grievous loss in the death of his elder sister Isabella, who had devoted her life to him. He had never married, but had lived with and supported his father and mother and unmarried sister. Now they were all dead, his cordial intercourse with Dickens was at an end, and the long years in the 'gloomy hall' had impaired the vigour of his once robust frame. His great pictures brought him little fame. It was not till 1866 that they were uncovered, and then they were received without anything approaching the appreciation they deserved. His correspondence at this period shows great depression of spirit, and he said to William Bell Scott, 'Nobody cares for the pictures after they are done, or wants them as far as I can see.' He contracted habits of seclusion and solitude, and when the presidency of the Royal Academy was offered to him after Eastlake's death, he had not the heart to accept it. He is also said to have refused knighthood.

He did not, however, cease to work, and began to exhibit again at the Royal Academy after an interval of seven years. In 1866 he exhibited 'Here Nelson fell,' a small version in oil of the wall painting at Westminster, and a portrait of Dr. Quain, showing all his own power of seizing character. In 1867 came a scene from 'Othello' and 'A Winter Night's Tale;' in 1868 'The Sleep of Duncan' and 'Madeline after Prayer,' an illustration of Keats's 'Eve of St. Agnes;' in 1869 'King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid,' in which the maid was painted from his niece and favourite companion, Rhoda Banks. She was the daughter of his younger sister, Ann

(then a widow), who had married Perceval Weldon Banks, a barrister, and one of the 'Fraser' staff. He was introduced by Maclise between Southey and Thackeray in the famous banquet scene of the Fraser Gallery. In 1870 he exhibited his last picture, 'The Lords of Desmond and Ormond.'

Before this was seen on the walls of the Academy he himself was no more. He died on 25 April 1870, at his house, 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, after a short attack of acute pneumonia, and was buried at Kensal Green on the day of the Academy dinner. His old friend Dickens, who felt the shock greatly, and was soon to follow him to the grave, was present at the dinner, and made a speech, in which he paid a warm and eloquent tribute to the talents and the worth of Maclise. 'Of his genius,' he said, 'in his chosen art, I will venture to say nothing here; but of his prodigious fertility of mind, and wonderful wealth of intellect, I may confidently assert that they would have made him, if he had so minded, at least as great a writer as a painter. The gentlest and most modest of men, the freest as to his generous appreciation of young aspirants, and the frankest and largest-hearted as to his peers, incapable of a sordid or ignoble thought, gallantly sustaining the true dignity of his vocation, without a grain of self-assertion, wholesomely natural at the last as at the first, "in wit a man, simplicity a child," no artist of whatsoever denomination, I make bold to say, ever went to his rest having a golden memory more free from dross, or having devoted himself with a truer chivalry to the art-goddess he served.'

Though the reputation of his *genre* and dramatic pictures has declined from the height which it reached in his lifetime, this is not the case with his portraits or his great epical compositions. As a draughtsman, in the clear and definite expression of form, he was a master, scarcely rivalled by any British artist. His line was somewhat cold and strict, but full of spirit and expression, as elastic and as firm as steel. It was rather that of a sculptor or an engraver, than a painter, preserving precision and completeness of outline at all costs. His painting, though very dexterous, was hard, his colour crude, and his pictures are deficient in atmosphere and in the rendering of texture; his leaves are like malachite, his hair like silk ribbon, and his blood like sealing-wax. His composition was generally admirable, if too obvious. In such works as his great mural paintings, his finer qualities were indispensable, and his defects of minor importance, so that whether they are regarded technically or intellectually, they are the finest of his works, the most complete expression of the best of the artist and the man. They are now widely acknowledged to be the greatest historical paintings of the English school, and D. G. Rossetti went even further when he wrote, 'These are such "historical" pictures as the world perhaps had never seen before' (see a very interesting paper by this artist in *Academy*, 15 April 1871). Engravings of these paintings and lithographs of Maclise's, and also drawings of 'The Norman Conquest,' were issued by the Art Union of London.

Among his book illustrations were those to Tennyson (1860), to Bürger's 'Leonore,' to Moore's 'Irish Melodies,' Lytton's 'Pilgrims of the Rhine,' and frontispieces to some of Dickens's Christmas books.

Maclise designed the Swiney Cup for the Society of Arts, the medal for the International Exhibition of 1862, and the Turner medal for the Royal Academy. For this he refused payment, and was presented by the Academy with a piece of plate (1860). His diploma picture at the Royal Academy is 'The Wild Huntsman.'

A portrait of Maclise aged 35, by E. M. Ward, R.A., is in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

[O'Driscoll's Memoir of Daniel Maclise; English Cyclopædia; Art Journal, 1870, p. 181; Art Union, 1844, p. 214; Cunningham's Lives (Heaton); Redford's Art Sales; Cat. of Dublin National Gallery; Royal Academy Cat.; Forster's Life of Dickens; Autobiography of William Bell Scott; Redgrave's Dictionary; Bryan's Dictionary; Maclise Portrait Gallery, ed. Bates.]

C. M.

MACLONAN, FLANN (*d.* 896), Irish historian and poet, was a native of northern Connaught, and belonged to the family afterwards known as MacGilla Cheallaigh, who were a sept of the Ui Fiachrach, the descendants of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, king of Ireland in the fourth century. His father was Lonan, son of Conmach, who was fifth in descent from that Guaire, king of Connaught, whose hospitality was so famous that to this day 'go fial Guaire,' 'as generous as Guaire,' is a common expression in Ireland. Flann wrote a poem on the five sons of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, which is remarkable as containing one of the few descriptions of poisoning in the bardic relations. Crimthann is killed by a sweet drink given to him by his sister Mongfind, who wishes her own son to be king. The oldest copy of this poem is that in the 'Book of Leinster,' a manuscript of the twelfth century. He afterwards migrated to Munster, and was there murdered in 896 at Loch Dachaech, co.

Waterford, by the sons of Currbuidhe, of the Deisi. Two poems, of which later copies only exist, are probably by him. 1. On the defeat of Flann Sionna, king of Ireland in 879, by Lorcan, the grandfather of Brian Boroimhe [q. v.] 2. A panegyric on Lorcan, king of Munster. In an ancient fragment of 'Annals,' recently printed by O'Grady from Egerton MS. 1782, a manuscript of the fifteenth century, it is stated his gains as a poet were large, so that 'Lonan's son won back in payment of his art a store no less than Guaire had squandered abroad.' The 'Four Masters' describe him as 'Virgil of the race of Scota, chief poet of the Gael, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time.'

[Book of Leinster, Roy. Irish Acad. facsimile, fol. 150 *b*, line 26; Annals of Ulster, ed. W. M. Hennessy, i. 413; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan, i. 548; E. O'Reilly in Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Soc. 1820; S. H. O'Grady's Silva Gadelica, i. 400, ii. 436, London, 1892]

N. M.

MACMAHON, HEBER, EVER, or EMER, usually latinised as EMERUS MATTHEUS (1600–1650), bishop of Clogher and general in Ulster, was born in 1600 in the barony of Farney in co. Monaghan. His father was Tirlogh, brother of Sir Patrick MacArt Moyle MacMahon, and his mother was Eva O'Neill. Hugh Oge MacMahon [q.v.], who conspired with Lord Maguire [see MAGUIRE, CONNOR or CORNELIUS] in 1641, was his first cousin once removed. Tirlogh, who had often fought against Queen Elizabeth, was not included in the attainder of 1613; but the changes which followed the 'flight of the Earls' reduced him to poverty, and he lived obscurely near Killybegs in co. Donegal. He is said to have intended his son for the Spanish service; but the mother's views prevailed, and Heber's education was entrusted to a Franciscan of Donegal. About the end of 1617 he entered the Irish College at Douay, and afterwards went to Louvain, where he studied under Hugh MacCaghwell [q.v.] He was ordained priest at Louvain in 1625, John Colgan [q.v.] being among those present (MEEHAN, chap. ix.) After this he returned to Ireland and worked for many years in his native diocese of Clogher. Writing to Rome on 3 July 1641, Archbishop O'Reilly strongly recommends him for the vacant see of Down and Connor, describing him as 'over 40, a secular priest, now for many years Vicar-General in the diocese of Clogher, born in the province of Armagh, popular with the people of Down and Connor, and extremely well fitted (*optime aptus*) to govern that see' (*Spicilegium Ossoriense*, i. 254). He was accordingly appointed on 10 Feb. 1642, but was not consecrated until after his translation to Clogher on 2 June 1643. Clarendon, who gives no dates, and is confirmed by no other writer, but who may have learned the facts from Ormonde, says that MacMahon, several years before he became a bishop, came to Sir George Radcliffe in Dublin, confessed treasonable practices on his knees, and desired the king's pardon. He adds that he gave valuable information about foreign plots during the rest of Strafford's government, and that he refused a public pardon because that might destroy his usefulness. It is more certain that he was an active conspirator both before and after the breaking out of the rebellion in October 1641, and that he was from the first specially trusted by Owen Roe O'Neill (*Contemp. Hist.* i. 398, 504). As bishop of Down and Connor he attended the provincial synod of Kells in March 1642, the general congregation of the clergy at Kilkenny in May, and the supreme council there afterwards (*Spicilegium Ossoriense*, i. 262, 272, 276, ii. 8). He was not officially known as bishop of Clogher before 1644.

The supreme council of the confederate catholics reported to Rome that MacMahon was from the first one of their most useful members, and they urged his translation. Down, they said, was in the power of the protestants; it was devastated, and it was far from the centre, whereas MacMahon's power and popularity were great in his native diocese (*ib.* i. 281). The French agent, Dumolin, describes MacMahon as 'a northern man, that is one of those who desire war, and the devotion of Ireland to Spain: the chiefs of this party are men of desperate fortune' (*Confederation and War*, vii. 294). The papal emissary, Scarampi, landed in July 1643 with help for the confederates, and the clergy, among whom MacMahon took the lead, adhered to him in opposing the truce concluded with Ormonde in September. Scarampi was overshadowed by the nuncio Rinuccini, who reached Ireland in October 1645, and whose secret instructions ordered him to pay MacMahon particular attention (RINUCCINI, p. liii). The nuncio distrusted Owen Roe, but was fain to accept him as champion in the field; and Glamorgan sided with them against the majority of the supreme council. In March 1646 Ormonde, in spite of the clerical party, concluded his treaty with the council, by which all matters of religion were left to the king's decision. Speaking generally, the confederacy was controlled by lawyers, who were for getting the best terms possible from the English court, having regard to all existing laws, while the clergy insisted on the

public exercise of their religion. The minority at Kilkenny were soon afterwards emboldened by O'Neill's great but fruitless victory at Benburb, and MacMahon was one of those who in August solemnly declared that all who accepted the peace were guilty of perjury (*Unkind Deserter*, chap. vi.) In October Rinuccini, Owen Roe, and MacMahon were together at Athy (*Contemp. Hist.* i. 710). In December Dumolin, writing to Mazarin from Kilkenny, says that MacMahon, whom he elsewhere calls proud and factious, was all-powerful there, and that he was entirely devoted to Spain (*Confed. and War*, vii. 302). On 15 Feb. 1647 MacMahon wrote to the pope himself (*Spicilegium Ossoriense*, i. 303) to beg a red hat for Rinuccini. The whole world, he said, wished to see the nuncio a cardinal, except a few dogs who could bark but who could not bite. The letter reached Rome, but had no effect there.

Ormonde was forced to surrender Dublin to the parliament, and left Ireland for a time in July 1647. In the miserable struggles which followed MacMahon was one of the minority who adhered to Rinuccini's falling fortunes. The majority, willing to be rid of an opponent, ordered MacMahon on a mission to France; but he scornfully refused to go, saying that he spoke neither French nor English, that he was odious to Queen Henrietta Maria, as a beginner of war and notorious enemy to peace, and that his life would be in danger, since Jermyn and Digby had both threatened him (Rinuccini, 18 Dec. 1647). In the wrangle which followed Preston and his friends wished to imprison MacMahon for contempt. A hollow reconciliation between the factions followed, and Antrim went to France instead of MacMahon (*ib.* 9 Jan. 1648). A little later MacMahon was actually intriguing with Michael Jones against Ormonde and the confederates (App. to Carte, No. 192). In April 1648 MacMahon was one of fourteen who made it a matter of conscience to condemn the truce with Inchiquin, as 'wholly tending to the ruin of the Catholic religion and the professors thereof in this kingdom' (*Spicilegium Ossoriense*, ii. 31). The nuncio excommunicated the persons, and interdicted the places favouring the truce, and then withdrew into Connaught. MacMahon turned his attention to Ulster. On 30 Sept. he and Owen Roe O'Neill were proclaimed traitors by the confederates, but they sent a messenger on their own account to Charles II as soon as his father's execution was known. Rinuccini left Ireland not long afterwards, and Ormonde then began to think of gaining Owen Roe.

Sir Phelim O'Neill [q.v.], who took service under Ormonde, was at Kilkenny when the nuncio left Ireland in March 1649, and his regiment, accidentally surprising MacMahon, took him prisoner to Charlemont, whence he escaped about two months later. Colonel Michael Jones's victory at Rathmines and the subsequent landing of Cromwell drew Ormonde and O'Neill together. The marquis at first believed that MacMahon was a 'principal obstructor of any agreement,' but in time discovered, or pretended to discover, that this was not so. He found him, says Carte, 'a man of better sense than most of his brethren,' and as such convinced that unity was absolutely necessary. MacMahon was a party to the articles concluded between Ormonde and O'Neill on 20 Oct. 1649 (*Contemp. Hist.* ii. 300). Owen Roe died a fortnight afterwards, and Mac-Mahon lost no time in offering his services to Ormonde (*ib.* p. 317). In December he took part in the proceedings of the clergy at Clonmacnoise (*Spicilegium Ossoriense*, ii. 38). In the south Cromwell was carrying all before him, and in the meantime the Ulster army was headless. There were several candidates, but MacMahon was chosen general in March 1650, after a series of intrigues, detailed in the narrative called 'Owen Roe's Journal' (*Contemp. Hist.* iii. 312). In May he wrote to Rinuccini, saying that he had been constrained to accept the position lest it should fall to some one less earnest for the common cause (*Spicilegium Ossoriense*, i. 337). Ormonde, as the king's representative, gave him a confirmatory commission. No military skill could be expected from an ecclesiastic, and none was shown; but there was no want of vigour. 'I do assure you,' he wrote to Colonel Beresford, who with some twenty men held Dungiven against him, 'if you shed one drop of my soldiers' blood, I will not spare to put man, woman, and child to the sword.' Dungiven was stormed, and the garrison killed, except Beresford himself. One or two other trifling successes so emboldened MacMahon that at the end of June he insisted on fighting Sir Charles Coote at Scariffhollis, near Letterkenny. His officers—true to Owen Roe's Fabian system—were against running the risk, and MacMahon's obstinacy resulted in a crushing defeat (21 June 1650). The horse only were in a condition to escape with him, and after riding for twenty-four hours the jaded fugitives were intercepted by the garrison of Enniskillen. Quarter was given to MacMahon, who was badly wounded in the scuffle that took place, and he remained a prisoner for some months. The governor, Colonel John King, tried to save him, but

he was executed by superior orders, which came through Coote. He died with courage and dignity, having first on several occasions bemoaned his ambition and other sins. His head was set upon a spike over the castle of Enniskillen, and the trunk was buried on Devenish.

With Irish hagiologists MacMahon ranks as a martyr, and a Celtic poet, who wrote very soon after his death, laments 'the warlike lion, the man of steady, active head, who excelled all in learning, the most upright-hearted of the Gaels' (*Contemp. Hist.* iii. 194). The British officer who wrote the 'Warr of Ireland' (p. 129) bids us 'observe the sequel of making the Bishop a General, that was nothing experienced in that lesson, nor becoming his coat to shed Christian blood; and now that for want of conduct and prudence in martial affairs, he lost himself and that army that never got a foil before he led them.' Whitelocke (*Memorials*, p. 458) disposes of him as a 'vicious, wicked wretch,' but Carte and Clarendon allow him good qualities, and Ormonde himself says (Walsh, p. 743): 'These twenty years I had to do with those Irish bishops. I never found any of them to speak the truth, or to perform their promise to me, only the Bishop of Clogher excepted.'

[Meehan's Irish Franciscan Monasteries, ed. 1872; Brady's Episcopal Succession, vol. i.; Cardinal Moran's Spicilegium Ossoriense, vols. i. ii.; Hist. of the Warr of Ireland, by a British Officer in Sir John Clotworthy's Regiment, Dublin, 1873; Bishop Trench's Unkind Deserter of Loyal Men and True Friends, 1676; Ludlow's Memoirs, vol. i.; Rinuccini's Embassy in Ireland, Engl. transl., Dublin, 1873; Peter Walsh's Hist. of the Remonstrance, 1674; Carte's Ormonde; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion—'Ireland.' A mass of information is contained in the Contemporary Hist. of Affairs in Ireland, and the Hist. of the Confederation and War in Ireland, both edited by Mr. J. T. Gilbert.] R. B–L.

MACMAHON, HUGH OGE (1606?–1644), Irish conspirator, born about 1606, was the son probably of Sir Brian MacHugh Oge MacMahon, lord of the Dartree in the county of Monaghan, who had married a daughter of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone. Having served for some time abroad as a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish army, MacMahon returned to Ireland, where by the death of his nephew he had recently inherited a good estate at Connagh (? Conaghy in the parish of Kileevan) in the county of Monaghan, apparently about 1641, and probably for the purpose of assisting in enlisting recruits for the Spanish service. He was induced to join the northern conspiracy, and was appointed with Connor, lord Maguire [q. v.], and others to undertake the capture of Dublin Castle. Among his acquaintances was one Owen O'Connolly, a man of some standing, at one time in the employment of Sir John Clotworthy, and though a protestant by profession, supposed to be secretly attached to the Roman catholic religion, and not averse to the plans of the conspirators. This man MacMahon invited to visit him on business of great importance at his house at Connagh a day or two before the date assigned for the outbreak of the rebellion, but being unable to wait for him he proceeded to Oxmantown, near Dublin, at which place he was to be joined by the other conspirators. Thither O'Connolly came on Friday evening, 22 Oct., and was by MacMahon made acquainted with the details of the plot. But alarmed by what he had heard, and eluding MacMahon's vigilance, O'Connolly revealed the secret to the lord justices, Sir William Parsons [q. v.] and Sir John Borlase [q. v.], and they, taking instant measures, arrested MacMahon, after some show of resistance, early on the following morning. Being brought before the council he at first denied all knowledge of the conspiracy, but eventually 'confessed enough to destroy himself and impeach some others.' After several months' confinement in Dublin, he was by order of the parliament sent to England, with Lord Maguire and Colonel Read, in June 1642, and committed to the Tower. He was examined by the judges of the king's bench, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining witnesses from Ireland he was recommitted to the Tower, where he remained till 17 Aug. 1644, when, with the assistance of two priests attached to the Spanish embassy, he and his fellow-prisoner, Lord Maguire, managed to escape. A reward of 100*l.* was offered for his apprehension, and on 19 Sept. he and Lord Maguire were discovered accidentally by a servant of Sir John Clotworthy's in a constable's house in Drury Lane. He was at once recommitted to the Tower, and a true bill having been found against him, he was on 13 Nov. arraigned before the court of king's bench. The prosecution was conducted by Prynne, and having been found guilty of high treason, he was executed at Tyburn on the 22nd, 'and being asked if he desired any to pray for him answered, none but Roman catholics.'

[Rushworth's Collections, pt. iii. vol. ii. pp. 784–5; Carte's Life of Ormonde, i. 167; E. P. Shirley's Hist. of Monaghan, p. 125; Nalson's State Papers, ii. 514; Gilbert's Aphorismical Discovery, i. 561; Lords' Journals, iv. 412, v. 151; Cobbett's State Trials, iv. 654; Irish genealogies, Harl. MS. 1425, ff. 178, 192.]

R. D.

M'MAHON, THOMAS O'BRIEN (*fl.* 1777), miscellaneous writer, was a native of Tipperary and a Roman catholic. He published at London in 1774 'An Essay on the Depravity and Corruption of Human Nature,' 12mo, which was followed in 1775 by a supplement, called 'Man's Capricious, Petulant, and Tyrannical Conduct towards the Irrational and Inanimate part of the Creation inquired into and explained.' His opinions were ridiculed in the 'Critical,' 'Monthly,' and 'London' reviews, and he retorted at great length in a pamphlet entitled 'The Candour and Good-nature of Englishmen in their deliberate, cautious, and charitable way of Characterising the Customs, Manners, Constitution, and Religion of Neighbouring Nations, of which their own Authors are ever produced as vouchers,' 8vo, London, 1777 (reprinted at Dublin in 1792 as 'Remarks on the English and Irish Nations').

[M'Mahon's Works; Watt's Bibl. Brit.]

G. G.

MACMAHON, SIR THOMAS WESTROPP (1813–1892), general, born on 14 Feb. 1813, was eldest son of General Sir Thomas MacMahon (1779–1800), G.C.B., second baronet, who served in the Portuguese army in the Peninsula, and was afterwards adjutant-general in India and commander-in-chief at Bombay. His mother was Emily Anne, daughter of Michael Roberts Westropp. His father's elder brother, John MacMahon (*d.* 1817), was private secretary and keeper of the privy purse to the prince regent, afterwards George IV; became a privy councillor, and was created a baronet 7 Aug. 1817, with remainder in default of his own male issue to MacMahon's father, Thomas. The young Thomas obtained a cornetcy in the 16th lancers 24 Dec. 1829, and was transferred to the 6th Inniskilling dragoons the year after, in which regiment he became lieutenant 2 Dec. 1831, and captain 9 June 1838. On 22 April 1842 he was transferred as captain to the 9th lancers, when that regiment was augmented on proceeding to India, and served with it, under the command of Sir James Hope Grant [q. v.], in the Sutlej campaign, and at the battle of Sobraon 10 Feb. 1846 (medal). He was promoted to a majority unattached 13 July 1847. He served in Turkey and the Crimea as assistant quartermaster-general of the cavalry division, and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava (with the heavy brigade), the Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol (C.B., medal, and three clasps, Turkish medal and fifth class of the Medjidie). While in the Crimea, on the promotion of Sir James Yorke Scarlett, he became lieutenant-colonel 5th dragoon guards from 12 Dec. 1854, and commanded that regiment until he went on half-pay in 1861. He succeeded his father as third baronet in 1860; became a major-general 6 March 1869; commanded the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, and was inspector-general of cavalry 1871 to 1876; became lieutenant-general in 1877, and general in 1880. In 1874 he received the honorary colonelcy 18th hussars, and in 1885 was transferred to that of his old corps, the 5th dragoon guards. MacMahon died at the Sycamores, Farnborough, Hampshire, after a protracted illness, 23 Jan. 1892.

MacMahon married, first, in 1851, Dora Paulina, youngest daughter of Evan Hamilton-Baillie (she died in 1852); secondly, in 1859, Frances Mary, daughter of John Holford (she died in 1867); and thirdly, in 1888, Constance Marianne, widow of John Brooking. By his second wife he had four sons, all now in the army, and one daughter.

[Foster's Baronetage, under 'MacMahon;' Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, vol. v.; Army Lists and London Gazette; Broad Arrow, 30 Jan. 1892.]

H. M. C.

MACMAHON, SIR WILLIAM (1776–1837), Irish judge, second son of John MacMahon, patentee comptroller of the port of Limerick, by his second wife, Mary, daughter of James Stackpoole, merchant, of Cork, was born on 12 July 1776. Bred a Roman catholic, he conformed to the protestant religion, was called to the Irish bar in Trinity term 1799, and went the Munster circuit with O'Connell. He was a fluent, but confused speaker, spluttering much and frequently perpetrating bulls while addressing the jury. His rise was rapid. On 23 April 1806 he was made third serjeant, on 3 Dec. 1813 second serjeant, and on 1 March 1814 master of the rolls. On 6 May 1814 he received a baronetcy. From 1815 to 1825, during the absences of Lord-chancellor Manners, he was one of the commissioners of the great seal. He held the office of master of the rolls until his death at Dublin on 13 Jan. 1837. He was buried at Rathfarnham on 21 Jan. MacMahon was a cautious, painstaking, and impartial judge, and was widely respected. He married twice: first, on 16 May 1807, Frances, daughter of Beresford Burton, king's counsel; secondly, on 1 Sept. 1814, Charlotte, daughter of Robert Shaw of Dublin, bart. By his first wife he had two sons, Sir Beresford, who succeeded to the title, and John William. By his second wife he had issue five sons and three daughters.

SIR CHARLES MACMAHON (1824–1891), the third son of his second marriage, born at

Fortfield, co. Dublin, on 11 July 1824, entered the army in 1842, and served with the 71st (highland) light infantry in Canada, and with the 10th hussars in India; retired, with the rank of captain, in 1851; and in January 1853 entered the Melbourne police, of which soon afterwards he was appointed chief commissioner. He retired from office in 1858, and in 1861 entered the Legislative Assembly as member for West Bourke; was a member without office of Sir John O'Shanessy's third administration, 1861–3; was speaker of the assembly from 1871 to 1877, and for a few months in 1880, and from 1880 to 1886 represented West Melbourne. He was created a knight bachelor in 1875, and died in East Melbourne on 28 Aug. 1891. He married, first, Miss Sophia Campbell; secondly, Clara Ann, daughter of J. D. Webster of Yea, Victoria.

[Wilson's Dublin Directory, 1800; Haydn's Book of Dignities, ed. Ockerby; Smyth's Law Officers of Ireland; Lib. Hibern. pt. iii. pp. 61, 63, 71; Gent. Mag. 1837, pt. i. p. 428; O'Flanagan's Lives of the Lord Chancellors of Ireland, ii. 556, and The Munster Circuit, p. 160; Army List, 1843–51; Mennell's Dict. of Austral. Biog.; Heaton's Austral. Dict. of Dates.] J. M. R.

MACMANUS, TERENCE BELLEW (1823?–1860), Irish patriot, was born in Ireland, it is said in co. Fermanagh, about 1823, but he spent many years of his youth in Liverpool, where he engaged in business as a shipping agent. He was present at the meeting at the Hill of Tara in 1843, but first appeared in Irish politics as a member of the '82 Club, formed to carry on the work of agitation while O'Connell was in gaol in 1844. In 1848 he was one of those who joined in the 'physical force' movement. On the advice of Duffy and John Martin he quitted Dublin when Smith O'Brien took the field, and joined him and Dillon at Ballingarry on 25 July. Intrepid in temper, tall, and handsome in person, frank and soldierly in demeanour, he threw himself with enthusiasm into the short-lived Tipperary civil war, stood by O'Brien to the last, and fought in the battle of widow McCormick's cabbage-garden. He then tried to escape to Slievannon, where he hoped to join Thomas Francis Meagher [q. v.], and was concealed by the peasantry for some days, until he made his way to Cork. He had actually got on board a vessel bound for the United States when he was arrested. He was tried for high treason by the special commission at Clonmel along with Smith O'Brien and his confederates on 9 Oct., and was sentenced to death, and confined in Richmond Bridewell. This sentence was commuted to transportation for life, but the patriots availed themselves of a legal doubt whether it was competent to the crown to commute the penalty for high treason, and petitioned parliament against the bill, which was subsequently passed, to legalise the clemency of the crown in sparing their lives. He was transported to Van Diemen's Land in the sloop Swift, and reached the settlement in July 1849. In 1852, having been wrongly arrested upon a charge of breach of some police regulations and set at liberty by the magistrates, he considered his parole revoked, and escaped with Meagher to San Francisco, where he settled and endeavoured to resume his former business of a shipping agent. Either the habits of the far west were strange to him, or revolutions had unfitted him for peaceful commerce. He failed in his attempts, spent his last years in poverty, and died in 1860. His body was brought to Ireland, and, in spite of the opposition of Cardinal Paul Cullen [q. v.], and the leaders of the Roman church, was buried amid nationalist demonstrations at Glasnevin cemetery, near Dublin, on 10 Nov. 1861.

[Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; C. Gavan Duffy's Young Ireland; T. C. Luby's Reminiscences; Notes and Queries, 4th ser. x. 88; Times, 6, 7, 8, 12 Nov. 1861.] J. A. H.

MACMICHAEL, WILLIAM, M.D. (1784–1839), physician, son of a banker at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, was born in 1784, and, after education at the local grammar school, entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1805, M.A. 1807, M.B. 1808, and M.D. 1816. He was elected a Radcliffe travelling fellow in 1811 and made several journeys in Russia, Turkey, the Danubian principalities, and Palestine. In 1812 he visited Thermopylæ, and suffered afterwards from intermittent fever for two years. He visited the ruins of Moscow in 1814, and in 1817 revisited the city. He travelled thence to Constantinople. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians in 1818, and then began practice as a physician in London. In the following year he published 'Journey from Moscow to Constantinople in the years 1817, 1818,' a quarto, illustrated by drawings of his own. In 1822 he was elected a censor of the College of Physicians, and was registrar from 1824 to 1829. He was again censor in 1832. He held the office of physician to the Middlesex Hospital from May 1822 to November 1831. In 1827 he published the 'Gold-headed Cane,' of which a second edition appeared in the following year. A cane bearing on its gold head the arms of John Radcliffe [q. v.], Richard Mead [q. v.], Anthony Askew

[q. v.], William Pitcairn [q. v.], and Matthew Baillie [q. v.], had been given by Baillie's widow to the College of Physicians, where it may still be seen, and its supposed biography is made the occasion of a most interesting account of the five physicians. An edition, with interesting notes, was published by Dr. Munk in 1884. In 1830, also without his name, he published a small volume, 'Lives of British Physicians,' containing biographies of Linacre, Caius, Harvey, Sir T. Browne, Sydenham, and Radcliffe, by himself, with twelve other lives by Dr. Bisset Hawkins, Dr. Parry, Dr. Southey, Dr. Munk, and Mr. Clarke. These lives have the same merit of style as the 'Gold-headed Cane;' they contain much information, and are never dry. His friendship with Sir Henry Halford led to his appointment in 1829 as physician extraordinary to the king, in March 1830 as librarian, and in May 1831 as physician in ordinary, but in spite of this powerful help his practice was never large. His first medical work was 'A New View of the Infection of Scarlet Fever, illustrated by Remarks on other Contagious Disorders' (London, 1822), in which he maintains that a single attack of scarlet fever is preventive however mild, and therefore suggests that it is desirable when one child of a family has the disease to let the others catch it. The book shows no great range of observation, and some readiness to arrive at conclusions too hastily. He also published 'A Brief Sketch of the Progress of Opinion on the Subject of Contagion, with some Remarks on Quarantine,' London, 1825; and 'Is the Cholera Spasmodica of India a Contagious Disease?' London, 1831. In 1837 he had an attack of paralysis, and retired from practice. He died at his residence, Maida Hill, London, on 10 Jan. 1839.

[Munk's Coll. of Phys. iii. 182; Dr. MacMichael's interleaved copy of British Physicians in Library of College of Physicians; information from Dr. Munk; Works.] N. M.

MACMILLAN, ANGUS (1810–1865), discoverer of Gippsland, Australia, born in Glenbrittle, Skye, in 1810, started at the age of nineteen for Australia to find work. After working on several sheep stations, the chief of which belonged to one McFarlane, he took employment under Lachlan McAlister in 1838.

Early in the following year he started, at McAlister's request, to look out for fresh stations, and after careful inquiry determined to explore to the south-west of Sydney. The natives had a tradition that a fine country lay there. In February 1839 he arrived at Curawang, a village of the Maneroo tribe of natives; and in May he provided himself with arms and provisions for four weeks, and set out with a black chief for companion. Four days later he reached the hill now known as the Haystack, from the top of which he had a bird's-eye view of the country which he wished to explore. His comrades, however, threatened his life, and he turned back without making any decisive discovery. But McAlister encouraged him to persevere, and in December 1839 he started again, and got further into the country; he was encamped on the Tambo river when Count Strzelecki's more regular exploring party came up with him on 7 March 1840. Subsequently on 9 Feb. 1841 he commenced a final effort to discover a road to the sea at Corner Inlet, in which he partly succeeded.

During the greater part of these two years, MacMillan endured much privation, and his sole aids to exploration were a pocket compass and a chart of the coast. He called the new country Caledonia Australis, but this name, like others which he gave, was superseded by the appellation Gippsland, given by Strzelecki. MacMillan's claim to public notice was recognised by a dinner given to him at Port Albert in March 1856. Eventually he settled down on a sheep-run of his own on the Avon, where he died in May 1865.

[McCombie's History of the Colony of Victoria, 1858, pp. 79, 80; Mennell's Dictionary of Australasian Biography.] C. A. H.

MACMILLAN, DANIEL (1813–1857), bookseller and publisher, tenth child and third son of Duncan Macmillan, by Katherine, daughter of William Crawford, was born at Upper Corrie in the Island of Arran, 13 Sept. 1813. His grandfather, Malcolm, 'tacksman,' or foreman, on the 'Cock' farm, was of an old covenanting stock, allied to the Macmillans of Sanquhar and Arndarroch [see Macmillan, John]. His father migrated to Irvine in 1815, and tilled a small farm there until his death in 1823. Daniel was educated at the common school, and in 1824 bound to Maxwell Dick, bookseller and bookbinder, of Irvine, whence he moved in 1831 to Atkinson's shop at Glasgow. In 1833 he came to London a raw Scottish lad, who was unfavourably surprised to find that 'all he had read about a London Sunday' was 'quite true.' He visited 'the magnates' of Paternoster Row, but was not attracted by the conditions of a post offered him by Messrs. Simpkin & Marshall, and preferred to take service (on a salary of 30*l.*) with a Cambridge bookseller, Mr. Johnson, a serious man and a baptist

church member. Here in the course of three years he became a master of his trade, and learned to know every book in the shop. He lived with his master's family, whom he describes as 'kind and pious,' and in their congenial society he experienced 'the new birth.' At the same time he read wisely and well, with beneficial results. In December 1853 'things spiritual took a more cheerful turn,' and Calvinistic cobwebs ceased to trouble him seriously. To his friend James Maclehose, a young shopman at Seeley's in Fleet Street, afterwards the well-known Glasgow bookseller and publisher, he wrote frequent letters, which exhibit some critical insight. Jeremy Taylor, Landor, and Carlyle were his demi-gods. He also read Voltaire and Gibbon, but overcame the phase of scepticism that ensued, and commenced a diary, which is full of his spiritual experiences. From 1837 to 1843 he was in the service of Messrs. Seeley of Fleet Street, at a salary which advanced steadily from 60*l.* to 130*l.*, in spite of long absences in Scotland, enforced by his always delicate health. In 1843 he started on his own account a shop in Aldersgate Street, where energy and knowledge enabled him to surmount the difficulties incidental to his lack of capital. In 1840, through a correspondence which followed his reading 'Guesses at Truth,' he made the acquaintance of Julius Charles Hare [q. v.] and his brothers Augustus and Francis, an intimacy which proved most valuable to him in every way. Other friends were William Hone [q. v.], author of the 'Every-day Book,' and F. D. Maurice [q. v.], the latter acquired through a visit to the Hares at Hurstmonceaux in September 1842. At the end of 1843, with the help of a loan from the Hares, Macmillan was able to take over Newby's business in Trinity Street, Cambridge, 'just opposite the Senate House.' The first Cambridge catalogue of Macmillan & Co. (the 'Co.' being represented by Daniel's brother Alexander, who for the present kept up the shop in Aldersgate Street, though this was relinquished before the end of the year) was issued in March 1844. The conjuncture was a happy one for a man of Macmillan's energies and special gifts. No man who ever sold books for a livelihood was more conscious of a vocation. 'In selling books,' he wrote to his friend Maclehose, 'you never, surely, thought you were merely working for bread.' Combined with this loftiness of aim went the greatest shrewdness, caution, aptitude for detail, commercial readiness, enterprise, and skill. Such a man was sure of a career in Cambridge, where the trade was in a lethargic condition. 'The confidence of undergraduate readers and purchasers of books grew rapidly, as they recognised that here was a man who showed not only insight but conscientiousness in his dealings with them.' F. D. Maurice, Trench, Kingsley, and Professor Hort were among his early patrons, and he benefited greatly by the recommendations of Archdeacon Hare. In two years' time the Macmillans absorbed the business of Stevenson, one of their leading rivals in Cambridge. In order to provide the necessary capital a partner was taken in, and the firm became Macmillan, Barclay, & Co., but Barclay retired in 1850, and the firm resumed the old style.

In 1844 the idea came to Daniel of expanding the business in the direction of publishing. The advantages of his position for the production of educational works became more and more apparent, and he turned to this new field with his accustomed energy and caution. Among the first books published by the firm were A. R. Craig's 'Philosophy of Training,' F. D. Maurice's edition of Law's 'Remarks upon the Fable of the Bees' (1844), Boole's 'Mathematical Analysis of Logic' (1847), and Trench's 'Hulsean Lectures' for 1845 and 1846. These were soon followed by Isaac Todhunter's advanced mathematical works and Maurice's 'Theological Essays.' A new departure was made in 1855 with Kingsley's 'Westward Ho!' and a still greater triumph was achieved in April 1857 with 'Tom Brown's School Days,' which passed through five editions before the end of the year. The business throve beyond expectation, and every succeeding year brought further assurance of success. But Macmillan's health was becoming more and more precarious, and he died at Cambridge on 27 June 1857. His strongly marked character —ambitious, devout but not austere, impetuous yet under constant self-restraint— produced a strong impression upon all who came across him. Among the latter was Mr. Thomas Hughes, who in 1882 issued an excellent 'Memoir' (with portrait), incorporating much of Macmillan's characteristic correspondence.

Macmillan married, on 4 Sept. 1850, Frances, daughter of Mr. Orridge, a Cambridge chemist. A son Frederick was born in 1851, and a second son, Maurice, in 1853. Both sons became partners in the firm.

[Memoir of Daniel Macmillan by Thomas Hughes, Q.C.; Macmillan & Co.'s Bibl. Cat. 1843–1889, with portraits of the two brothers Daniel and Alexander.] T. S.

MACMILLAN, JOHN (1670–1753), founder of the reformed presbyterian church, son of John Macmillan, who descended from

a branch of the family long settled at Arndarroch, was born at Barncachla, in the parish of Minnigaff, Kirkcudbrightshire, in 1670. He studied at Edinburgh University, whence he graduated 28 June 1697, became chaplain to the laird of Broughton, and was licensed by the presbytery of Kirkcudbright 26 Nov. 1700. His views of the binding force of the covenants were even at this time akin to those of the suffering remnant of Cameronians, but he was nevertheless ordained minister of Balmaghie on 18 Sept. 1701. At an early stage of his ministry he protested against 'the corruptions, defections, and errors of the church government,' and his relations with the presbytery grew more and more strained, until his brethren found themselves under the necessity of deposing him, 30 Dec. 1703, for disorderly and schismatical practices. There being no question as to Macmillan's morals or orthodoxy, it is doubtful whether the Kirkcudbright presbytery was competent to depose him. The deposition certainly affected him little; his popularity enabled him to retain possession of both church and manse, and he continued in the exercise of his ministry. He appeared before the commission of assembly 9 June 1704, acknowledged a fault, and earnestly desired, but without success, to be 'reponed.' In October 1710 William M'Kie was ordained to the parish, but was unable to take possession, was reduced to officiate in a barn, and was subjected to much violence. While attending a funeral in 1711 M'Kie was assaulted by some perfervid partisans of Macmillan. Two years later, when M'Kie's friends went to plough the glebe for him, Macmillan's followers rose against them, cut the reins in pieces, turned the horses adrift, and threw the ploughshare into the neighbouring lake (Hew Scott; but cf. *Minutes of Presbytery*, 5 April 1715). Constant appeals were made by M'Kie's adherents to the lord-justice clerk and solicitor-general, but the civil government manifested a disinclination to interfere, and the disorders continued in Balmaghie until Macmillan voluntarily resigned in 1715.

Though retaining M'Kie's pulpit, Macmillan had since 1706 really acted as minister to 'the remnant,' commonly known as the Cameronians, whose chief distinctive tenets were that no sworn allegiance was due to the king or government, on the ground that they had rescinded the covenants and the acts of the Reformation period. Macmillan's call by the remnant, which acquired and retained until 1743 the title of the 'Macmillanites,' was signed in October 1706. The secession provoked much controversy. Among the pamphlets that appeared the most interesting is 'The Friendly Conference between the Country Man and his Nephew, who having fallen off from Hearing, hath for some years been a follower of Mr. Macmillan,' Edinburgh, 1711, in which it was hinted (unjustly enough) that Macmillan, having resisted authority in order to curry favour with the more rigid presbyterians among his parishioners, was subsequently anxious to be reponed on any terms, and manipulated the schism with this object solely in view. 'A Letter from a Friend to Mr. John Macmillan, wherein is demonstrated the Contrariety of his Principles' (1709?), was twice answered, and as many times vindicated, before the close of 1712. Throughout this period Macmillan identified himself with the somewhat cross-grained jacobitism of his following, and the Duchess of Gordon described him in May 1707 to Hooke, the Jacobite agent, as 'a very cunning man and very zealous' (Hooke, *Corresp.* Roxb. Club, ii. 309).

Macmillan's accession was in fact of the utmost importance to the 'Reformed Presbyterians.' Their isolation originated in a lay movement of dissatisfaction with the revolution settlement of presbyterianism, at which the covenants were ignored, and until 1706 they met only as 'fellowship societies.' Since the death of James Renwick [q. v.] in 1688, and the defection of their three remaining ministers, Shields, Linning, and Boyd in 1689, they had waited and 'prayed patiently until the Lord should send them a pastor,' and Macmillan was the first ordained minister who associated himself with them. He was shortly joined by John M'Neil, a licentiate. To confirm the faith of members and give a public testimony of their principles, the covenants were solemnly renewed on Auchensaugh Hill in Lanarkshire in 1712. Having finally thrown in his lot with the 'Society people,' Macmillan laboured among them with indefatigable zeal, traversing the country and gathering converts. An attempt made to induce Ebenezer Erskine [q. v.] to unite with the reformed presbyterians when he seceded from the established church in 1733 was not successful, but the sect grew, and in 1743 Macmillan was joined by Thomas Nairn, minister of Abbotshall, Fifeshire. Whereupon they together erected a 'Reformed Presbytery' at Braehead, Carnwath, 1 Aug. 1743, and ordained new ministers, one of whom, John Cuthbertson, was despatched to support the cause in Pennsylvania. The 'Reformed Presbytery' was, however, unable to preserve its integrity, and 'divided' in July 1753 'upon a question relating to the extent of Christ's death' (see *The True State of*

the Difference between the Reformed Presbytery and some Brethren who lately deserted them, Edinburgh, 1753). Macmillan died at Broomhill, in the parish of Bothwell, on Saturday, 1 Dec. 1753, 'in the greatest serenity and perfect exercise of his intellectuals to the very end' (*Observations on a Wolf in Sheepskin . . . to which is subjoined an Account of the Last Words of the Rev. Mr. J. M'M. on his Deathbed*, Edinburgh, 1753). An inscription on his monument at Broomhill describes him as 'first minister to the United Societies in Scotland, adhering at the Revolution to the whole covenanted Reformation attained to between 1638 and 1649. A son John was ordained by the 'Reformed Presbytery,' and became minister at Glasgow.

[Hew Scott's Fasti, pt. ii. pp. 698–9; Mackenzie's Galloway, ii. 309–16; Scots Mag. 1853, p. 627; Wodrow's Analecta, 1842; A True Narrative of the Proceedings of the Presbyterie of Kirkcudbright examined and found false, Edinburgh, 1705; Blunt's Dict. of Sects, s.v. 'Cameronians;' Chambers's Caledonia, iii. 323; Act, Declaration, and Testimony for our Covenanted Reformation, Edinb. 1777, pp. 51–2; Acts of Assembly, ed. 1843, esp. 30 March 1704 and 17 May 1717; art. by A. Symington in The Religions of the World, 1877; The Testimony of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1866, pp. 124–6; M'Clintock and Strong's Cyclopædia, under 'Presbyterian Churches;' Advocates' Library Cat. iv. 361, 718; Brit. Mus. Cat.; information from the Rev. A. Gordon and the Rev. J. A. Chancellor of Belfast.] T. S.

MACMOYER, FLORENCE (*d.* 1713), last keeper of the book of Armagh, known in Irish as Finghin MacInmhaoir, wrote his name in Latin Flarentinus Muire (*Book of Armagh*, fol. 104 *b*), and when in England was called Florence Wyer. The 'Book of Armagh,' written in 807, was one of the most precious possessions of the church of Armagh, and its custody was the official duty of the Clan MacMoyre from the fourteenth century and probably much earlier. The townlands of Agincurk, Ballintate, Ballintemple, Cavanakill, Corlat, Knockavannon, Lurgana, Outleckan in the parish of Ballymyre, Barony of Fews, co. Armagh, were time out of mind the property of the sept (*Armagh Inquisition*, 12 Aug. 1609), and at Ballymyre the last keeper was born. He was educated at a large school of which the locality is unknown, and himself became a schoolmaster (Letter of Bishop Cusack). In 1680 he pledged the book for five pounds to pay his expenses to London. On 3 May 1681 he was the first witness at the trial of Oliver Plunket [q.v.], archbishop of Armagh, and swore that Plunket obtained the primacy by promising to aid in a French invasion of Ireland, that he aided Colonel Miles Rely and Colonel Bourne to raise forces to join the French when they landed, and wrote treasonable letters. The foreman of the jury seems to have thought him a villain (Burnet, ii. 502); and it is clear that he and his kinsman, John Moyer, a Franciscan friar, had in revenge for a private quarrel determined to compass Plunket's death by agreeing in what now seems incredible evidence as to his association in a treasonable conspiracy. He explained his not giving evidence earlier than 1681 of what happened in 1667 by saying that he was a Roman catholic. The lord chief justice asked 'Are you not so now?' and he replied 'Yes, I am so.' Plunket solemnly affirmed that he had never spoken to him, and had never to his knowledge seen him before. MacMoyer was detained in prison in London till after 1683. He then returned to Ireland, lived in a glen in the townland of Ballintate, co. Armagh, and died 12 Feb. 1713, universally despised. He was buried in Ballymyre churchyard, and his tombstone was treated with indignity. Those of the sept who lived in their ancient district changed their name to MacUidhir or MacGuire, which though written differently approaches the sound of the abbreviated Irish form MacInmhaoir, and it was long believed that every year Florence MacMoyer was solemnly cursed by the pope. He never redeemed the 'Book of Armagh,' which about 1707 came into the possession of Arthur Brownlow, from whose descendant it was bought by Bishop William Reeves and given to Trinity College, Dublin.

[Memoir of the Book of Armagh, by William Reeves, vicar of Lusk, 1861; Proceedings of Royal Irish Academy, Aug. 1891; James Stuart's Historical Memoirs of Armagh, 1811; State Trials, ed. 1810, viii. 447, 474; Moran's Memoirs of Oliver Plunket, Dublin, 1861, p. 307.] N. M.

MACMURCHADA, DIARMAID (Dermod MacMurrough) (1110?–1171), king of Leinster, was doubtless son of Enna, king of Leinster, who, dying in 1126, is said to have been murdered by the citizens of Dublin, and to have been contemptuously buried with a dog. The best authority, the 'Book of Leinster,' says that Enna died at Lough Carman, Wexford, in the eighth year of his reign. He was son of Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and descended from Enna Ceinnselach, king of Leinster in the fourth century. The statements as to the date of MacMurchada's birth are conflicting. According to information supplied by the 'Book of Leinster,' he was only fifteen years old when, in 1126, on his father's death, he became king of Leinster. Giraldus

Cambrensis notes that 'his youth and inexperience in government led him to become the oppressor of the nobility.' His education was entrusted to Aedh mac Crimthainn, abbot of Terryglass, co. Tipperary, termed 'the chief historian of Leinster,' for whom the 'Book of Leinster' is said to have been compiled by Bishop Finn of Kildare, who was previously abbot of Newry. Dermod appears to have profited little by his instruction. Cruelty and profligacy characterised his youth. He is described by Giraldus as of giant stature, his voice hoarse from shouting his war-cry in battle, his hand against every man and every man's hand against him. According to the 'Chronicon Scotorum,' at the age of twenty-two he forcibly abducted the Abbess of Kildare, and when the community endeavoured to prevent the crime he slew 140 of them and set fire to the monastery.

In the confusion which prevailed in the government of Ireland at this period, Dermod asserted a claim to the whole south of Ireland, called *Leth Mogha*. Accordingly he invaded Ossory in 1134, and though repulsed at first he returned to the attack and defeated the people of Ossory and their allies the Danes of Waterford. In 1137 he besieged Waterford, which was within the territory he claimed. In 1149 he plundered the stone-church of St. Cianan of Meath with the assistance of the Danes. Laurence O'Toole, then a boy of ten, was delivered into his hands, and was treated by him with such cruelty that O'Toole's father threatened to execute twelve of Dermod's followers unless the boy was restored to him. He is further charged in the 'Annals of the Four Masters' with putting to death or depriving of sight seventeen of his subordinate chieftains, though Leland attributes this offence to his father. The crime for which he is chiefly notorious was the abduction of Dervorgill, wife of Tiernan O'Ruark, lord of Breifne, a territory comprising the counties of Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan. The Anglo-Norman writers and the native annals supply different versions of the affair. The former, of whom Giraldus Cambrensis is the principal, describe Dervorgill as taking advantage of her husband's absence to invite Dermod to carry her off, and as feigning reluctance. Keating, who follows Giraldus, adds that her husband was at the time on a pilgrimage to St. Patrick's Purgatory at Lough Derg, and both writers agree that Dermod was expelled from his kingdom for this act, and that his journey to England and the Anglo-Norman invasion were the immediate consequences of it. But according to the more probable account in 'Annals of the Four Masters' under the year 1152 it was when the combined armies of O'Connor, Dermod, and others had invaded O'Ruark's territory, defeated him and deprived him of the district of Conmaicne, that Dermod took the opportunity of 'carrying off Dervorgill with her cattle and furniture,' whether with or without her consent is not stated. In the following year O'Connor, who had previously been Dermod's ally, marched against him, retook Dervorgill, and delivered her to her kinsmen the people of Meath. In the course of the same year she, according to the 'Four Masters,' 'came to her husband again.' In 1157 she was present with her husband at the consecration of the church of Mellifont, co. Louth. She survived her husband twenty-one years, and died in the monastery of Mellifont in her eighty-fifth year, in 1193.

Meanwhile political changes were going forward; O'Loughlin, who had been Dermod's ally, was killed in the battle of Litterluin in 1166, whereupon Roderick O'Connor his enemy became king of Ireland, and Dermod, anticipating an attack, burnt his town of Ferns. Soon after another of Dermod's enemies, O'Ruark, marched against him, defeated him, burnt the castle of Ferns, and 'banished him over sea.' This took place, according to the 'Four Masters,' in 1166, and as this was fourteen years after the carrying off of Dervorgill it is evident that there is little direct connection between the two events. It was probably the fact of his evil life that led to his liberality in founding monasteries; among these was the convent of St. Mary de Hogges for Augustinian nuns, established in 1146. To this he subjected Kilclehin in the county of Kilkenny, and Aghade in the county of Carlow. In the same year convents at Baltinglass and Ferns were founded by him, and lastly the priory of All Saints, Hoggin Green, Dublin, where Trinity College now stands, in 1166. This liberality gained him the favour of the clergy.

When banished over sea Dermod sought the aid of Henry II to recover his kingdom, imploring his protection and promising, if successful, to hold his kingdom as Henry's vassal. The application was highly acceptable to Henry, who in 1154 or 1155 had in view an expedition to Ireland, and according to many authors, obtained a bull from Adrian IV authorising the invasion, the pope sending him at the same time a valuable ring as a token of investiture. But the queen-mother being opposed to the enterprise, and matters not being ripe for action, the bull was kept secret for some years. Attempts are made from time to time to question the authenticity of this bull, but without sufficient reason. It is attested by abundant contem-

porary evidence (Ussher, *Sylloge*), and it was confirmed by a subsequent bull of Alexander III in 1172, and consistently acted on by the papal authorities. Cardinal Vivian at the synod of Dublin in 1177 'set forth Henry's right by virtue of the pope's authority.' Its authenticity has always been maintained by the best authorities, as Ussher, Bellarmine, Lanigan, Bossuet, Fleury, and recently by Döllinger. Henry, unable to afford direct help to Dermod, gave him letters patent authorising any of his subjects who might be willing to render him assistance. Armed with this document Dermod, after much negotiation, prevailed on Richard de Clare, called Strongbow, to undertake the enterprise, promising him his daughter Eva in marriage, and the succession to the kingdom of Leinster [see Clare, Richard de, *d.* 1176] With the assistance of David [q. v.], bishop of St. Davids, he induced several others to join him. Returning to Ireland in the following year (1167) with a few of his new allies, to whom thenceforth the 'Four Masters' apply the term Galls, formerly used of the Danes, he remained in the monastery of Ferns during the winter. In 1168 he sent Morice Regan, his faithful adherent, to hasten the promised expedition. Meantime he was hard pressed by King Turlough O'Connor and O'Ruark, and compelled to give seven hostages to the former for permission to retain ten cantreds of his native territory. He had also to pay one hundred ounces of gold as *einech*, or compensation, to O'Ruark for the wrong formerly done him. Dermod's object was to gain time, but it was not until May 1169 that Robert Fitzstephen [q. v.] entered the bay of Bannow (*Cuan an bainb*), in the county of Wexford, with a force of about 390 men, and landed at Bagganbun, a name which represents the *Beannán bo[t]nn* of Keating's 'History.' On the following day Maurice de Prendergast arrived from Milford with another force, chiefly consisting, it appears, of Flemings. Dermod having joined the allies, Wexford was assaulted and soon after surrendered by the advice of the bishops. A great expedition was now (1169, *Annals of the Four Masters*) organised by King Roderick to attack Dermod at Ferns, where he was strongly entrenched, but after much delay the king entered into a treaty with him, 'yielding to the weak counsels of some of the principal ecclesiastics' (O'Conor). Dermod gave his son and grandson as hostages, and entered into a secret agreement not to bring any more foreigners into Ireland and to send away those who were already with him as soon as Leinster was subdued. Dermod then marched to attack Dublin, but the citizens, terrified at his approach, returned to their allegiance. Emboldened by his success he now aimed at the sovereignty of Ireland, and messengers were sent to Earl Richard urging him to hasten to his aid. The earl first despatched Raymond, who landed at Dundonnell, co. Waterford, in May 1170, and immediately fortified himself. In the following August Richard himself landed in the same neighbourhood with two hundred knights and twelve hundred infantry. The men of Waterford had attempted to overpower Raymond before Earl Richard's arrival, but were defeated with great slaughter and seventy prisoners taken. These, according to Regan, were beheaded, a woman being employed as executioner, and their bodies then thrown over the cliff. Earl Richard now joined his forces to those of Raymond Fitzgerald [q. v.], the city was quickly taken, and immediately afterwards the marriage of Eva to Earl Richard took place as previously arranged. Dermod, before the close of the year, having now a considerable force at his command, set out again to attack Dublin, the citizens of which had incurred his mortal hatred by their brutal treatment of his father. Unable to withstand the force brought against them, they engaged St. Laurence O'Toole, archbishop of Dublin, to treat with Strongbow on their behalf, but while negotiations were going on Raymond and Miles de Cogan, with their followers, scaled the walls and captured the city. Hasculf, the Danish king, and the greater number of the inhabitants escaped with their valuables and took refuge on board their ships. Miles de Cogan was appointed governor of the city, and Dermod proceeded with Strongbow to overrun Meath, a territory to which he had no claim. On this Roderick sent him word that as long as he confined himself to the recovery of his own territories he had not opposed him, but as he was now making aggressions on others he must interfere, and he reminded him that his son was in his power as a hostage. Dermod returned an insolent reply, declared that he claimed not Leinster but all Ireland, and expressed himself utterly indifferent to the fate of his son. Roderick immediately put the unhappy youth to death, an act which the chroniclers greatly lament.

The successes of the Normans having excited the jealousy of Henry II, he issued early in 1171 an edict forbidding any one to aid them, and commanding all of every degree to return to England on pain of being regarded as traitors. It was at this crisis that Dermod's death took place, and they were left without an ally. The event is thus described by the 'Four Masters' under the year 1171: 'Diar-

maid MacMurchada, king of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland . . . died of an insufferable and unknown disease, for he became putrid while living through the miracle of God and the saints of Ireland whose churches he had profaned and burnt. He died at Ferns without making a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved.' The 'Book of Leinster,' on the other hand, states that 'he died after the victory of unction and penance,' adding, 'thenceforward is the miserable reign of the Saxons, amen, amen.' His son-in-law, Earl Richard, at once attempted to exercise all Dermod's powers as king of Leinster, but he found a powerful rival in Roderick O'Connor [q. v.] Henry II, on his arrival in person at the close of 1171, received the submission of natives and invaders alike, and set on a permanent basis that subjection of Ireland to England which was the inevitable outcome of Dermod's appeal to the English king.

[Annals of the Four Masters, 1166–71; the Works of Giraldus Cambrensis (Rolls Series), vol. v.; the Song of Dermot and the Earl, translated by Goddard H. Orpen, Oxford, 1892; Dissertations on the History of Ireland by C. O'Connor of Balenagar; the History of Ireland from the Invasion of Henry II, by T. Leland, D.D., i. 1–52; the Wars of the Gaedhil with the Gaill, by the Rev. J. H. Todd, Introd. pp. ix–xi; Book of Leinster (Facsimile), p. 39 *a*, and Introd. pp. 7, 8; Ussher's Works, iv. 546–9.] T. O.

MACMURROGH or MACMURCHAD, ART (1357–1417), styled also CAVANAGH, Irish chief, born in 1357, was descended from Donall, illegitimate son of Diarmaid or Dermod MacMurchada [q. v.], king of Leinster. The sept of which he was the head was so numerous and important that the name of 'Cavanaghs' country' was applied to districts occupied by them, which are now comprised in the counties of Carlow, Wexford, and Wicklow. Under a compact with the government at Dublin, an annual subvention was long paid to the head of the Cavanagh sept for protection which he agreed to afford to the English settlers in their district. In connection with this subvention, which occasionally remained unpaid, disputes from time to time arose between the governmental officials and MacMurchad. By native writers he was extolled as courageous, liberal, and hospitable. He married Elizabeth Veele, who, as heiress to Anglo-Norman settlers, was entitled to lands of considerable value in Leinster. These were seized by the crown on the plea that she had forfeited them by her marriage. Richard II when in Ireland in 1395 propitiated MacMurchad, and, according to Froissart, conferred knighthood on him at Dublin. The king's representatives also concluded an agreement with MacMurchad for the restoration of his wife's lands and the payment of the subvention as formerly. The subsequent non-fulfilment of this agreement led to hostilities by MacMurchad, and Thomas de Spencer, earl of Gloucester, was delegated to negotiate with him when Richard II revisited Ireland in 1399. Some details of the interview between them have been chronicled in verse by Creton, a contemporary French writer. He mentions that their meeting was between two woods near the sea, that MacMurchad, a fine large man, marvellously agile, stern in aspect, rode on a very swift horse of high value, and bore a spear in his right hand, which he used with great dexterity. The discourse, according to Creton, lasted for some time, but led to no satisfactory result. King Richard subsequently by proclamation offered a hundred marks of gold for MacMurchad, alive or dead. The meeting between MacMurchad and Gloucester formed the subject of an elaborate drawing in colours and gold in Creton's manuscript, now in the British Museum (MS. Harl. 1319), and an accurate reproduction of it will be found in the 'Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland,' edited by the present writer. After the deposition of Richard II the representatives of Henry IV in Ireland entered into new negotiations with MacMurchad, which were, however, often broken off. The death of MacMurchad in 1417 was ascribed to poison administered by a woman.

[Patent Rolls of Chancery, Ireland; Carew MSS., Lambeth; Archæologia, xx. 1823; Annals of the Four Masters, 1848; Gilbert's Viceroys of Ireland, 1865; Annals of Loch Cé, 1871.] J. T. G.

MACNAB, SIR ALLAN NAPIER (1798–1862), Canadian soldier and politician, was born at Newark, now Niagara, Ontario, 19 Feb. 1798. His father, Allan MacNab, who had served as a lieutenant in the 3rd dragoons and the queen's rangers, and had been aide-de-camp to General Simcoe, settled in Upper Canada with his young wife, the daughter of Captain William Napier, commissioner of the port and harbour of Quebec. Soon after their son's birth the family moved to Toronto, where the father became a clerk in the office of the provincial secretary, William Jarvis, and young Allan was sent to a district school, and proved a dunce. He was fifteen at the time of the American invasion in 1813, and went to the front with his father in a small force of regulars and militia, which was driven back on Kingston.

For a short time he was a midshipman on board H.M.S. Wolfe, carrying the broad pennant of Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo, and was present in the attack on Sacketts Harbour and other points on the southern shore of Lake Ontario. Leaving the navy, he served as a volunteer with the 100th foot (afterwards disbanded as the 99th), and for his conduct at Fort Niagara in December 1813 received an ensigncy in the 49th foot in March 1814. After serving in the engagements at Fort Erie, Buffalo, and Black Rock, he joined his regiment at Montreal, and was in charge of the advance-guard at Saranac bridge in the Plattsburg fiasco.

At the peace he left the army, and became an articled clerk in the office of the attorney-general, and a government copyist. In 1821 he married, and in 1826 was called to the Canadian bar, and removed to Hamilton to practise there. In 1829 he was first introduced to public life. The 'Hamilton outrage,' as a parade through the streets of an effigy of the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Colborne [q. v.], was called, became the subject of parliamentary inquiry. MacNab refused to testify on certain points, as tending to incriminate himself. He was taken into custody by the serjeant-at-arms, on the motion of James Lyon Mackenzie [q.v.], the leader of the rebellion in Upper Canada eight years later, and was committed to the common gaol. His confinement was brief, but the conservatives regarded him as a political martyr, and chose him for their candidate at the general election of 1830. He was returned to the House of Assembly as member for Wentworth county, and one of his first acts as a legislator was to second a motion for the commitment of Mackenzie for breach of privilege in the publication of a newspaper article reflecting on the policy of the government. Party feeling at that time ran very high. In 1837 MacNab was elected speaker of the House of Assembly, which post he held until the union of the provinces in 1841. He sat for Wentworth county for three terms, and afterwards for Hamilton. On the outbreak of the rebellion of 1837–8 MacNab turned out with his militia battalion—known by the rebels as 'the men of Gore'—defeated the rebels at Montgomery's tavern, cleared the neighbouring districts, and cut adrift the schooner Caroline, belonging to a body of American 'sympathisers,' who had taken possession of Navy Island, a little above Niagara, and sent her in flames over the falls (cf. Alison, *Hist. of Europe*, vi. 87–90). For his active and spirited conduct he was knighted 21 March 1838. He received the thanks of the colonial legislature, and was retained as a queen's counsel.

Soon after the union of 1841 MacNab became leader of the conservatives, then in opposition. On the defeat of the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry he was elected, for a second time, in 1844, to the speaker's chair. He served four years as speaker, and in 1848 again led the conservatives, then once more in opposition. He vehemently opposed the Lafontaine rebellion losses bill, and went to England to invoke imperial interference, in which he failed, although he was supported by Mr. Gladstone. On the defeat of the Hincks-Morin ministry in 1854, MacNab, at the invitation of the governor-general, Lord Elgin [see Bruce, James, eighth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine], formed a coalition ministry with Mr. Morin, of which MacNab's lieutenant, Sir John Alexander Macdonald [q. v.], was the active spirit. MacNab was a martyr to the gout, and when he went to England in 1857, in search of rest and change of air, Macdonald succeeded him, contrary to MacNab's wish. MacNab settled near Brighton, Sussex, where his health improved. An old-fashioned tory in English politics, he contested unsuccessfully the representation of Brighton in the English House of Commons, and was created a baronet by Lord Derby 5 Feb. 1858. In 1860 he returned to Hamilton, was elected member by a majority of twenty-six votes, and became partly reconciled with Macdonald. While in England he had been consulted by the government on colonial defences, and was made honorary colonel in the British army and one of the militia aides-de-camp to the queen, and was appointed to command a Canadian military district. He accompanied the Prince of Wales during his visit to Canada in 1861. At the opening of the parliamentary session of 1862 MacNab was chosen speaker for a third time. His old complaint had returned, and at the close of the session he was scarcely able to reach his home at Toronto, where he died six weeks after, 8 Aug. 1862, when the baronetcy became extinct. All his life MacNab had been a member of the church of England, but on his death his sister-in-law, who had been attending him, announced that he died in the Roman catholic faith, and he was buried as a Roman catholic. Public opinion was greatly excited on the subject. Many of MacNab's old friends and colleagues refused to attend his funeral, and a violent controversy followed in the colonial press.

MacNab married, first, 6 May 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Daniel Brooke of Toronto (she died in 1825); se-

condly, 30 Sept. 1831, Mary, eldest daughter of John Stuart, sheriff of Johnstown district, Upper Canada (she died in 1845). MacNab had four daughters, two by each wife. The elder daughter by his second wife is now Countess of Albemarle.

[Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1864, under 'MacNab' (extinct); biography, with vignette portrait, in Appleton's Encycl. Amer. Biog.; Army Lists. For particulars of MacNab's services in the rebellion of 1837–8, see Annual Registers under dates, and Sir F. B. Head's Emigrant.] H. M. C.

MACNAB, HENRY GRAY or GREY (1761–1823), publicist, was of Scottish extraction, but was born in England in 1761. He seems to have been connected with the Glasgow University, though he held no professorship, and was the friend and disciple of Thomas Reid [q. v.] Visiting France on the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, he was detained on the resumption of hostilities, and settled at Montpellier to continue his medical studies. On the restoration of peace he remained in France, but interested himself in education in England, adopting some of Robert Owen's ideas, and he corresponded with the Duke of Kent, at whose solicitation he prepared an educational scheme which he intended to put in practice by opening a school in London; but before his arrangements were matured he died in Paris, 3 Feb. 1823, leaving an only child, a daughter. He was buried at Père la Chaise.

MacNab published: 1. 'A Plan of Reform in English Schools,' Glasgow, 1786. 2. 'Letters on the Coal Duty and Coal Supply,' London, 1793 and 1801. 3. 'Analysis and Analogy in Education,' Paris, 1818. 4. 'New Views of Mr. Owen impartially examined,' London, 1819. 5. 'Observations on the State of the World,' London, 1820. He left incomplete a pamphlet on premature burial.

[Revue Encyclopédique, Paris, 1823; Biog. Univ.; Gent. Mag. 1823, i. 378; Alger's Englishmen in French Revolution, London, 1889.] J. G. A.

McNAB, WILLIAM RAMSAY, M.D. (1844–1889), botanist, born in 1844, was the only son of James McNab (1810–1878), who from 1849 to the time of his death was curator of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, a post which his father (William McNab) had previously held since 1810. McNab, after acting as assistant to Professor John Hutton Balfour [q. v.] at Edinburgh, and studying in Germany, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1866. He began medical practice in 1867, but was appointed in 1870 to the professorship of natural history in the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and in the following year he was the first to introduce to British students the facts and methods of Sachs. In March 1872 he was appointed to the chair of botany in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, which he held till his death from heart disease, on 3 Dec. 1889. Besides other appointments Dr. McNab was scientific superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin, and at the time of his death was Swiney lecturer on geology at the British Museum. His style as a lecturer was precise, lucid, and simple. He was the author of numerous communications to various societies on all branches of botany. His more important papers were on 'Experiments on the Movement of Water in Plants' ('Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy,' vol. xxxv.); 'On the Development of the Flowers of *Welwitschia mirabilis*' ('Transactions of the Linnean Society,' vol. xxviii.); 'Revision of the Species of Abies' ('Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,' ii. 11). He was also the author of two botanical class-books, 'Outlines of Morphology and Physiology,' and 'Outlines of Classification' (Longman's 'London Science Series,' 1878).

[Obituary notice in Nature, 19 Dec. 1889, xli. 159; personal knowledge.] A. C. H.

MacNAGHTEN or MACNAUGHTON, JOHN (*d.* 1761), criminal, was son of a gentleman seated at Benvarden, near Ballymoney, co. Antrim. The father died when his son was about six, leaving him an estate worth 500*l.* a year. He was educated at Dublin University, but does not appear to have graduated. At college his handsome figure and insinuating address attracted the notice of Sir Clotworthy Skeffington, fourth viscount Massereene, who introduced him to the best society. His passion for gaming soon involved him in debt, but he retrieved his fortune by marrying the sister of Lord Massereene's second wife, a daughter of Henry Eyre of Rowtor, Derbyshire, whose friends made him take an oath that he would play no more. About two years later, however, he returned to the gaming-table with more disastrous results than before. An attempt to arrest him for debt so alarmed his wife, who was lying-in, that she died soon afterwards. Reduced to distress, he obtained through Massereene's good offices the place of collector of the king's duty in Coleraine, co. Londonderry, worth about 200*l.* a year. He gambled away more than 800*l.* of the king's money, and in consequence lost his collectorship, and his estate was sequestered.

At this crisis Andrew Knox of Prehen, Londonderry, M.P. for Donegal, who had known Macnaughton from a child, invited him to his house, and he at once paid his ad-

dresses to Knox's only daughter, Mary Anne, a girl of fifteen, who was entitled to a fortune of 5,000*l.* Miss Knox favoured his suit, but her father opposed it. Macnaughton, however, told Miss Knox that her father had secretly consented to their marriage; then persuaded her to read over the marriage service with him in the presence of a youth named Hamilton, and finally claimed Miss Knox as his wife by law in virtue of the supposed contract between them. He followed her to Sligo, but was there challenged by a friend of the Knox family, and being wounded was obliged to take refuge in his uncle's house at Londonderry. Meanwhile, the prerogative court of Armagh set aside the pretended contract, and 500*l.* damages were awarded to Knox.

Macnaughton, to avoid a writ sued out against him for these damages, withdrew to England. But in August 1761 he returned to Ireland, visited Enniskillen, and learning that Miss Knox with her mother and aunt were drinking the waters at Swanlinbar, a village ten miles from Enniskillen, he hired a lodging there, disguised as a common sailor. His movements excited suspicion, and Miss Knox and her friends were placed under the protection of Lord Mountflorence at Florence Court, co. Fermanagh. Macnaughton, after vainly soliciting an interview there with Miss Knox, planned an attack on Knox and his family on their way to Dublin for the parliamentary session. On 10 Nov. he, with accomplices, attacked Knox's coach at a sequestered spot by Cloughhean, and, meeting with a determined resistance, shot Miss Knox with fatal effect. Macnaughton, who was himself badly wounded, rode off, but was captured in a hayloft by two of Sir James Caldwell's light horse, and lodged in Lifford gaol. At his trial on 11 Dec. he was brought into court on a bed dressed in a 'white flannel waistcoat with black buttons, a parti-coloured woollen nightcap, and a crape about his shoulders.' He declared he had no intention of killing anybody, but that, feeling himself wounded, he no longer knew what he did. He strove to save the life of an accomplice Dunlap, who was tried with him, alleging that the man was his own tenant and had acted under his influence. His eloquence and resigned bearing are said to have 'drawn tears from the eyes of many,' but he was sentenced to be hanged at Strabane on 15 Dec. 1761.

The populace imagined that Macnaughton had only tried to seize a wife wrongfully detained from him, and in consequence of a general refusal to take part in the work, the gallows was built by an uncle and some friends of Miss Knox. Macnaughton behaved with the utmost coolness at his execution. The rope broke three times—an accident that entitled him to his liberty, but he bade the sheriff proceed. He and Dunlap were buried in the same grave behind the church of Strabane, co. Tyrone.

[Gent. Mag. 1761, p. 603*; Scots Mag. 1761, p. 698.] G. G.

MACNAGHTEN, Sir WILLIAM HAY (1793–1841), diplomatist, born in August 1793, was second son of Sir Francis Macnaghten (1763–1843) of Dundarave, Bushmills, co. Antrim, by his wife Letitia, eldest daughter of Sir William Dunkin of Clogher. The father was knighted on becoming a judge of the supreme court of judicature at Madras in 1809, and was transferred to the supreme court of Bengal in 1815. He assumed the additional surname of Workman in 1823, retired from the bench in 1825, and was created a baronet 16 July 1836. In 1832 he succeeded to the chieftainship of the Clan Macnaghten and the patrimonial estate of Beardiville, on the death of his brother, Edmund Alexander Macnaghten. After being educated at Charterhouse, William received a cadetship in the East India Company's service, and came to India in September 1809. For some time he served in the bodyguard of the governor of Madras, and was a member of his household. He devoted himself zealously to the study of Hindustani, for which he gained a prize of five hundred pagodas in May 1811, and of Persian, the language then most in request in the political department, for which he gained a similar prize two years later. He also acquired the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Marathi tongues. From June 1811 to the summer of 1812 he served as a cornet in the 4th cavalry at Hyderabad, and was initiated by Henry Russell, the resident, into the diplomacy of the nizam's court. In 1812 he joined Lord William Bentinck's institution, and pursued the study of mathematics. He was also employed on survey duty, and in 1813 he joined the escort of Mr. Cole, resident of Mysore, and acted as Cole's political assistant.

Macnaghten was appointed to the civil service of Bengal in 1814, and arrived at Calcutta in October, bearing the highest commendations from Madras. There he continued his oriental studies for some time at the college of Fort William, and gained the highest attainable distinction in every eastern language taught there. He was appointed in May 1816 assistant to the registrar in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the court of appeal for the presidency of Bengal. Next he officiated as joint magistrate of Malda,

in November 1818, and as judge and magistrate of Shahabad in February 1820. In January 1822 he became deputy-registrar of the Sudder court, and having at his own request been examined in Hindu and Mohammedan law, and having proved his proficiency in both, he was appointed registrar of the Sudder Dewanny, a post that he held for nearly nine years. During this time he published at Calcutta his 'Principles and Precedents in Mohammedan Law,' in 1825, which reached a third edition in 1864; his 'Reports of Cases in the Court of Nizamut Adawlut,' in 1827; his 'Principles and Precedents of Hindu Law,' in 1829, which was republished in 1865; and, beginning with 1827, 'Reports of Cases in the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut,' all legal works of high value.

His political career began towards the close of 1830, when he accompanied Lord William Bentinck as secretary during his tour in the upper and western provinces of India. This tour lasted until the beginning of 1833, and at the meeting of the governor-general with Runjeet Singh, maharajah of Lahore, at Roopur, he gained his earliest practical insight into the diplomacy of the then north-western frontier of India. Returning to Calcutta, he was appointed to take charge of the secret and political departments of the government secretariat, and held that post for four years, until the end of Lord Auckland's first year of office [see Eden, George].

In October 1837 he quitted Calcutta for the last time, to accompany Lord Auckland during his tour of the north-west provinces, and was thenceforth one of Lord Auckland's most trusted advisers. He largely determined the policy of intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan, which was to effect the deposition of Dost Mahomed and the restoration of Shah Soojah to the throne of Cabul. He was well fitted both for secretarial and diplomatic work. 'With a profound knowledge of oriental languages and oriental customs,' says Kaye, 'he combined an extensive acquaintance with all the practical details of government, and was scarcely more distinguished as an erudite scholar than as an expert secretary.' Accordingly, Lord Auckland despatched him to Lahore to gain the goodwill of Runjeet Singh, and ultimately he was directed in May 1838 to sound him as to joining in an Afghan expedition. He had an interview with the maharajah at Adeenanuggur on 31 May, was received in full durbar on 3 June, and on 26 June succeeded in obtaining the execution of the tripartite treaty between the governor-general, Runjeet Singh, and Shah Soojah, 26 June 1838. By this treaty the British government was not pledged to send a single soldier beyond the frontier, but only to provide European officers to discipline and command an independent army of the shah. From Lahore he visited Shah Soojah at Loodiana on 13 July, and, after securing the shah's assent to the treaty, returned to Lord Auckland at Simla. The governor-general's policy soon expanded, and it was decided to despatch not European officers only, but a large force of troops, and to make the expedition practically a British one, reducing the shah to the position of a puppet in English hands. With this policy Macnaghten was thoroughly identified. He assisted in the preparation of Lord Auckland's manifesto of 1 Oct. 1838, signed it in his secretarial capacity, and was gazetted envoy and minister at the Afghan court of Soojah-ool-Moolk.

On 10 Dec. the army of Bengal, which was to co-operate with the Bombay force, moved forward from Ferozepore, and was joined by the new envoy at Shikarpore. In spite of the news that the Persians had raised the siege of Herat, it was decided to send the expedition forward into Afghanistan, though reduced in numbers. Macnaghten's task was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty. Shah Soojah, personally disliked by the Afghan tribes, was doubly unpopular on account of the support of British arms. He was himself of untrustworthy character, and was galled by the restrictions placed on his liberty of action by his British allies. The geography and resources of Afghanistan, and the temper and views of its people, were alike almost unknown in India. To add to Macnaghten's difficulties, the military and diplomatic arrangements were entrusted to different hands, and he soon found himself in almost open collision with the military authorities. Macnaghten, like the shah, was anxious to press on with all speed to Candahar, but had no authority over the military commanders, Sir John Keane [q. v.], and Sir Willoughby Cotton [q. v.] According to the governor-general's directions, the new ameer was to accompany the main body of the invading army, and Macnaghten accordingly sent to Cotton, when he was at length ready to advance on Afghanistan, a message requiring him to provide a thousand camels for the conveyance of the shah and his suite. Cotton thereupon accused Macnaghten of wishing to interfere in the command of the army, and a stormy interview took place between them on 20 Feb. 1839. This friction lasted until the expedition reached Candahar on 25 April. With the success of the enterprise Macnaghten's prestige and popularity with the force increased. His success was, however, more specious than real, for by the excessive

employment of bribes and pecuniary allowances to native chiefs to buy their support for the new ameer, he intolerably burdened the Indian treasury, and also prepared for the outbreak, which eventually occurred, when it became necessary to reduce the amount of the allowances. At the moment Macnaghten organised a local corps of mountaineers to keep open the passes, by which the expedition communicated with its distant base on the Indus; but this placed the commissariat and supplies of the force at the mercy of faithless and rapacious tribesmen. When the shah entered Candahar, Macnaghten reported that he was received with enthusiasm. Although the statement was completely falsified by subsequent events, its sincerity need not be questioned. Macnaghten was incurably optimistic; and, pledged as he was to the policy of intervention in Afghanistan, he took an unduly hopeful view alike of Shah Soojah's character and of the attitude of his people towards him. He continued to deal successfully with the difficulties occasioned by the perfidy of the khan of Khelat, the surrender of the family of Dost Mahomed, the despatch of a Russian force to Khiva, and the detention of Colonel Stoddart at Bokhara. Unfortunately Indian experience and precedents afforded little guidance in Afghanistan. Even Macnaghten soon realised that Shah Soojah alone would never govern his Afghan subjects, and that the occupation of Cabul and Candahar by British troops must continue for an indefinite period. The difficulty of keeping a puppet-prince on the throne by British arms, while at the same time investing him with the appearance of independence, and allaying the jealousy of his subjects, only increased as the months of 1840 went on. Macnaghten was forced to witness much cruelty and misgovernment, which the treaty with the shah forbade him to suppress, as being matters within the internal government of Afghanistan, although he felt that the presence of the British troops in the country made us morally responsible. Soon the influence of the chiefs was thrown into the scale against him. Dost Mahomed escaped from Bokhara, and the whole country from Cabul to the Oxus rose in his support. The shah's new levies deserted to the deposed ameer, and though the Dost was defeated on 17 Sept. at Bamian, Shah Soojah's own forces had vanished. Suddenly on 3 Nov. the situation seemed to improve, when Dost Mahomed gave himself up to Macnaghten in person. All through the early part of 1841 the envoy was occupied with reorganising the administration of Afghanistan, and in spite of many signs of uneasiness he believed that all was quiet throughout the length and breadth of the land, and disregarded Sir Alexander Burnes's warnings and Pottinger's unfavourable reports from Kohistan and the Nijrow country.

Macnaghten had been created a baronet 18 Jan. 1840. In September following he was appointed a provisional member of the council of India. In September 1841 he was nominated governor of Bombay, and he determined to assume his new office in November. On 25 Sept. he protested energetically against an evacuation of Afghanistan. Some months earlier he had made requisitions for further troops from India, but he now admitted the necessity of relieving the enormous strain, which the cost—about 1,250,000*l.* per annum—of the occupation and the subsidies to the Afghan chiefs was putting on the finances of India. Since the troops could not be withdrawn the stipends were reduced. Disaffection, always smouldering, was at once fanned into a flame. The Kohistanees and the Nijrowees assumed a threatening attitude; the Eastern Ghilzyes began to plunder the caravans in the Khyber pass and to cut the communications of the expedition with India. Still on the surface all seemed quiet, and on 1 Nov. Burnes waited on him with congratulations upon the state of profound peace in which he was leaving the country. At that moment the Afghan chiefs were arranging for rebellion. 'The immediate cause of the outbreak,' as a memorandum of Macnaghten's records, 'was a seditious letter addressed by Abdoolah Khan to several chiefs of influence at Cabul, stating that it was the design of the envoy to seize and send them all to London.'

A street riot on 2 Nov. heralded the outbreak, and Sir Alexander Burnes [q. v.], who lived in the city, was murdered. The English force at Cabul, under the command of an incapable general, William George Keith Elphinstone [q. v.], had been reduced by the despatch of troops to deal with disturbances in the Nijrow country and in Kohistan, and it was cantoned in an exposed situation. Macnaghten called upon Elphinstone for immediate action, but nothing was done. The riot of the 2nd, which half a dozen companies of sepoys could have quelled in an hour, had developed into a national uprising by the 4th, when the British army had become a disorganised and helpless crowd. Provisions ran short; those in command thought of retreat, and the possibility of successful defence diminished daily. When the Barukzye chief, Osman Khan, sent in an offer to treat on 24 Nov., Macnaghten entertained it in principle, but rejected the terms offered. On 8 Dec. he invited the opinion of the military commanders upon the feasibility of further resistance, and re-

ceived a reply in the negative signed by Elphinstone and subordinate officers. On the 11th he met the rebel chiefs in a conference on the plain in the direction of Seeah Sung, and after some debate accepted their terms; namely, the complete but unmolested evacuation of Afghanistan by the British troops, never to return unless summoned by the Afghan people; the restoration of Dost Mahomed; and leave to Shah Soojah to return to India or to reside at Cabul as he pleased. The chiefs bound themselves to facilitate the evacuation by furnishing a supply of provisions. The envoy designedly manifested great confidence in their good faith; he had attended this hazardous conference almost unattended, and placed Captain Trevor in their hands as a hostage. From the first, however, they violated their obligations; they refused to supply provisions, and frequently molested the troops. Macnaghten endeavoured, by negotiations with the Ghilzais and Kuzzilbashes, which were somewhat inconsistent with this treaty, to procure supplies, but, conformably with its terms, the Bala Hissar was finally evacuated and Ghuzni was given up. The chiefs thereupon increased their demands, and on 20 Dec. they demanded that Brigadier-general Shelton should be given up to them as a hostage, and that the British guns and ammunition should be surrendered. Worn out with fatigue and anxiety, convinced of the faithlessness of the chiefs, and driven to resort to almost any expedient, Macnaghten now listened to overtures, which he was not justified in entertaining, and which were themselves a trap designed by the Dost's son, Mahomed Akbar Khan, to show that the British were incapable of keeping faith with the Afghans. Akbar sent on the 22nd a message by Captain Skinner, who was then in his hands, offering to play into the hands of the British and to outwit the combination of Barukzye chiefs. Mahomed Khan's fort and the Bala Hissar were to be occupied by British troops, at any rate until the summer; Shah Soojah was to be maintained on the throne, and Akbar Khan was to be his vizier. These terms, inconsistent as they were with his obligations to the rebel Khans, the envoy unhappily accepted, and signed an assent to them in Persian. An offer made at the same time by Mahomed Sudeeq, who accompanied Skinner, to procure the assassination of Ameenoollah Khan, one of the rebels, for a price, was refused. In token of his goodwill Macnaghten sent to Akbar a handsome pair of pistols.

Next day the plot was carried out. Akbar had undertaken with the other chiefs to prove Macnaghten's want of faith to them and to take him prisoner. He had the proof of the one in his hands. It was determined to effect the seizure at an interview to take place at noon of the 23rd on the Seeah Sung plain. Knowing his peril, and in spite of warning, Macnaghten went out to the place of meeting with Captains Trevor, Mackenzie, and George St. Patrick Lawrence [q. v.], but otherwise almost unattended. After a short discussion they were seized, and with difficulty were saved by the Khans from being torn to pieces by their followers. Trevor was killed on the way to the city, Lawrence and Mackenzie were carried thither as prisoners, Macnaghten was thrown to the ground, and Akbar, fearing a rescue from the cantonments, and disappointed of securing his person as a hostage according to his promise to his confederates, shot him in a sudden fit of fury with the very weapon which the envoy had presented to him the day before. The body was at once hacked to pieces by the fanatical Ghazis, the head was carried through the streets of Cabul, and fragments of the limbs were exposed in the Char Chouk, the principal bazaar. The massacre of the British army in its retreat through the Khyber Pass followed [see Brydon, William]. Macnaghten's remains were removed by the second Afghan expedition under Sir George Pollock in the autumn of 1842, and were buried at Calcutta, where there is a monument to his memory.

There has been much controversy about Macnaghten's conduct in the negotiation with Akbar Khan and his fitness for the conduct of the British relations with Afghanistan, but there is no doubt of his personal high character and his brilliant attainments. He was a most accomplished orientalist, and possessed an almost unique knowledge of the habits and modes of thought of the various native races of India, and almost to the end he maintained his interest in oriental scholarship. So late as 1838 he edited an edition of the 'Thousand and One Nights,' and in the following year 'Alif Laila.' He was an admirable secretary, unwearying and facile, a fluent writer of despatches, and an assiduous official. The defect of his character was that he was too impulsive, too optimistic, and too self-confident, and thus was unable, in spite of warnings, to perceive the patent facts of his position in Afghanistan. His courage and steadfastness during the last seven weeks of his life are beyond praise; and if his acceptance of Mahomed Akbar's offer must be censured, it is to be recollected that he was worn out with weeks of harassing anxiety, and surrounded by almost helpless colleagues; that he thought the Barukzye chiefs utterly

untrustworthy—as in fact they were; that there was no time to be lost in seizing any opportunity that offered of saving the troops, the women and the children, then besieged in the cantonments. His statesmanship has been judged solely by his Afghan policy, which undoubtedly was a failure, and by his reports of the state of Afghanistan in 1840 and 1841, which events signally falsified; but it must be remembered that in his Afghan policy he was supported by Lord Auckland; and that the verdict passed on his conduct as envoy is largely based on the strictures of Sir Alexander Burnes, who could not in the circumstances be an altogether unprejudiced critic. The task which was set him, that of governing the Afghan people without direct authority over them, and of preserving the seeming independence of Shah Soojah, while leaving him only a power for mischief, was in itself a hopeless one. Macnaghten married in 1823 the widow of Colonel M'Clintock. There is a portrait of him in Atkinson's 'Views in Afghanistan.'

[See Calcutta Review, ii. 209; Kaye's War in Afghanistan; Afghan Papers, 1838; Vincent Eyre's Cabul; Gleig's Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan; Prinsep's General Register of East India Company's Servants, 1844; Lives of Sir H. Lawrence and of George Lawrence; cf. Calcutta Review, vols. vii. and xv. The disasters which overtook the British force in Afghanistan under Macnaghten form the subject of James Grant's novel, Only an Ensign.] J. A. H.

McNAIR, WILLIAM WATTS (1849–1889), traveller, was born 13 Sept. 1849. He joined the Indian survey department 1 Sept. 1867. His first twelve years of service were passed with the Rajputana and Mysore topographical parties, and under Majors Strahan and Thullier he learned surveying thoroughly. In the autumn of 1879 he was selected to accompany the Khyber column of the Afghan field force, and was present during the fighting before Cabul and the defence of Sharpur in 1879–80. While in Afghanistan he made valuable maps, exploring the Lughman Valley and the route to Kafristan; and he was the first officer to traverse by the same valley the route from Cabul to Jalalabad. South of Cabul he penetrated to the Logar and Wardak valleys. After the war he was engaged in the Kohat survey under Major Holdich, tracing the frontier line from Kohat to Bannu, and, across the border, surveying part of the valley of the Tochi, and mapping some of the Khost district. He was soon transferred to one of the Beluchistan parties, and passed the remainder of life in surveying in that district; his main work was to carry a series of triangles from the Indus at Dehra Gazi Khan, near the thirtieth parallel, to Quetta. In 1883, hearing that a native explorer was about to visit Kafristan, he volunteered to accompany him disguised as a hakim, or native doctor. He obtained a year's leave, and the party crossed the frontier 13 April. They passed through the Dir country, and came by the Kotal Pass, at an elevation of 10,450 feet, to Ashreth, and thence to Chitral. He had intended to go northwards, by the Hindu Kush valleys, but after reaching the Dora Pass, and making observations in the Chitral district, he was compelled to return, owing to his identity having been disclosed by a native, Kafristan being very strictly secluded from Europeans. On his return he was officially reprimanded by the viceroy for crossing the frontier without permission. He read an account of his expedition before the Royal Geographical Society in London on 10 Dec. 1883, and was awarded the Murchison grant. He continued his survey work, but was in 1889 attacked by fever at Quetta, and moved to Mussooree, where he died 13 Aug. 1889.

[Memoir by J. E. Howard; Proc. Royal Geogr. Soc. 1884 p. 1, 1889 pp. 612, 684.] W. A. J. A.

MACNALLY, LEONARD (1752–1820), playwright and political informer, son of Leonard MacNally, merchant, of Dublin, was born at Dublin in 1752. His father died in 1756, and his education was neglected, though he resided long enough at Bordeaux to acquire a conversational knowledge of French. In 1771 he opened a small grocery shop in St. Mary's Lane, Capel Street, Dublin, but was called to the Irish bar in 1776, and to the English bar at the Middle Temple on 30 May 1783. He was in London during the Gordon riots (June 1780), and at the risk of his life rescued Dr. Thurlow, brother of the lord chancellor, who was suspected of an inclination to popery, from the violence of the mob. For some years he maintained himself by editing the 'Public Ledger' and writing for the stage (see bibliography infra). In 1782 he published a political pamphlet entitled 'The Claims of Ireland and the Resolutions of the Volunteers vindicated,' London, 8vo, in which he sought to throw the ægis of whig principles over the Irish revolutionaries. Subsequently he removed to Dublin, where in 1792 he was counsel for Napper Tandy in his action for false imprisonment against Lord Westmorland. An original member of the Society of United Irishmen he published rebellious verses in their organ, the 'Northern Star' (10 Nov. 1792), and fought a duel with Sir Jonah Barrington to

vindicate their honour. From 1794, however, if not an earlier date, he played a double game, to all appearance hand in glove with the revolutionaries, while he secretly betrayed them to the government. His house in Dublin was one of their principal rendezvous. There he hospitably entertained them at the public expense and duly reported their conversation to the chief secretary. He was paid at first by irregular remittances, but from 1800 until his death was in receipt of a pension of 300*l.* from the secret service fund. One of his first services concerned Parson Jackson, whose legal adviser and executor he became, and whose will and other papers he placed in Lord Camden's hands [see JACKSON, WILLIAM, 1737?–1795]. Early in 1797 he pointed to Lord Edward Fitzgerald as one of the most active and determined of the conspirators. It appears to have been his regular practice when taking a brief for the defence in a government prosecution to disclose its contents to the crown lawyers. After this fashion he defended the more eminent of the 'defenders' in 1795–6 and the men of '98 and 1803. This difficult and dangerous part he played with extraordinary address and complete success. His eloquence on behalf of Patrick Finney in 1798 moved Curran to tears and a handsome compliment. Emmet, whom in 1803 he sold for 200*l.*, he nobly defended in court, visited him in gaol on the morning of his execution, and comforted him with the pious reflection that he would soon meet his mother in heaven. He was one of the first and most fervid of the agitators for repeal of the union, and zealously defended two of the delegates arrested under the Convention Act in November 1811. He retained the confidence of Curran to the last, nor was his treachery discovered till after his death, which occurred on 13 Feb. 1820. His very death was ambiguous. He had lived as a protestant, but in his last moments he sent for a Roman catholic priest, confessed, and received absolution. He was buried in Donnybrook graveyard. In person MacNally was under the middle height, and went lame from a wound received in a duel; he had also lost one of his thumbs in another encounter; his features were handsome and his eyes dark and sparkling. He had good natural abilities, wrote a clear, nervous, and chaste English style, and though no great lawyer was an astute and eloquent advocate and a powerful cross-examiner. His dramatic work evinces a certain faculty for sprightly dialogue and smooth versification. His song in praise of Clorinda in 'Robin Hood' was much admired by Moore; another, 'Sweet Lass of Richmond Hill' [see LENNOX, CHARLES, second DUKE OF RICHMOND], was written in honour of the lady who afterwards (16 Jan. 1787) became his first wife, Frances, daughter of William l'Anson or Janson, a wealthy attorney, of Bedford Row, London, and Hill House, Richmond, Yorkshire. She died in 1795, and in 1800 he married Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Robert Edgeworth. By his first wife he had a son, who died in 1869; another son died in 1817.

Of MacNally's dramatic pieces, some of which were acted at Covent Garden, the following have been printed: 'The Apotheosis of Punch: a Satirical Masque,' London, 1779, 8vo; 'Retaliation,' a farce in two acts, London, 1782, 8vo; 'Tristram Shandy: a Sentimental Shandean Bagatelle in Two Acts,' London, 1783, 8vo; 'Robin Hood, or Sherwood Forest,' a comic opera, London, 1784, 1787, and 1789; 'Fashionable Levities,' a comedy in five acts, London, 1785, 8vo; 'Richard Cœur de Lion: an Historical Romance from the French of M. Sedaine,' London, 1786, 8vo; 'Critic upon Critic: a Dramatic Medley,' London, 1792, 8vo; 'Cottage Festival: an Opera,' London, 1796, 8vo. The following were performed but not printed: 'The Ruling Passion,' a comic opera, 1779; 'Prelude for Covent Garden,' 1782; 'Coalition,' a musical farce, 1783; 'April Fool,' a farce, 1786.

MacNally also published: 'Sentimental Excursions to Windsor,' 'Abstract of Acts passed in Parliament,' 1786, and two legal treatises, viz.: 'Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown, illustrated from Printed and Manuscript Trials and Cases,' Dublin, 1802, 8vo, and 'The Justice of the Peace for Ireland,' 2nd edit. Dublin, 8vo, 1812, an exceedingly inaccurate work, which reached a second edition, Dublin, 1820, 4 vols. 8vo.

[Middle Temple Register; Wilson's Dublin Directory; St. George's, Hanover Square, Marr. Reg. (Harl. Soc.) 1778; Madden's United Irishmen, 1858, ii. 569; Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt, chap. xiv.; Sir Jonah Barrington's Personal Sketches of his own Times, ed. Townsend Young, i. 297; Cornwallis Corresp. ed. Ross, iii. 320; Notes and Queries, 2nd ser. viii. 281, 341, ix. 392, 5th ser. xi. 52; Howell's State Trials, vols. xxv–viii.; Phillips's Curran and his Contemporaries, pp. 374–7; O'Keeffe's Recollections, 1826, i. 44; Gent. Mag. 1795 pt. ii. p. 880, 1800 pt. i. p. 484, 1817 pt. ii. p. 636; Moore's Journ. ed. Lord John Russell, vii. 75; Swift's Works, ed. Sir W. Scott, x. 573, 579; Baker's Biog. Dram.; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biog.; O'Donoghue's Poets of Ireland; and art. GARRICK, DAVID.] J. M. R.

MACNAMARA, JAMES (1768–1826), rear-admiral, born in 1768, entered the navy in 1782 on board the Gibraltar of 80 guns,

bearing the broad pennant of Sir Richard Bickerton [q. v.] In the Gibraltar he went out to the East Indies, where he was taken by Sir Edward Hughes [q. v.] into the Superb, his flagship, in which he was present at the action off Cuddalore, 20 June 1783. He afterwards served in the Europa flagship at Jamaica, and was promoted to be lieutenant on 1 Dec. 1788. In 1790 he was in the Excellent with Captain Gell, and afterwards in the Victory, on board which Lord Hood hoisted his flag. He was again with Hood in the Victory in 1793, and on 22 Oct. was promoted by him to be commander. He was shortly afterwards appointed acting captain of the Bombay Castle; from her he exchanged into the Southampton frigate, which he commanded during 1795–6, for the most part under the immediate orders of Nelson, in the Gulf of Genoa. His post rank was confirmed to 6 Oct. 1795. In the battle of Cape St. Vincent, 14 Feb. 1797, the Southampton was the repeating frigate of the centre of the line. A few months later she returned to England and was paid off. Macnamara was then appointed to the Cerberus on the coast of Ireland, later on in the Bay of Biscay, and afterwards in the West Indies, everywhere maintaining his character as a gallant and successful cruiser. After the peace of Amiens the Cerberus was for some time employed on the coast of San Domingo, and was paid off in February 1803.

On 6 April 1803 Macnamara fought a duel at Chalk Farm with a Colonel Montgomery. The quarrel arose out of an accidental encounter between the two men's dogs in Hyde Park the same morning. Both parties were wounded, Montgomery mortally; and the coroner's inquest bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, Macnamara was arrested, and was tried at the Old Bailey on 22 April. His defence was that the provocation and insult came from Montgomery. He called many naval officers, including Hood, Nelson, Hotham, Hyde Parker, and Troubridge, as witnesses to his being 'an honourable, good-humoured, pleasant, lively companion, exactly the reverse of a quarrelsome man.' The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

On the renewal of the war Macnamara was appointed to the Dictator, which he commanded in the North Sea for two years. He afterwards commanded the Edgar in the Baltic, and in the Great Belt with Sir Richard Goodwin Keats [q. v.] in 1808. In the following year he was appointed to the Berwick, again for service in the North Sea and on the north coast of France. On 24 March 1811 he chased and, in concert with a small squadron of cruising frigates [cf. Loring, Sir John Wentworth], drove on shore and destroyed the French frigate Amazone, near Cape Barfleur. He was promoted to be rear-admiral on 4 June 1814, but had no further service. He died on 15 Jan. 1826. He married, in January 1818, Henrietta, daughter of Henry King of Askham Hall, Westmoreland, and widow of Colonel the Hon. George Carleton, killed at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1814 (Foster, *Peerage*, s.n. 'Dorchester').

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. ii. (vol. i.) 685; Nicolas's Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson, freq. (see Index at end of vol. vii., where, however, he is confused with an older officer of the same name); James's Nav. Hist. (edit. of 1860), v. 211.] J. K. L.

McNAMARA, THOMAS (1808–1892), Irish catholic divine, was born near Slane, co. Meath, in 1808. He was educated at Navan Seminary and afterwards at Maynooth College, where he was ordained in 1833. In 1834 he and some associates established Castleknock College, in co. Dublin, and after affiliating the college in 1839 with the Congregation of the Mission, an order founded by St. Vincent de Paul, commenced to give missions throughout Ireland. McNamara took a great interest in the deaf and dumb, made a special study of the modes of educating them, and wrote pamphlets on the subject. In conjunction with others he founded the Catholic Institution for Deaf and Dumb Mutes at Cabra, near Dublin, in 1846. He was appointed superior of Castleknock College and visitor of the Irish Province of the Congregation of the Mission in 1864, and in 1868 was made rector of the Irish College in Paris, which post he filled for over twenty years, resigning it in 1889. He died at St. Joseph's, Blackrock, co. Dublin, on 8 March 1892, and was buried on the 11th in the cemetery at Castleknock.

McNamara was the author of the following works, which were written almost entirely for the catholic clergy: 1. 'Programmes of Sermons and Instructions,' Dublin, 1881, crown 8vo. 2. 'Sacred Rhetoric, or the Art of Rhetoric as applied to the Preaching of the Word of God,' Dublin, 1882, crown 8vo. 3. 'Enchiridion Clericorum: being a Rule of Life for Ecclesiastics,' Dublin, 1882, crown 8vo. 4. 'Allocutions, or Short Addresses on Liturgical Observations and Ritual Functions,' Dublin, 1884, crown 8vo. 5. 'Pax Vobis: being a Popular Exposition of the Seven Sacraments,' Dublin, 1886, crown 8vo.

[Freeman's Journal, 10 March 1892; Irish Daily Independent, 10 March 1892; College Chronicle (Castleknock), June 1892, pp. 5–6.] P. L. N.

MACNAUGHTON, JOHN (*d.* 1761), criminal. [See MACNAGHTEN.]

MACNEE, SIR DANIEL (1806–1882), portrait-painter, was born at Fintry, Stirlingshire, in 1806. His father, who was a farmer, died when he was only six months old, and he was then taken by his mother to Glasgow, where he was educated, and at the age of thirteen apprenticed for four years to John Knox, a landscape-painter of some local reputation. After the expiration of his apprenticeship he worked for a year as a lithographic draughtsman, and then went with his fellow-pupil, Horatio MacCulloch [q. v.], to Cumnock, Ayrshire, where he was engaged to paint the plane-wood snuff-boxes for which the town is celebrated. He and MacCulloch afterwards went to Edinburgh, where they were employed by William Home Lizars [q. v.], the engraver, in drawing and colouring plates for works on anatomy and natural history. Macnee remained with Lizars for several years, devoting his leisure time to drawing chalk portraits and studying from the antique in the Trustees' Academy. In 1830 he and twenty-three other associates of the Royal Institution were incorporated as academicians of the newly founded Royal Scottish Academy, and in 1832 he returned to Glasgow, where he soon established himself successfully as a portrait-painter. His early practice in this branch of art was to a great extent in crayons, in the use of which he displayed much skill, but his paintings in oils, especially of children, were not less happy. Besides portraits he sent to the early exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy simple subject pictures, often consisting only of a single figure, such as 'The Harvest Field,' 'The Peat Sledge,' 'Going to Market,' 'A Burn-side,' a 'Study in the Highlands,' and 'The Bracelet,' which is now in the National Gallery of Scotland. From 1825 he was an unfailing contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy, as well as to those of the Glasgow Fine Art Institute, and from 1840 to 1881 his works were also seen at the Royal Academy of Arts in London. In 1866 he succeeded John Graham-Gilbert as president of the now extinct West of Scotland Academy, but resigned in 1876, when on the death of Sir George Harvey he was elected president of the Royal Scottish Academy. He was knighted in 1877. He then removed to Edinburgh, where his rare social qualities gained him a wide circle of friends. He was a brilliant conversationalist, and as a teller of stories and racy Scottish anecdotes he had few equals.

One of his most successful portraits was that of Dr. Wardlaw, now in Elgin Place Church, Glasgow, to which a gold medal was awarded at the Paris International Exhibition of 1855. Among others may be mentioned those of Lord Brougham, full-length, in the Parliament House, Edinburgh; Robert, second viscount Melville, in the Archers' Hall, Edinburgh; Robert, eighth lord Belhaven, in the County Hall, Lanark; Lord Inglis; Dr. Baxter; Robert Macnish, author of the 'Philosophy of Sleep;' John Robert MacCulloch; and Andrew Ure, M.D., now in the South Kensington Museum. He painted also many portraits of his brother-artists, the best of which are those of James Francis Williams, Horatio MacCulloch (now in the National Gallery of Scotland), and Clarkson Stanfield, and although that of Sam Bough was not equally good, his portrait of Mrs. Bough was one of his best works. Macnee died at 6 Learmonth Terrace, Edinburgh, on 17 Jan. 1882, aged 75, and was interred in the Dean cemetery.

[Scotsman, 19 and 22 Jan. 1882; Academy, 28 Jan. 1882, by J. M. Gray; Armstrong's Scottish Painters, 1888, p. 46; Catalogue of the National Gallery of Scotland, 1883; Exhibition Catalogues of the Royal Scottish Academy, 1825–1881; Exhibition Catalogues of the Royal Academy, 1840–81.] R. E. G.

MCNEILE, HUGH (1795–1879), dean of Ripon, son of Alexander McNeile, sheriff of Antrim, was born at Ballycastle, co. Antrim, 15 July 1795. He entered Trinity College, Dublin, in 1810, graduated B.A. 1815, M.A. 1821, B.D. and D.D. 1847. At King's Inns, Dublin, and at Lincoln's Inn, London, he served his terms with a view of being called to the bar, but a severe illness which overtook him in Switzerland in 1816, when his life was saved by the prompt attention of Henry, afterwards Lord Brougham, turned his mind in another direction, and in 1820 he was ordained to the curacy of Stranorlar in Donegal. While preaching at Percy Chapel, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, London, he attracted the attention of Henry Drummond, M.P. [q. v.], who presented him to the rectory of Albury in Surrey in 1822. McNeile was at first inclined to accept the doctrines of Edward Irving, which Drummond had adopted, but very soon changed his views, and published three sermons on 'Miracles,' 1831–2, in which the tenets of the Irvingites were severely handled. He also printed in 1834 a volume of 'Letters to a Friend [Mr. Spencer Perceval] who has felt it his duty to secede from the Church of England.' While at Albury he frequently preached in London, chiefly at St. Clement Danes Church in the Strand, and his eloquence in-

variably attracted large congregations. In 1834 he was appointed perpetual curate of the district church of St. Jude, Liverpool, and in 1848 his congregation built for him St. Paul's Church, Prince's Park, Liverpool.

McNeile held strongly evangelical opinions, and strenuously opposed the church of Rome. His vigorous public utterances involved him in numerous quarrels and much newspaper warfare. He defeated the town council of Liverpool in a dispute about the management of the corporation school, and when a handsome subscription was presented to him in honour of his victory, he founded four scholarships with the money in the Liverpool Collegiate Institution and an exhibition at one of the universities. In 1845 the Archbishop of Canterbury conferred upon him a canonry in Chester Cathedral, and in July 1860 he became a canon residentiary. On 9 Sept. 1868 he was transferred to the deanery of Ripon. He resigned the deanery in October 1875, and retired to Bournemouth, where he died on 28 Jan. 1879.

In 1822 he married Anne, daughter of Archbishop Magee; she died 8 Oct. 1881, aged 79.

Besides very numerous anniversary and funeral sermons, addresses, lectures, letters, and speeches, McNeile printed: 1. 'Seventeen Sermons,' 1825; 2nd edit. 1828. 2. 'Three Sermons before the Judges at the Assizes,' 1827. 3. 'England's Protest is England's Shield, for the Battle is the Lord's,' 1829. 4. 'Popery Theological. Another Challenge. Reply to Rev. J. Sidden,' 1829. 5. 'Popular Lectures on the Prophecies relative to the Jewish Nation,' 1830. 6. 'Letters on National Education, addressed to the Town Council of Liverpool,' 1837. 7. 'Lectures on the Church of England,' 1840. 8. 'Lectures on the Sympathies, Sufferings, and Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ,' 1843; another edition, 1866. 9. 'The Church and the Churches, or the Church of God in Christ and the Churches of Christ Militant here on Earth,' 1846; 2nd edit. 1847; new edition, 2 vols. 1867. 10. 'Lectures on the Acquittal of the Seven Bishops,' 1847. 11. 'The Adoption and other Sermons preached in the Cathedral, Chester,' 1864. 12. 'Sermons on the Second Advent of Christ,' 1865. 13. 'Lectures on the Prophecies relative to the Jewish Nation,' 1866. 14. 'Letters on the Athanasian Creed,' 1873. 15. 'Scriptural Proportions, illustrated by the place which the Lord's Supper occupies in the New Testament,' 1873. Vol. i. of the 'Collected Works of Dean McNeile' appeared in 1877.

[Drawing Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages, 3rd ser. 1860, portrait xi.; Church of England Photograph Portrait Gallery, 1859, portrait 36; E. M. Roose's Ecclesiastica, 1842, pp. 420–4; Francis's Orators of the Age, 1847, pp. 406–15; Grant's Portraits of Public Characters, 1841, pp. 239–50; Evans's Lancashire Authors, 1850, pp. 182–9; Dix's Pulpit Portraits, 1854, pp. 228–55; Christian Cabinet Illustrated Almanac, 1860, p. 30; Illustr. London News, 1879, lxxiv. 105, with portrait; Graphic, 1879, xix. 241, with portrait; Times, 29, 30 Jan. 1879; Men of the Time, 1879, pp. 670–1; H. McNeile and Reformation Truth, with Biographical Sketch by C. Bullock, 1882.] G. C. B.

MCNEILL, DUNCAN, BARON COLONSAY and ORONSAY (1793–1874), Scottish judge, second, but eldest surviving son of John McNeill of Colonsay and Oronsay, Argyllshire, by his wife Hester, eldest daughter of Duncan McNeill of Dunmore, Argyllshire, was born in the island of Oronsay in August 1793. A portrait by Thomas Duncan of the father, an agriculturist of note and an improver of the breed of highland cattle, is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh. A brother, Sir John McNeill, diplomatist, is noticed separately. Duncan was educated at the universities of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, taking honours in mathematics and graduating M.D. at the former. He read law in Edinburgh in the chambers of Michael Linning, writer to the signet, and in 1816 became a member of the Scottish bar. He at first undertook criminal practice in the courts of justiciary, and he consequently was appointed an advocate-depute in 1820 and sheriff of Perthshire in 1824. In November 1834 he became solicitor-general for Scotland in Sir Robert Peel's first administration, quitting office in April 1835, and he again held this post when Peel returned to office, from September 1841 till October 1842, when he was promoted to be lord advocate, in succession to Sir William Rae. In this capacity he introduced the Scottish Poor Law Bill. He retired from office on the fall of Peel in July 1846. He had been elected dean of the Faculty of Advocates in 1843 and continued to be annually re-elected until he was raised to the bench. He was M.P. for Argyllshire from 1843 to 1851 and enjoyed a lucrative legal practice, especially in House of Lords appeals. In May 1851 he became an ordinary lord of session, assuming the title of Lord Colonsay and Oronsay. In 1852, when Lord-justice-general Boyle retired, he was appointed to succeed him as lord justice general and lord president of the court of session, and was sworn of the privy council. After holding that office with distinction for fourteen years, he retired in 1867 upon a pension, was raised to the peerage as Baron Colonsay and Oron-

say on 26 Feb., and took his share in the judicial business of the House of Lords. He was the first Scottish lawyer raised to the peerage for the purpose of being constituted a member of the court of ultimate appeal. His knowledge of Scottish, and even of English, law was extensive, and his mental powers commanding. The sole defect of his judgments, if it be one, is their modest brevity. He died unmarried at Pau on 31 Jan. 1874, and the title became extinct. A memorial to him was erected in October 1874 in the court hall at Inverary, and a portrait by Thomas Duncan in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, has been engraved. A bust by Sir John Steell is in the same collection.

[Law Journal, 7 Feb. and 7 Nov. 1874 ; Law Times, 7 Feb. 1874 ; Solicitors' Journal, 7 Feb. 1874; Times, 2 Feb. 1874.] J. A. H.

MACNEILL, HECTOR (1746–1818), Scottish poet, the son of James Macneill, a retired captain of the 42nd regiment, was born at Rosebank, near Roslin, Midlothian, 22 Oct. 1746. He passed his early youth in the neighbourhood of Loch Lomond, Stirlingshire, where his father tenanted a farm, and received his elementary education at Stirling grammar school, under the Dr. David Doig to whom he dedicated his 'Will and Jean.' In his fourteenth year he went to Bristol to a relative, a West Indian trader, who interested himself in him as his namesake, and sent him as a prospective sailor in a vessel going to St. Christopher's. Disliking the sea, Macneill lived a year with his relative's son in St. Christopher's, and afterwards served three years with a merchant in Guadaloupe, which he left in 1763 for Antigua. Having occupied, among other subordinate posts, that of assistant to the provost-marshal of Grenada for three years, he returned home about 1776, in consequence of the death of his mother and sister. Eighteen months later his father died, when he invested the small heritage he acquired in an annuity of 80*l*.

Circumstances soon constrained Macneill to find new employment, and he became in 1780 assistant secretary, first in Admiral Geary's flagship with the grand fleet; and secondly in the flagship of Sir Richard Bickerton [q. v.] in Indian waters, each engagement lasting three years. In an interval of peace he visited the caves of Cannara, Ambola, and Elephanta, and described them in vol. viii. of the 'Archæologia,' in 1787. His prospects in India being 'blasted by an unexpected change of administration at home' (author's note to 'Scottish Muse,' l. 117), he returned to Scotland and hoped to live by literature.

Settling for a time near Stirling, Macneill found literature unremunerative, and about 1786, receiving influential letters of introduction, he went to Jamaica, where he secured posts for two of his sons, but no satisfactory engagement for himself. Returning to Scotland, he spent several years with friends, chiefly with Major Spark, Viewforth House, Stirling, where he wrote some of his best songs and poems. He also contributed to the 'Scots Magazine,' of which for a short time, about 1790, he is said to have been editor. Troublesome health induced him in 1796 to revisit Jamaica, where his early friend, John Graham (memorialised in his 'Scottish Muse'), settled on him an annuity of 100*l*. Returning with restored health he settled in Edinburgh, where he became well-known and popular. He was a good conversationalist, somewhat acrid at times over changed customs, and strenuous in advising ambitious youths towards honest industry and against literature. He died in Edinburgh, 15 March 1818.

In his boyhood Macneill had attempted dramatic compositions in imitation of Gay. An address 'To Mrs. Pleydell, with a Pot of Honey,' 1779, makes tolerable fun over the Catholic Emancipation Bill. Interested in the Jamaica slave-trade—a legend making him a temporary 'slave-driver himself—Macneill published in 1788 a defensive pamphlet 'On the Treatment of the Negroes in Jamaica,' which he afterwards desired to suppress. His first characteristic poem, 'The Harp, a Legendary Tale,' appeared in 1789. Then came his ballad on drink, 'Scotland's Scaith, or the History of Will and Jean,' 1795, followed in 1796 by 'The Waes o' War, or the Upshot of the History of Will and Jean.' Prompted, perhaps, by Alexander Wilson's rough but forcible ballad, 'Watty and Meg,' Macneill has related in these two poems an eventful and pathetic history. Both pieces have passed through many editions. 'The Links o' Forth, or a Parting Peep at the Carse of Stirling,' 1796, is somewhat heavy. 'The Memoirs of Charles Macpherson, Esq.,' a thinly veiled autobiographical novel, appeared in 1800. In 1801 Macneill published his poetical works in two volumes, of which the second edition appeared in 1806, and the third, with portrait and plates by Stothard, in 1812. They were reprinted in one volume in 1856. 'The Pastoral or Lyric Muse of Scotland,' afterwards called 'The Scottish Muse,' appeared in 1809. Two anonymous poems, conceived in a stern Nestorian spirit, are 'Town Fashions, or Modern Manners delineated,' 1810, and 'Bygane Times and Late-come Changes,' 1812. A novel, 'The

Scottish Adventurers,' also belongs to 1812. Macneill is chiefly remembered by his 'Will and Jean,' and by such Scottish songs as 'My Boy Tammy,' 'I lo'ed ne'er a laddie but ane,' and 'Come under my Plaidie,' which have simplicity and sincerity of feeling, and graceful melody.

A portrait by John Henning is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

[Macneill's manuscript Autobiog., abridged in Blackwood's Mag. vol. iv.; Scots Mag. 1818, i. 396; Rogers's Modern Scottish Minstrel; Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen; Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 58, with portrait.] T. B.

McNEILL, Sir JOHN (1795–1883), diplomatist, born at Colonsay in 1795, was third of the six sons of John McNeill of Colonsay and his wife, Hester MacNeill of Dunmore, and brother of Duncan McNeill, lord Colonsay [q. v.] He studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. at the age of nineteen. On 6 Sept. 1816 he was appointed assistant-surgeon on the East India Company's Bombay establishment; became surgeon 1 May 1824; and retired from the medical service 4 June 1836. He was attached to the field force under Colonel East in Cutch and Okamundel in 1818–19; was afterwards deputy medical storekeeper at the presidency; and from 1824 to 1835 was attached to the East India Company's legation in Persia, at first in medical charge, and latterly as political assistant to the envoy, in which post he displayed great ability. On 30 June 1835 he was appointed secretary of the special embassy sent to Teheran under Henry (afterwards Sir Henry) Ellis, to congratulate Mohammed Shah on his accession to the Persian throne. The charge of the mission was transferred at the same time from the East India Company to the foreign office. McNeill received permission to wear the Persian decoration of the Sun and Lion of the first class, and on his return home in the spring of 1836 published a startling pamphlet, 'Progress and Present Positions of Russia in the East,' London, 1836, in which he sketched the history, and urged the dangers of Russian aggression in Asia.

On 9 Feb. 1836 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary, and on 25 May following envoy and minister plenipotentiary to the shah. The arguments of McNeill and his predecessor in the interests of peace with Afghanistan were overruled by the Persian war party, and at the end of the summer of 1836 Mohammed Shah set out to chastise the Turcomans, but with the ultimate object of attacking Herat. No progress was made that year, and the Persian troops returned to Teheran, to renew operations in the spring. McNeill, who appears at first to have thought that the shah had justice on his side, repeated his efforts in the cause of peace, in which he was ostensibly supported by the Russian envoy, Count Simonich. The shah, however, set out again the next summer, and in November 1837 commenced the siege of Herat, which lasted ten months. On 6 April 1838 McNeill joined the Persian camp, and in interviews with the shah and with the Afghans shut up in Herat did all he could to bring about a reasonable understanding. His efforts were met with evasion and latent hostility, manifest in the seizure by the Persians of a courier bearing British official despatches to Teheran. After remonstrances, McNeill quitted the Persian camp on 7 June 1838. The Russian envoy, who had appeared among the besiegers' tents about the same time as his British colleague, then renewed his aggressive counsels, and within a fortnight an attack, planned, it was said, by Simonich himself, was made on Herat. The Persian columns assaulted at five points, and would have carried the day but for the pluck and energy of Eldred Pottinger, a young officer of the Bombay artillery, who was with the besieged garrison. The Afghans, however, were much disheartened, until the appearance in August of Colonel Stoddart with threats of British interference unless the siege were raised. On 9 Sept. 1838 Stoddart was able to report to McNeill that 'the Shah had mounted his horse and ridden away,' and the memorable siege of Herat came to an end. The natural sequence was the British attempt to consolidate power in Afghanistan and the first Afghan war.

Difficulties with which McNeill was more closely connected ensued in Persia. The British government demanded the cession of places like Ghurian, &c., which the Persians had seized, and reparation for the violence offered to the British courier. The shah, in ill-temper at his failure, deferred compliance. McNeill sent an ultimatum, and having received no satisfactory reply at the end of the time appointed, ordered the British drill-instructors lent to the Persian army to proceed to Baghdad and withdraw with the legation to Erzeroum (Arzroum). A special envoy was sent from Persia to London to make representations against McNeill, and efforts were made to interest the cabinets of Europe on behalf of Persia. The Persian envoy obtained an interview with the foreign secretary, Lord Palmerston, who in July 1839 furnished him with a fuller statement of the demands of Great Britain. Approval of McNeill's conduct was signified by his being created a G.C.B. (civil division). Further

delays ensued; but eventually the stipulated engagements were not only accepted but fulfilled by Persia. In 1841 a new mission under McNeill was cordially received in Teheran; and on 11 Oct. that year a treaty of commerce was concluded between Great Britain and Persia (see *Ann. Reg.* 1841). On 15 Aug. 1842 McNeill was relieved at Teheran by Colonel (afterwards Sir) Justin Shiel, and returned home. His correspondence during the period of 1836–9 was published as a blue book, entitled 'Foreign Office Correspondence relating to Persia and Afghanistan,' 1839 (cf. *Quart. Rev.* lx. 152–78).

In 1845 McNeill was appointed chairman of the board of supervision entrusted with the working of the new Scottish Poor Law Act of 1845, a post he occupied for thirty-three years. During the potato famine, which was nearly as disastrous in the Western highlands as in Ireland, he conducted a special inquiry into the condition of the Western highlands and islands, during which he personally inspected twenty-seven of the most distressed parishes. His report to the board of supervision will be found in 'Accounts and Papers,' 1851, xxvi. 829 et seq. (cf. *ib.* xc. 162 et seq.) At the outbreak of the war with Russia, McNeill published revised editions in French and English of his pamphlet on the 'Progress and Present Position of Russia in the East,' with supplementary chapters dealing with the progress of events since 1836, and insisting on the importance to England and to Christendom of the autonomy of Turkey and Persia. At the beginning of 1855, when the Crimean disasters had roused public indignation, McNeill and Colonel (afterwards Sir) Alexander Murray Tulloch, an officer of great administrative experience at the war office, were sent to the Crimea with instructions to report on the whole arrangements and management of the commissariat department and the method of keeping accounts, and also the causes of the delays in unshipping and distributing clothing and other stores sent to Balaklava. The commissioners started at once for the seat of war. They took no shorthand writer with them, as the remuneration sanctioned by the treasury was insufficient to secure a qualified person (McNeill in Tulloch's *Crimean Commission*, ed. 1880, p. 72). In the face of many difficulties they collected much valuable information; they pointed out impartially that the delays in the distribution of stores at Balaklava were due to the want of a road from the base to the camp, but that no labour could be spared for the construction of such a road; and they prepared statistical tables illustrative of the sickness and mortality in the army. Their final report was signed in London in January 1856, and at once laid before parliament. It forms vol. xx., with appendices, of 'Accounts and Papers,' 1856. Some of the remarks in the report were resented in military quarters, and a board of general officers was directed to assemble at Chelsea, as Lord Panmure stated, 'to allow the officers adverted to in the report to have an opportunity of defending themselves.' The board exonerated the Crimean general and departmental staff from blame [see under Airey, Richard, Lord Airey], and the verdict was accepted by the public as a just one. McNeill kept entirely aloof from the inquiry. In a vigorously written preface to the posthumous edition of Sir A. M. Tulloch's 'Crimean Commission,' written a quarter of a century later, and shortly before his own death, McNeill explained some of the difficulties with which he and his colleague had to contend, and administered a not unmerited rebuke to the 'levity,' which long after, 'in the face of the appalling statistics of disease and mortality annexed to that honest and able review, and the indisputable facts it set forth,' would refer 'the fatal privations so heroically endured by the troops to so ludicrously inadequate a cause as a deficiency of pressed hay from England' (McNeill, Preface to Tulloch; cf. Kinglake, 6th ed. vol. vii. chap. v.) The Chelsea report was sent in in the summer of 1856; in the spring of 1857 the Crimean commissioners were still unrewarded. When questioned on the subject in parliament on 12 March 1857 Palmerston replied that 'the crown had done all that it could properly be advised to do,' but the house forthwith passed a resolution praying the throne to confer some special honours on McNeill and Tulloch. Shortly afterwards McNeill was made a privy councillor and Tulloch a K.C.B. The university of Oxford created McNeill a D.C.L., and the university of Edinburgh chose him as honorary chairman of the amalgamated societies of the university the same year. His inaugural address to the latter, on some evils of secrecy in competitive examinations for public appointments, was afterwards published in pamphlet form (Edinburgh, 1861).

McNeill retained the chairmanship of the board of supervision until 1868. He was a F.R.S.Edinburgh, and was the last survivor of the original members of the Royal Asiatic Society, with which he was associated for over sixty years. He died at Cannes, 17 May 1883, at the age of eighty-eight. McNeill married, first, in 1814, Innes, fourth daughter of George Robinson of Clermiston, Midlothian—she died in 1816; secondly, in 1823, Eliza, third

daughter of John Wilson—she died in 1868; thirdly, in 1871, the Lady Emma Augusta Campbell, daughter of John, seventh duke of Argyll. He left issue.

A bust by Sir John Steell is in the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh.

[Anderson's Scottish Nation, vol. iii.; Dod's Knightage, 1882; Alison's Europe, vi. 570, vii. 155; Papers relating to Persia in Accounts and Papers, 1835, 1839, 1841, 1846; Quart. Rev. vol. lx.; Kaye's Afghan War, London, 1852, vol. i.; Sir J. Goldsmid in art. 'Persia' in Encycl. Brit. 9th ed.; Parl. Papers, Accounts and Papers, 1851, vol. xxvi.; Quart. Rev. vol. xc., cviii. 569; Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, 6th ed. vol. vii. passim; Sir A. M. Tulloch's Crimean Commission, ed. 1880, with Preface by McNeill; Crimean Reports in Parl. Papers, 1856–8; Parl. Debates, 1857, cxliv. 2214, 2546; McNeill's Pamphlets; Illustr. London News, 27 Nov. 1883 (will, personalty in England and Scotland 58,000*l.*)]

H. M. C.

MACNEILL, Sir JOHN BENJAMIN (1793?–1880), civil engineer, son of Torquil P. MacNeill of Mount Pleasant, co. Louth, where the family had long been settled, was born about 1793, and in early life served in the Louth militia. His name appears as a lieutenant from 29 April 1811 until the disembodiment of the militia at the general peace. Through the parliamentary interest, it is believed, of Robert King, first viscount Lorton, a neighbour of the family, MacNeill obtained employment under the engineer, Thomas Telford, then engaged in road and bridge making in Scotland and England, and became one of Telford's principal assistants or 'deputies.' He was entrusted with the improvement of turnpike roads in the north of England, having his headquarters at Daventry, Northamptonshire. He carried out important experiments relating to traction and road maintenance, and arrived at the conclusion that the iron-shod feet of horses are more destructive to roads than any other accessory of swift travelling. He devised an instrument to be drawn along roads, to indicate their state of repair by the deflections produced by the irregularities of road-surface, in the trace of a continuous curve line. A similar instrument was afterwards invented by Charles Babbage [q. v.], and tried without success on the Brighton railway.

Under Telford (who remembered him in his will), MacNeill acquired great technical and parliamentary experience in engineering matters. About the time of Telford's death (1834) MacNeill set up as a consulting engineer, with offices in Whitehall Place, London, and in Glasgow, where for a short time he was in partnership with Thomas Thompson, C.E. He constructed the Wishaw and Coltness railway and other small lines in Scotland, and conducted a series of important experiments in canal-boat traction, suggested by the swift boats carrying sixty passengers and drawn by two horses at the rate of eight miles an hour, placed by Walter Hunter [q. v.] on the Forth and Clyde canal. The experiments were published in 'Transactions of Institute of Civil Engineers,' London, vol. i. (1836). In 1837 MacNeill made known his system of 'sectio-planography,' whereby the heights of all embankments, depths of all cuttings, width of land required, and the necessary gradients were shown at one view. The system was adopted for railway plans by the standing orders of the House of Commons. A new system of nomenclature introduced by him, in which slopes (clivities) were distinguished as 'acclivities' and 'declivities,' has now found adoption. When the Irish railway commission began work, MacNeill was entrusted with the surveys of the north of Ireland. He at that time resided with his wife and young family at Mount Pleasant, where he introduced lime works on the Scottish model, with many improvements, and was thus enabled to redeem much unproductive land in the neighbourhood, from which for some years he obtained a large return. When Dr. Kane [see Kane, Sir Richard John] published a project for the establishment of a great technical school at Dublin, the council of Trinity College hurriedly decided, in 1842, to found a chair of civil engineering, to which MacNeill, lately made an honorary LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, was appointed. He held the appointment nominally until 1852, when he was succeeded by his assistant, Samuel Downing. The completion of the Dublin and Drogheda line of railway, which had got into financial difficulties, was entrusted to him about 1843. He was knighted by Earl de Grey, then lord-lieutenant, on the completion of the first section to Kildare of the Great Southern and Western railway in 1844. During his later years MacNeill was blind, and withdrew from professional pursuits. For some years he lived in England, at Surbiton, and afterwards in Cromwell Road, South Kensington, where he died 2 March 1880.

MacNeill was married, and had two sons and two daughters. The sons, Torquil and Telford, predeceased their father (Torquil was the author of a project for supplying London with water from the Bagshot sand, which was printed in 1866). Of the two daughters, the younger, Grace, became the second wife of Major the Hon. Augustus

Jocelyn, second son of Robert, second earl of Roden, and died in 1852.

MacNeill was tall and strikingly handsome. Although self-taught in technical and scientific subjects, he had a strong liking for exact science. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and other learned bodies, and a constant attendant at their meetings.

MacNeill was the author of the following works and papers: 1. 'Influence of Attraction on the Magnetic Needle' ('Quart. Journal of Science,' 1823, vol. xv.) 2. 'Tables for Computing Cubic Quantities of Earthwork in Cuttings for Canals, Railways, &c.,' London, 1833; a second edition of this useful work was printed on yellow toned paper, London, 1846. 3. 'Recent Canal Boat Experiments—Description and Tabulated Results of Experiments to ascertain the actual Traction-Power in drawing Canal Boats' ('Trans. Inst. Civ. Eng.' 1836, i. 237–82). 4. Translation of Navier's 'Means of Comparing the Advantages of different Lines of Railway,' London, 1836. He was patentee of 'A Method of preparing and applying Materials for making Roads more durable' (No. 5652, 6 May 1828); 'Making and Mending Roads' (No. 7077, 3 May 1836); the same (No. 7278, 11 Jan. 1837); 'Improvements in Locomotive Engines and Railways' (No. 12758, 6 Sept. 1849).

[Dod's Knightage, 1879; Engineer, 19 March 1880; Times, 5 March 1880; Brit. Mus. Cat. Printed Books; Cat. Scientific Papers; Official Lists of Patentees.] H. M. C.

MACNEVEN or MACNEVIN, WILLIAM JAMES, M.D. (1763–1841), United Irishman, eldest son of James and Rosa (born Dolphin) MacNeven, was born on 21 March 1763 at Ballynahowna, near Aughrim, in co. Galway, a small estate allotted to an 'innocent papist' ancestor of his during the Cromwellian settlement, in lieu of certain lands possessed by him in the north of Ireland. He was educated in the neighbourhood, at Ballinasloe, and Archreagh, till about the age of ten, when he was placed under the care of his paternal uncle, Baron MacNeven, who resided at Prague in Bohemia, and held an honourable position at the Austrian court as one of the physicians of the Empress Maria Theresa. After receiving a good classical education, and passing through the medical college at Prague, MacNeven proceeded to the university of Vienna, where he graduated in 1783. He returned to Ireland in the following year, and established himself in practice in Dublin. He took a keen interest in public affairs, especially in the catholic emancipation movement, and became an active member of the catholic committee as the representative of Navan. He supported John Keogh (1740–1817) [q. v.] in his opposition to the timid policy of Lord Kenmare, and in the catholic convention of 1792, commonly called the Back Lane parliament, he advocated the extension of the forty-shilling freehold franchise to the Roman catholics. He was induced by Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Arthur O'Connor to join the United Irish brotherhood, and in January 1797 he took the oath from Miss Moore of Thomas Street, to whom he was strongly attached. He was one of the ablest members of the United Irish executive, and on 27 June 1797, when there was some danger of a premature rebellion, he left Ireland for the purpose of supporting Edward Lewins [q.v.], the United Irish plenipotentiary at Paris, in urging the immediate intervention of France. On his arrival at Hamburg, where he passed under the name of Williams, he drew up an elaborate memorial on the state of affairs in Ireland and the best means of effecting an invasion. This memorial he was anxious to deliver himself, but some difficulty being made about giving him a passport to Paris, and his presence being required in Ireland, it was placed in the hands of Reinhard, the French minister at Hamburg, to be translated and transmitted to the Directory. By the agency, probably, of Samuel Turner [q. v.], a copy of this document, printed in the 'Castlereagh Correspondence,' i. 295–301 with some interesting omissions (Lecky, *Hist. of Engl.* vii. 385), was communicated to the English government.

MacNeven returned to Ireland in October, and on 12 March 1798 he was arrested with the chief leaders of the movement and confined in Kilmainham gaol. He was profoundly affected by the severity with which government suppressed the rebellion, and, in order to allay the public panic, he, with others of his fellow-prisoners, yielded to the suggestion of Francis Dobbs [q. v.] to make a full disclosure of the conspiracy, and to submit to banishment for life to any country at amity with England. By the advice of Lord Clare their offer was on 29 July accepted, and on 4 Aug. MacNeven, Emmet, and O'Connor presented a detailed statement of the origin and progress of the United Irish movement to government. The document (MacNeven, *Pieces of Irish History*, pp. 174–93; *Castlereagh Correspondence*, i. 353–72), which was an able defence of the United Irishmen, was regarded as unsatisfactory by government, and accordingly suppressed. On 7 and 8 Aug. MacNeven was examined before secret committees of the lords and commons. He com-

plained that his examination was garbled, and subsequently published an authentic version of it. The United States had at first been chosen as the place of his banishment, but, owing to the difficulties raised by Rufus King, United States minister at London, whom MacNeven never forgave for his interference (MacNeven, *Pieces of Irish Hist.*, Introduction), he and his fellow-prisoners were, in March 1799, removed to Fort George in Scotland. During his detention he was treated with consideration by the governor, and amused himself by teaching French to his friend Emmet's children.

He was liberated at the treaty of Amiens in 1802, and on 4 July landed at Cuxhaven, at the mouth of the Elbe. He spent the summer and autumn in making a tour on foot through Switzerland, and after visiting his relations in Bohemia proceeded in the following year to Paris. In 1803 or 1804 he entered the French army as captain in the Irish brigade, but being disappointed in his expectation of an invasion of Ireland, and feeling no inclination for a military life, he resigned his commission, and, sailing from Bordeaux, landed at New York on 4 July 1805. He immediately resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1808 was appointed professor of midwifery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He exchanged this chair for that of chemistry in 1811, and in 1812 he was appointed resident physician. To chemistry he added materia medica from 1816 to 1820. In 1826 he resigned his professorship to assist in the establishment of the Duane Street school, where he lectured on materia medica till the school was discontinued in 1830. He was appointed hospital inspector during the cholera epidemic in 1832, and in 1840 was reappointed resident physician. Meanwhile he took a warm interest in Irish affairs, and as the founder in 1816 of a free labour office in Nassau Street for Irish emigrants, and the president in 1828–9 of the 'Friends of Ireland' society, he laboured to promote the welfare of his countrymen in America. He belonged to the democratic party, and in 1834 he was grossly abused by his partisans in the public press for denouncing President Jackson's removal of the deposits from the United States Bank as 'unwise and unstatesmanlike.' The last time he addressed a public meeting was on St. Patrick's day 1837, when he drew an interesting comparison between the constitutional agitation of O'Connell and the tactics of the United Irishmen. He had a severe illness in 1838, and in April 1839 he retired from practice. He died, as he had lived, a sincere Roman catholic, on 12 July 1841, at the residence of his son-in-law, Thomas Addis Emmet [q. v.], and after an imposing funeral service in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, was buried at Bowery Bay, Long Island, in the burial-ground of the Ricker family.

MacNeven married, on 15 June 1810, Mrs. Jane Margaret Tom, widow of John Tom, merchant, of New York, and daughter of Samuel Ricker of New Town, Long Island, by whom he had several children. MacNeven was a good classical scholar and a proficient in modern languages. An engraved portrait, from a drawing by Herbert (*United Irishmen*, 2nd series), represents him as handsome and intelligent.

In addition to numerous contributions to the public press MacNeven published: 1. 'A Translation of A. F. von Geissau's Essay on the Construction of a Mine Auger,' London, 1788. 2. 'A Ramble through Switzerland in . . . 1802,' Dublin, 1802. 3. 'Pieces of Irish History,' New York, 1807. 4. 'An Exposition of the Atomic Theory,' New York, 1820. He also edited W. T. Brande's 'Manual of Chemistry,' New York, 1829.

[Madden's United Irishmen, 2nd ser. vol. ii. (memoir by MacNeven's daughter); Castlereagh and Cornwallis Corresp.; Wolfe Tone's Journal; Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt; Miles Byrne's Memoirs; Lecky's Hist. of Engl.] R. D.

MACNICOL, DONALD (1735–1802), presbyterian divine and author, born in 1735, was nephew of Alexander Stewart of Invernahyle, who introduced Sir Walter Scott to the highlands (Lockhart, *Life of Scott*, p. 38). He studied at the university of St. Andrews, where he graduated in 1756. In 1763 he was appointed parish minister of Saddell, Argyllshire, and was in 1766 transferred to Lismore. He married in 1771 and had two children. He died at Lismore on 28 March 1802.

His 'Remarks on Dr. Samuel Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides,' London, 1779, was a vigorous defence of the highlands against Johnson's attack, and caused Johnson to 'growl hideously.' He wrote the article on Lismore in Sinclair's 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' vol. i.

[Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. iii. 49, 75; Statistical Account of Scotland, vii. 240; Boswell's Johnson, ed. Hill, ii. 308.] J. R. M.

MACNISH, ROBERT (1802–1837), author and physician, was born in Glasgow on 15 Feb. 1802. Both his father and grandfather were medical men, and Macnish followed the hereditary profession. Having obtained the degree of magister chirurgiæ from the university of Glasgow at the early

age of eighteen, he practised for eighteen months under Dr. Henderson of Clyth, Caithness, but eventually gave up his employment from ill-health, combined, as would appear, with the need for more congenial society. Upon recovering his health he proceeded to Paris, where he studied for a year under Broussais and Dupuytren, and made the acquaintance of Gall. On his return he assisted his father while qualifying himself for the degree of M.D., which he took at Glasgow in 1825. The subject of his thesis was highly original, 'The Anatomy of Drunkenness,' elucidated with a freshness and thoroughness which, notwithstanding the general correctness of his habits, appears to bespeak an intimate personal acquaintance with his theme, doubtless acquired in the interest of science. The essay was published at Glasgow in 1827, and, by enlargements in subsequent editions, became a work of considerable pretensions, which long enjoyed a wide popularity (3rd edit. 1859). He had in the meantime written much indifferent poetry, mostly imitative of Byron and Moore, and had contributed tales and sketches to minor local magazines; but it was not until 1826 that he sent to 'Blackwood' his one masterpiece, 'The Metempsychosis,' a gem of fantastic fiction. It was received with delight, and the pages of 'Blackwood' and subsequently of 'Fraser' were always open to him; but none of his numerous subsequent attempts in the same style approach his first important story; the conception is never equally felicitous, and the execution is slight and careless in comparison. His contributions were usually signed 'A Modern Pythagorean.' In 1829 and for most of 1830 he suffered from serious illness, but in September of the latter year he was able to publish his most important and best-known work, 'The Philosophy of Sleep,' Glasgow, 12mo, the preface to which, in a fit of causeless despondency, he insisted should be written by his friend D. M. Moir. The title is somewhat of a misnomer, for the author theorises little, and is usually obliged to admit the phenomena under discussion to be inexplicable. His work, however, is a clear, lively, and well-arranged account of these phenomena. Semi-psychological subjects of this nature had a strong attraction for Macnish's imaginative mind, and had he lived a few years longer he would probably have contributed largely to the literature of hypnotism, called into existence by the successful experiments of James Braid [q. v.]

From this time Macnish's attention was chiefly given to medicine, or at least to the border-land between medicine and psychology. The chief exception was the composition of a little 'Book of Aphorisms,' written in 1832 and published in 1834. This medley contains some useful pieces of advice and some interesting items of information, but hardly one genuine aphorism. About the period of its composition the author was greatly occupied with the epidemic of cholera, and warmly asserted the contagious character of the disease. Somewhat later he became fascinated by the study of phrenology, which occupies a large part of his correspondence as published by his friend Moir. His 'Introduction to Phrenology in the Form of Question and Answer' (1835), though inevitably a mere string of leading questions, is exceedingly well adapted to convey information on the subject, and for a time obtained great popularity, ten thousand copies having been speedily sold. In 1836 he edited Dr. Brigham's work 'On the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon Health,' and was occupying himself actively with phrenological and psychological research, especially with a new edition of his 'Introduction,' when, on 16 Jan. 1837, he succumbed, after a few days' illness, to the prevailing epidemic of influenza. 'A man who could not be known without being beloved,' says his biographer Moir, whose judgment is amply confirmed by Macnish's correspondence and all the personal details extant respecting him. As a medical writer he displayed the graphic power of the delineator rather than research or ability to generalise. As a poet he is mediocre; as a writer of fiction, though indicating imagination in all his works, he rests his reputation upon one. His tales and sketches, with a copious biography, were published in two volumes in 1838 by his friend Moir.

Sir Daniel Macnee painted his portrait, and an engraving from a bust by Ritchie was executed by T. Dobbie.

[Moir's Life of Macnish, 1838; Maginn and Bates in Maclise's Portrait Gallery.] R. G.

MACONOCHIE, afterwards MACONOCHIE-WELWOOD, ALEXANDER, Lord Meadowbank (1777–1861), Scottish judge, eldest son of Allan Maconochie [q. v.], by his wife Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Welwood of Garvock and Pitliver, Fifeshire, was born on 2 March 1777. He was admitted an advocate on 2 March 1799, and in 1807 was appointed one of the lord advocate's deputes (Cockburn, *Memorials of his Time*, 1856, p. 228). Maconochie became sheriff of Haddingtonshire on 28 April 1810. On 13 Feb. 1813 he was appointed solicitor-general in Lord Liverpool's admi-

nistration, and in July 1816 succeeded Archibald Colquhoun as lord advocate. Maconochie entered upon the duties of his office at a critical time. A number of secret despatches which passed between him and the home secretary (Lord Sidmouth) relating to the supposed plot at Glasgow are preserved in the Record Office.

At a by-election in February 1817 he was returned for the borough of Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight, and spoke for the first time in the House of Commons on the 26th of the same month, in support of the first reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill, when he created a great sensation by reading the secret oath, which he stated had been administered at Glasgow (*Parl. Debates*, 1st ser. xxxv. 728–30, 733). Lord Cockburn states that on doubts being expressed of the accuracy of his information he was 'cheered by his party into the rashness of pledging himself to prove its accuracy by speedy convictions,' and that the pledge injuriously affected his methods of conducting the subsequent trials for sedition (*Memorials*, p. 329). Returning to Edinburgh he conducted the proceedings against Alexander McLaren and Thomas Baird for sedition, and against William Edgar for administering unlawful oaths (Howell, *State Trials*, 1826, xxxiii. 1–274). During the debate on the third reading of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill in June 1817, he made a spirited reply to the attacks which had been made upon him in the house during his absence (*Parl. Debates*, 1st ser. xxxvi. 1250–2). In his conduct of the proceedings against Andrew McKinley for administering unlawful oaths (Howell, xxxiii. 275–628), he was guilty of several grave errors of judgment. Lord Archibald Hamilton's motion for the production of the papers in that case was, however, defeated on 10 Feb. 1818, after an elaborate speech by Maconochie in his own defence, by 136 to 71 (*Parl. Debates*, 1st ser. xxxvii. 283–97, 323, 324, 329). In March 1818 Maconochie accepted the Chiltern hundreds, and was returned for the Kilrenny district of burghs, for which he continued to sit until his elevation to the judicial bench. Though he opposed Lord Archibald Hamilton's motion respecting the burgh of Montrose (*ib.* xxxvii. 431–3), he brought in a bill on 10 April 1818 for controlling the expenditure of the corporations of the royal burghs (*ib.* xxxvii. 1291–2, 1293–4, 1295). The bill was, however, considered inadequate, and, in consequence of the numerous petitions against it, it was finally withdrawn. On 1 April 1819 Maconochie opposed at great length Lord Archibald Hamilton's motion relating to the burgh of Aberdeen, which narrowly escaped being carried (*ib.* xxxix. 1287–1333, 1351), and a few days afterwards he again introduced, without success, a Royal Burghs Accounts Bill (*ib.* xxxix. 1433).

Maconochie was appointed an ordinary lord of session and a lord of justiciary in the place of David Douglas, lord Reston, and took his seat on the bench as Lord Meadowbank on 1 July 1819. As a judge Maconochie suffered by comparison with his father. According to an old Parliament House story he once asked a counsel, who was pleading before him, to explain the distinction between the words 'also' and 'likewise' which he had used in his argument. 'Your lordship's father,' was the reply, 'was Lord Meadowbank; your lordship is Lord Meadowbank also, but not likewise' (Omond, ii. 255). In proposing Sir Walter Scott's health at the first dinner of the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund on 23 Feb. 1827, Maconochie taxed him with the authorship of the 'Waverley Novels,' whereupon Scott, 'to end that farce at once,' for the first time in public 'pleaded guilty' (Lockhart, *Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott*, 1845, pp. 653–4). He was one of the judges who presided at the trial of William and Helen McDougal in the high court of justiciary at Edinburgh in December 1828 (*Annual Register*, 1828, App. to Chron. pp. 365–85). Maconochie resigned his seat on the judicial bench in November 1843.

He continued to take an active part in public matters connected with the county and with Edinburgh, was a member of the Board of Manufactures and a vice-president of the Royal Institution. He devoted much attention to the improvement of Meadowbank, where, as lord advocate, he had entertained the Archduke Nicholas, afterwards emperor of Russia, and the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. On the death of his cousin, Robert Scott Welwood, in June 1854, he succeeded to the entailed estates of Garvock and Pitliver, and assumed the additional surname of Welwood.

He died on 30 Nov. 1861 at Meadowbank House, aged 84, and was buried in the private burial-ground on the Meadowbank estate in the parish of Kirknewton. Maconochie married, on 29 April 1805, Anne, the eldest daughter of Robert Blair of Avontoun (1741–1811) [q. v.], 'the finest woman' Scott saw at Holyrood when the king was there (*Journal of Sir Walter Scott*, 1890, ii. 266). By her Maconochie had five sons and five daughters, viz. (1) Allan Alexander, who became regius professor of laws in Glasgow University, and died on 29 May 1885; (2) Robert Blair, admitted a writer to the signet on 23 Nov.

1837, and died on 4 Oct. 1883; (3) William Maximilian George, formerly a captain in the Bengal light cavalry; (4) Henry Dundas; (5) Charles; (6) Isabella Cornelia Halket; (7) Elizabeth Browne; (8) Mary Anne, the wife of Steward Baillie Hare of Calder Hall; (9) Anne Boswell, who died on 9 April 1882; and (10) Harriet. His widow died on 28 Jan. 1866. A portrait of Maconochie, painted by Sir Henry Raeburn in 1816, was exhibited at the Raeburn Exhibition at Edinburgh in 1876 (*Catalogue*, No. 69).

Two etchings of Maconochie appear in the second volume of Kay's 'Series of Original Portraits' (Nos. 317 and 320). The 'substance' of his speech 'in the House of Commons on Thursday, 1 April 1819, on the motion of the Right Hon. Lord Archibald Hamilton for an Address to his Majesty, for production of the proceedings before His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council respecting the Burgh of Aberdeen,' was published in 1819 (Edinburgh, 8vo). He reprinted Lord Brougham's 'Memoir of the late Hon. Allan Maconochie of Meadowbank,' &c. (Edinburgh, 1845, 8vo, privately printed), which originally appeared in the third number of the 'Law Review' (art. v.)

[Kay's Series of Original Portraits, &c., 1877, i. 316, 351, ii. 21, 353, 432–4, 444, 450, 451; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, 1832, p. 550; Omond's Lord Advocates of Scotland, 1883, ii. 225, 231–55; Cockburn's Circuit Journeys, 1889; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1863, iii. 60, 634; Grant's Old and New Edinburgh, i. 350, ii. 199, 227; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1886, ii. 1203; History of the Society of Writers to the Signet, 1890, p. 138; Ann. Reg. 1861, pp. 467–8; Scots Mag. 1805 p. 406, 1862 pp. 228–30; Gent. Mag. 1813 pt. i. p. 281, 1816 pt. ii. p. 79, 1843 pt. ii. p. 645; Return of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 264, 269, 281.] G. F. R. B.

MACONOCHIE, ALLAN, Lord Meadowbank (1748–1816), Scottish judge, only son of Alexander Maconochie of Meadowbank, Midlothian, by his wife Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Walter Allan, minister of Colinton in the same county, was born on 26 Jan. 1748. He was educated privately by Dr. Alexander Adam [q. v.], afterwards rector of the high school of Edinburgh. He subsequently entered the university of Edinburgh, where he attended the law classes, and was apprenticed to Thomas Tod, a well-known writer to the signet. In 1764 Maconochie, with William Creech [q. v.], John Bruce (1745–1826) [q. v.], Henry Mackenzie, and two other fellow-students, founded the Speculative Society, 'an institution which has trained more young men to public speaking, talent, and liberal thought than all the other private institutions in Scotland' (Cockburn, *Memorials of his Time*, 1856, pp. 73–4). Having completed his university course in 1768, Maconochie went to reside at Paris for a short time. He passed advocate on 8 Dec. 1770, and was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn (16 April 1771), but was never called to the English bar. He subsequently returned to France, where he remained till 1773. In 1774 he was elected to the general assembly as lay representative of the burgh of Dunfermline. Maconochie was appointed professor of public law and law of nature and nations in the university of Edinburgh on 16 July 1779 (Laing, *Catalogue of Edinburgh Graduates*, 1858, p. xix), and on 18 Dec. following was elected treasurer of the Faculty of Advocates. In 1788 he became sheriff-depute of Renfrewshire. He was one of the eight advocates who took an active part in procuring the rejection of Henry Erskine (1746–1817) [q. v.] as dean of the faculty in January 1796 (Omond, *Lord Advocates*, ii. 168). He succeeded Alexander Abercromby [q. v.] as an ordinary lord of session, and took his seat on the bench as Lord Meadowbank on 11 March 1796. In the same year he resigned his professorship. Maconochie was appointed a lord of justiciary in the place of David Smythe of Methven on 4 Sept. 1804, and was constituted one of the three lords commissioners of the newly appointed jury court on 9 May 1815. His health, however, had already begun to fail, and he took little part in the proceedings of the new court, which was opened for the first time on 22 Jan. 1816. He died at Coates House, near Edinburgh, on 14 June 1816, aged 68, and was buried in the private burial-ground on the Meadowbank estate, in the parish of Kirknewton, where there is a monument to his memory.

Maconochie was a very able judge, of singular ingenuity and much eccentricity. Brougham, in the case of Inglis *v.* Mansfield, referred to him as 'one of the best lawyers—one of the most acute men—a man of large general capacity and of great experience—and, with hardly any exception, certainly with very few exceptions, the most diligent and attentive judge one can remember in the practice of the Scotch law' (Shaw and Maclean, *Cases decided in the House of Lords*, 1836, i. 325). Jeffrey, too, had a very high opinion of him, and 'the prospect of meeting with this powerful and entertaining intellect was always a temptation to Jeffrey to take a case on the criminal circuit' (Cockburn, *Life of Lord Jeffrey*, 1852, i. 178–9). According to Cockburn, Maconochie 'took great

pleasure in exercising his mind, and in making people wonder at the singularity of his views, into which, as into his language, he never failed to infuse as much metaphysical phraseology and argument as he could' (*Memorials of his Time*, p. 141). His learning was so varied and considerable that he seemed 'to be equally at home in divinity, agriculture, and geology, in examining mountains, demonstrating his errors to a farmer, and refuting the dogmas of the clergyman, though of all his occupations the last perhaps gave him the greatest pleasure. . . . He questioned everything, he demonstrated everything, his whole life was a discussion. . . . He had more pleasure in inventing ingenious reasons for being wrong than in being quietly right' (*ib.* pp. 142–143). His predilection for Latin quotation is happily caricatured in the 'Diamond Beetle Case,' attributed to George Cranstoun, lord Corehouse (Kay, *Original Portraits*, ii. 385).

He married, on 11 Nov. 1774, Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Welwood of Garvock and Pitliver, Fifeshire, the granddaughter of Sir George Preston, bart., of Valleyfield. He left four sons, viz. (1) Alexander [q.v.]; (2) Robert, who became mint master at Madras, and died in Devonshire Place, London, on 19 Feb. 1858; (3) James Allan, sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, who died unmarried in 1845; and (4) Thomas Tod, who died unmarried in 1847.

Maconochie was a keen agriculturist. He was the anonymous author of 'Directions for preparing Manure from Peat, and Instruction for Foresters,' which was reprinted in 1815, Edinburgh, 8vo, and again in 1842, Edinburgh, 8vo. His 'Considerations on the Introduction of Jury Trial in Civil Causes into Scotland' was published anonymously in 1814, Edinburgh, 8vo; 2nd edit. Edinburgh, 1815, 8vo. On the flyleaf of the copy of the first edition in the British Museum Lord Cockburn has written: 'It is a very intelligent, and was at the time a very useful, exposition of some of the practical principles of jury trial which were least understood, and most necessary to be understood here,' &c. His 'Essay on the Origin and Structure of the European Legislatures' appeared in two parts in the first volume of 'The Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh,' Edinburgh, 1788, 4to, of which he was a vice-president. A number of his manuscripts are in the possession of Mr. J. A. Maconochie-Welwood at Meadowbank House.

A portrait of Maconochie, painted by Sir Henry Raeburn in 1814, was exhibited at the Raeburn Exhibition in Edinburgh in 1876 (*Catalogue*, No. 77). Three etchings of him will be found in the second volume of Kay's 'Series of Original Portraits' (Nos. 177, 300, 312). There is a medallion of Maconochie by James Tassie in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery (*Catalogue*, 1889, No. 219).

[Lord Brougham's Memoir of Allan, Lord Meadowbank, Law Review, ii. 72–80; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the Coll. of Justice, 1832, pp. 542–3; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1863, iii. 60, 634; Grant's Old and New Edinburgh, ii. 162, 163, 292–3; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1886, ii. 1203; Rogers's Monuments and Monumental Inscriptions in Scotland, 1871, i. 170; Scots Mag. 1774 p. 622, 1816 p. 559; Ann. Reg. 1816, Chron. p. 216; Gent. Mag. 1816 pt. i. p. 573, 1858 pt. i. p. 450; Lincoln's Inn Registers.]

G. F. R. B.

MACPHAIL, JAMES (*fl.* 1785–1805), gardener, the son of a highland peasant, was born in Aberdeenshire in 1754. In his seventeenth year he obtained employment as a farm labourer. 'I ate and drank,' he says, 'at the same table as my master and mistress, for I was the only servant or labourer they kept' (*Hints and Observations on the Improvement of Agriculture*, 1794). His wages were 23*s.* 4*d.* for the half-year. After suffering many hardships as a farm labourer in Scotland, he migrated to England and became in January 1785 gardener to Lord Hawkesbury (afterwards second earl of Liverpool), at Addiscombe Place, near Croydon, where he remained twenty years. He invented a new method of growing cucumbers, and achieved great success in growing pines and melons.

MacPhail's chief works were: 1. 'A Treatise on the Culture of the Cucumber, &c., to which are added Hints and Observations on the Improvement of Agriculture,' London, 1794, 8vo. With the exception of some remarks on highland farming based upon MacPhail's early experiences, the 'Hints and Observations' consist of paragraphs reprinted verbatim, and without acknowledgment, from Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' and Arthur Young's 'Tours,' and agricultural reports. They were reprinted separately in 1795. 2. 'Remarks on the Present Times, &c., being an Introduction to Hints and Observations,' &c., 1795, in which he met the accusation that had been made against him, 'and that, too, to no less a man than the secretary of state,' of holding democratic principles. 3. 'The Gardener's Remembrancer, exhibiting the various Natures of Earth and Degrees of Climate best adapted for the Growth of Trees and . . . Fruits,' &c., London, 1803, 8vo; reprinted 1807; 2nd edit., improved, London, 1819, 12mo.

[Autobiographical Notes in Hints and Observations, &c., 1794, and Introduction to Hints

and Observations, &c., 1795; British Critic, vi. 86, viii. 191; Monthly Review, 1796, xx. 331; Watt's Bibl. Brit. ii. 630; Loudon's Encyclopædia of Gardening, 1822, pp. 90, 1280.]

W. A. S. H.

MACPHERSON, DAVID (1746–1816), historian and compiler, son of a tailor and clothier, was born at Edinburgh, 26 Oct. 1746. He was probably educated at the Edinburgh High School and University, and was afterwards trained as a land surveyor. Prosecuting his business in Great Britain and America, he earned a small competence before 1790, about which time he settled with his wife and family in London as a man of letters. Losing money through unfortunate loans, he was occasionally in straitened circumstances afterwards, but worked manfully, receiving encouragement from writers like Joseph Ritson and George Chalmers [q. v.] of the 'Caledonia.' For some time Macpherson was a deputy-keeper of the public records, and assisted in preparing for publication the first and part of the second volume of the 'Rotuli Scotiæ.' He died in London 1 Aug. 1816.

Macpherson edited with adequate scholarship and skill Andrew Wyntoun's 'Orygynal Cronykil of Scotland,' 2 vols. 4to, 1795. This was re-edited, in an enlarged form, by David Laing, for the 'Historians of Scotland' series, 1879. Macpherson's other works are: 2. 'Geographical Illustrations of Scottish History,' 4to, 1796. 3. 'Annals of Commerce, Fisheries, and Navigation . . . from the earliest Accounts to the Meeting of the Union Parliament in 1801' (embodying the essence of Anderson's 'History of Commerce'), 4 vols. 4to, 1805. 4. 'The History of European Commerce with India,' 4to, 1812.

[Biographical Sketch of Macpherson, by David Laing, in Historians of Scotland, vol. ix.; Anderson's Scottish Nation.]

T. B.

MACPHERSON, DUNCAN (*d.* 1867), army surgeon and writer, was appointed surgeon to the army in Madras in 1836. During 1840–2 he served with the 37th grenadier regiment in China, and published a narrative of the expedition under the title 'Two Years in China, with an Appendix of General Orders and Despatches;' the work was well received, and passed to a third edition in 1843. On his return from China he served chiefly with the irregular horse in the Hyderabad contingent, acquiring in this way a thorough insight into the manner of treatment needed by a Mahommedan soldiery. On the outbreak of the war with Russia, Macpherson was in 1855, on the strong recommendation of his former commander, Lord Gough, appointed head of the medical staff of the Turkish contingent, a force of twenty thousand of the sultan's subjects who received British pay and were placed under British officers, the latter being drawn for the most part from the Indian army. During his sojourn on the Bosphorus he prepared his 'Antiquities of Kertch and Researches in the Cimmerian Bosphorus,' London, 1857, a very handsome imperial 4to, dedicated to Lord Panmure, and containing a sketch of the history and archæology as well as of the physical and ethnological features of the country. Besides woodcuts it contains a number of highly finished and artistic coloured lithograph plates, chiefly of vessels in terra-cotta, glass, or bronze. Most of the pottery described and depicted was subsequently transmitted to the British Museum (cf. *Athenæum*, 1857, p. 561). Returning to India, Macpherson was at once promoted inspector-general of the medical service of Madras. This infraction of the hitherto sacred rule of seniority, together with the feverish activity of the new inspector in the performance of his duties and his large schemes of reorganisation, rendered him not a little 'repugnant to the older official class.' It was, however, generally admitted that he anticipated progress in several important departments of military sanitation. Macpherson died at Merkára, Coorg, being then honorary physician and honorary surgeon to her majesty, on 8 June 1867. At the time of his death he was about to be gazetted president of the Madras sanitary commission.

[Macpherson's Works in Brit. Mus. Library; Gent. Mag. 1867, ii. 397; Indian Army and Civil Service Lists; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.; Lancet, 13 July 1867, p. 56.]

T. S.

MACPHERSON, EWEN (*d.* 1756), of Cluny, Jacobite, was the hereditary chief of the Macphersons, a branch of the ancient clan Chattan. They claimed the chieftaincy of the clan Chattan against the Mackintoshes, tracing their descent to Gillicattan Mor, progenitor of the clan in the eleventh century. Andrew Macpherson of Cluny, in 1609, with others of the clan Chattan, recognised Mackintosh as chief, but in 1665 the Macphersons declined to assist the Mackintoshes against Lochiel except from motives of friendship, and in 1612 Donald Macpherson obtained from the Lyon office the right to have his arms matriculated as laird of Cluny Macpherson and 'the only and true representative of the ancient and honourable family of the Clan Chattan.' On objections raised by the Mackintoshes, the armorial bearings were changed to those of 'cadets of Clan Chattan,' and the

claim of Cluny to the chiefship of the Macphersons was also limited so as to extend only to 'those of his name of Macpherson descendit from his family,' without prejudice to Mackintosh. In consideration of a gift to him from Mackintosh of the Loch Laggan estates, Inverness-shire, Lachlan Macpherson, son of Duncan, who had distinguished himself in the rebellion of 1715, agreed to recognise Mackintosh as chief of the clan Chattan, on the ground of his marriage to a Macpherson, the 'heiress of Clan Chattan,' in 1291. This agreement did not, however, affect the preponderating influence which the Macphersons, through the energy of their chiefs, had already begun to acquire (cf. notice of the clan Chattan in *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 1891, xvi. 157–70).

Ewen Macpherson was the son of Lachlan Macpherson, above mentioned, originally of Nuid and afterwards of Cluny, by his wife Jean, daughter of Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochiel. Before the rebellion in 1745 he seems to have added to his income by levying blackmail on the surrounding districts, on condition of protecting them from inroads of robber clans ('A Brief Account of the Rise and Progress of the Watch undertaken by Ewen Macpherson of Cluny, Esq., in the year 1744. For the Security of several countrys in the North of Scotland from Thifts and Depredations,' in *Maitland Club Miscellany*, ii. 85–9). At the time of the arrival of Prince Charles in 1745, Macpherson held command of a company in Lord Loudoun's regiment, and, although the clan had fought for the Pretender in 1715, he professed his determination to support the government. To Lord-president Forbes of Culloden he continued to act the part of confidential adviser. He informed him of the sentiment and disposition of the clans in his neighbourhood (18 Aug., *Culloden Papers*, p. 373), and he wrote to Sir John Cope that by the lord president's desire he had sent a gentleman on a message to the laird of Lochiel 'with his and my serious friendly advice for making him withdraw from the Pretender's party' (*ib.* p. 374). His own wavering inclinations may, however, be inferred from his warning to Forbes on 19 Aug., that unless the government did not forthwith protect those who remained loyal, 'they must either be burnt or join' (*ib.* p. 375). The stringent methods which the rebels were prepared to take to secure adherents was manifested in his own case. On 28 Aug. he was seized in his own house during the night by a large party from the Young Pretender's army, and brought a prisoner to their camp (Lady Macpherson to Forbes, 29 Aug., *ib.* p. 391; 'Account of the Young Pretender's Operations,' in *Lockhart Papers*, ii. 443). After being detained a prisoner for some time he finally agreed to muster his clan on behalf of the Pretender. 'An angel,' he wrote, 'could not resist the soothing close applications of the rebels' (Letter of Alexander Robertson, 23 Sept., *Culloden Papers*, p. 412). It is stated that both he and his brother-in-law Lovat, before agreeing to join, 'demanded and obtained from him security for his estates, lest the expedition should prove a failure' (Bishop Forbes, *Memoirs*, p. 22). He joined the prince with his clan after the battle of Prestonpans, and on 13 Oct. kissed the prince's hand in the abbey of Holyrood ('Caledonian Mercury,' quoted in *List of Persons concerned in the Rebellion of* 1745, Scottish History Society, p. 307).

Once he had joined the rebels, Macpherson displayed the utmost enthusiasm in the Jacobite cause. During the retreat from Derby he especially distinguished himself at the bridge of Clifton, near Penrith, in an attack on the cavalry of the Duke of Cumberland ('Manuscript Memoirs,' quoted in Appendix to Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley*; James Maxwell, *Narrative of Charles's Expedition*, Maitland Club, 1841, p. 86). At the battle of Falkirk, the Macphersons fought in the first line, but they did not arrive north in time to take part in the battle of Culloden which proved fatal to the Jacobite cause. Shortly after the battle Cluny's house was plundered and burnt. He himself, with Lochiel, took refuge in Badenoch, whither it was finally agreed to bring the prince until opportunity should be found for him to leave the country. Cluny set out to Auchnagarry to meet him, but missing him there returned to Badenoch and found him with Lochiel in a hut at Mellanuir on the side of Ben-Alder. Thence he conducted him to a cunningly constructed refuge in the thickets of Ben-Alder called the 'cage,' where he found safe shelter till a vessel was in readiness to convey him to France.

After the prince's departure Cluny for nine years remained concealed on his estates, notwithstanding a reward of 1,000*l.* offered for his capture, and the constant presence in his neighbourhood of a large body of troops, who used their utmost endeavours to track him out. His principal place of concealment was a cave dug out in 'front of a woody precipice, the trees and shelving rocks completely concealing the entrance' (General Stewart, *Sketches of the Highlanders*, p. 68). Occasionally the monotony of his confinement was relieved by a visit to

the house of a friend, special precautions being taken to guard against surprise. Latterly when parting from his friends, even from his wife, he declined to inform them as to which hiding-place he intended to go, lest they should inadvertently betray it. On 4 Sept. 1754 the prince wrote him a letter asking him to come as soon as convenient to Paris, and to bring with him all the effects left in his hands, and whatever money he could come at. The chief reference in this letter was to a sum of 27,000*l.* left in the hands of Cluny, of which a considerable portion had been spent in accordance with the prince's directions. It was probably in compliance with this request of the prince that Cluny in 1755 escaped to France. Before bidding a final farewell to the highlands, he is said to have called on a noted deer-stalker—Macdonald of Tulloch—and killed a deer (*Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, xvi. 212). He died at Dunkirk in France in 1756. By his wife Jane, daughter of Simon Fraser, lord Lovat, he had a son Duncan, and a daughter Margaret, married to Colonel Duncan Macpherson.

The Cluny estates were in 1784, through the good offices of James Macpherson [q. v.], the translator of Ossian, restored to Ewen's son Duncan, who, born in 1750 in a kiln for drying corn, entered the army and became lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd foot-guards. He died 1 Aug. 1817.

Ewen Macpherson (1804–1884), his eldest son, by his wife Catherine, youngest daughter of Sir Evan Cameron, bart., of Fassifern, Argyllshire, was generally known in the highlands as Cluny. Born 24 April 1804, he was in early life a captain in the 42nd highlanders. Subsequently he took a prominent part in starting the volunteer movement in the highlands, and was lieutenant-colonel of the Inverness highland rifle volunteers till 1882. At the volunteer review at Edinburgh in the previous year, Queen Victoria, in recognition of his services, made him a companion of the Bath. Cluny also took an active interest in county matters and held many important public offices, being a governor of the Caledonian Bank, director of the Highland Railway, deputy-lieutenant of Inverness, permanent steward of the northern meeting, and chieftain of the Gaelic Society. While thoroughly loyal to the reigning dynasty, he cherished the Jacobite sentiments of his ancestors, and was specially attached to old highland customs and manners. So far as possible he endeavoured to live among his people the life of the old highland chiefs, of whom he was probably the last representative. He died in January 1884. By his wife Sarah, daughter of Henry Davidson of Tulloch, he had four sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Colonel Duncan Macpherson, C.B., at one time of the 42nd highlanders.

[Authorities mentioned in the text; Chambers's History of the Rebellion, 1745; Douglas's Baronage of Scotland; Skene's Highlanders of Scotland; Jesse's Pretenders and their Adherents, p. 345; Burke's Landed Gentry.]

T. F. H.

MACPHERSON, Sir HERBERT TAYLOR (1827–1886), major-general Bengal staff corps, son of Lieutenant-colonel Duncan Macpherson, at one time of the 78th highlanders or Ross-shire buffs, was born in 1827, and in 1845 was appointed an ensign in his father's old regiment, in which he became lieutenant 13 July 1848. He served as adjutant of the regiment in the Persian expedition in 1857 (medal and clasp), and with the force under Sir Henry Havelock [q. v.] at the relief of the residency at Lucknow, 25 Sept. 1857, and in the subsequent defence, where he obtained the Victoria Cross for his conspicuously gallant conduct. He became captain in the regiment 5 Oct. 1857, and served under Outram at the defence of the Alumbagh, and as brigade-major during the operations ending in the final capture of Lucknow, in which he was very severely wounded (brevet of major, medal and clasp, and grant of a year's service). After the East India Company's forces passed under the crown, Macpherson was one of the first officers who obtained permission to transfer their services from the British to the Indian army. He was appointed major Bengal staff corps in 1865, became brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1867, lieutenant-colonel staff corps in 1871, and brevet-colonel in 1872. He served in the Hazara (Black Mountain) campaign of 1868 (medal and clasp), in the Looshai expedition in 1871–2 (medal and clasp), and in the Jowaki campaign of 1877, when he was present at the forcing of the Bori pass. In 1878–9 he commanded the first brigade of the first division of the Khyber column in the Afghan war (medal and clasp and K.C.B.) In 1880 he was appointed to a brigade in Bengal, with the local rank of major-general. In 1882 he became a major-general, and commanded the division of Indian troops sent up the Red Sea to Egypt, and was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. His rapid march with the Indian troops to Zag-a-Zig, where on the night of the battle of Tel-el-Kebir he received a telegram from the commission of pashas at Cairo laying the submission of the army and the country at the feet of the Khedive, ended Arabi's rebellion (Maurice, p. 101). For some

years the telegram was ignored and the credit claimed for the cavalry division of the British army. For his services he received at the time a medal and clasp and Khedive's star, the thanks of parliament, and the order of K.C.S.I. In August 1886, while still on the Bengal staff, he was appointed commander-in-chief at Madras, and, after the failure of the first expedition to Burmah to accomplish the pacification and settlement of the country, was ordered temporarily to transfer his headquarters to Burmah, and to remain there until the conclusion of operations in the cold season. The appointment was notified to the home government on 13 Aug. 1886. Macpherson arrived at Rangoon, full of energy and life, on 9 Sept., and assumed command of the expeditionary force, by that time amounting to thirty thousand men. He at once proceeded up the river Irrawaddy, taking with him a formidable flotilla of river-boats, carrying the reinforcements he had brought with him from India. He reached Yenangang on 14 Sept., and, after brief delays there and at Prome, arrived at Mandalay on 17 Sept. The inundations which occurred there soon afterwards were productive of much sickness among Europeans and natives. Macpherson himself fell ill, having, it was believed, contracted the seeds of fever at Mandalay. He abandoned his intention of proceeding to Bhamo, and returned on 12 Oct. to Thayetmayo, and thence to Prome, where his illness, aggravated, no doubt, by the restless zeal which marked his military career on all occasions of trying responsibility, became so severe as to require his removal to Rangoon. He died on board the steamer Irrawaddy, immediately after leaving Prome for Rangoon, 20 Oct. 1886.

Macpherson married in 1859 Maria, daughter of Lieutenant-general James Eckford, C.B., Indian army.

[Hart's Army Lists; Lond. Gaz. (despatches under dates); Maurice's Campaign in Egypt, London, 1887; Broad Arrow, 23 Oct. 1886, pp. 574, 581, 587.] H. M. C.

MACPHERSON, JAMES (*d.* 1700), known as the Banff freebooter, is said to have been an illegitimate son of a member of the family of Invereshie in Inverness-shire by a gipsy woman. After his father's death he joined his mother and her roving companions. For some years he defied the magistrates and lairds of the neighbourhood, but in the autumn of 1700 he, with some of his gipsy band, was captured at Keith market by Lord Braco of Kilbride. He was imprisoned in the tolbooth of Banff under an exceptionally strong guard, and was tried before the sheriff of that place on 7 Nov., on the charge of 'going up and doune the country armed and keeping mercats in a hostile manner.' He and an accomplice, Gordon, were sentenced to death, and were executed at the Cross of Banff during the afternoon market of Friday, 16 Nov. 1700. According to tradition, Macpherson was handsome in appearance and of kindly temper. No charge of bloodshed was preferred against him, and evidence was adduced at his trial that one of his 'unlawful' visits had been for the purpose of curing a sick man.

It is said that before his execution he played a 'rant' or dirge on his favourite violin, offered the instrument as a keepsake to any one in the crowd who would think well of him, and, receiving no response, broke it and threw it into the open grave by his side. The rant is said to have appeared in a broadside in 1701. An early version, reputed to have been committed to memory by a young woman to whom Macpherson had formed a strong attachment, was given by Buchan to Motherwell, and is printed in Hogg and Motherwell's edition of Burns (1834, ii. 178). Another copy, obviously later, appears in Herd's collection, published in 1776 (see also Hogg and Motherwell, ii. 179, and Ritson, ii. 454). Internal evidence shows that none of these versions could have been written by Macpherson, though we can readily believe that the melody, played with such dramatic circumstance, was not long without words. It suggested Burns's 'Macpherson's Farewell,' in which the poet has characteristically preserved the old air and the burden, almost verbatim, of the version associated with the outlaw's lover.

A curious parallel is found in the story of John Macpherson, the Leinster highwayman, the reputed composer of an Irish air called 'Macpherson's tune' (see notes to 'Titus's Ballad' in Ainsworth's *Rookwood*, p. 63).

[Process against the Egyptians at Banff, 1700 (Spalding Club Miscell. iii. 175); Imlach's Hist. of Banff, 1868, pp. 26–8; Cramond's Annals of Banff (New Spalding Club), i. 99; New Monthly Mag. 1821, i. 142–3, quoted in Gipsy Lore Journal, iii. 190; Chambers's Domestic Annals, iii. 233. See also Carlyle's account of his reading the 'rant' to Tennyson, in a letter to E. Fitzgerald, 26 Oct. 1844 (E. F.'s 'Letters,' 1889, i. 144 *n.*)] G. G. S.

MACPHERSON, JAMES (1736–1796), the alleged translator of the Ossianic poems, was born at Ruthven in the parish of Kingussie, Inverness-shire, on 27 Oct. 1736 (tombstone in Westminster Abbey). His father, Andrew Macpherson, a penurious

farmer, was closely related to the chief of the northern clan of that name. His mother, Ellen, was daughter of a respectable tacksman of the second branch of the clan. Macpherson was educated at home, and at the district school in Badenoch, where the talent he showed decided his relations to bring him up to a learned profession. Accordingly in February 1753 he entered King's College, Aberdeen. In 1755 two months were added to the length of the annual session, and Macpherson consequently migrated, with other poor students, to Marischal College. He then went, probably as a student of divinity, to the university of Edinburgh, but though he read widely, he took no degree either there or at Aberdeen. In Edinburgh he did some hack-work for booksellers, and during his vacations, and also after he left the university, he taught in the village school at Ruthven. Although he prepared for the ministry, and Gray in 1760 spoke of him as a young clergyman, it is doubtful if he took orders.

At college, between the ages of seventeen and twenty-two, he is said to have composed over four thousand verses (*Poems of Ossian*, ed. Laing, 1807, i. p. viii). His earliest were, on 'Death,' in blank verse, and 'The Hunter,' in heroics. He also attempted an ode, in the manner of Pindar, on 'The Arrival of the Earl Marischal in Scotland.' Various pieces in the 'Scots Magazine,' signed 'J. M.,' are probably his, besides several signed 'M.' in a 'Collection of Original Poetry by Blacklock and other Scots Gentlemen,' Edinburgh, 1766. In 1758 he published at Edinburgh 'The Highlander,' a more ambitious effort; but, like all his early poetry, it was a failure, and he afterwards wished to suppress it.

On leaving Ruthven he sought employment as a private tutor, an occupation not to his taste (Hill Burton, *Life of Hume*, i. 464). In the autumn of 1759 he was at Moffat with the son of Mr. Graham of Balgowan, afterwards Lord Lynedoch. There he met John Home, the author of 'Douglas,' and Dr. Carlyle of Inveresk, both of whom were interested in ancient highland poetry. Macpherson repeated to them Gaelic verses from memory, and showed others in manuscript, which he said he had collected among the highlanders. At Home's request he translated in a day or two a fragment entitled 'The Death of Oscar.' Home and Carlyle, much pleased with it, asked for more; and when Macpherson produced some sixteen translated pieces, which he described as portions of a greater work, they strongly urged him to publish them. Macpherson reluctantly yielded, but afterwards stated that 'his highland pride was alarmed at appearing to the world only as a translator' (Letter from George Laurie, given in Laing, op. cit. ii. 46–50).

Home took the manuscripts with him to Edinburgh, where Dr. Hugh Blair [q. v.] was greatly struck by them, and to London, where they excited interest in literary circles. At length Macpherson published them at Edinburgh in July 1760, under the title, 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry collected in the Highlands,' with an introduction by Blair, who pronounced them genuine remains of ancient Scottish poetry. They were well received. Gregory and Lord Kames joined Blair in pronouncing them genuine, and Macpherson became a man of note. Although Gray was warm in praise of the poems, he was doubtful 'whether they were the invention of antiquity or of a modern Scotchman' (Mason, *Life of Gray*, 1807, ii. 167–73). Hume inclined to a belief in their authenticity, and described Macpherson as a modest, sensible young man.

In his preface to the 'Fragments' Macpherson had again hinted at the existence of a longer poem, in epic form, relating at great length the wars of Fion or Fingal, and said he thought it might, with trouble, be collected entire. But he showed reluctance to undertake the task. Home encouraged him to persevere, and was of so much service at this period that, probably in recognition of it, Macpherson left him 2,000*l.* (Baker, *Biog. Dram.* i. 362). Lord Elibank, Robertson, Adam Fergusson, Robert Chalmers, and others, met together at dinner to discuss means of raising the requisite funds; and Macpherson, who was present, at their persuasion agreed to undertake the search. A subscription list was started by the Faculty of Advocates, and Hume, among others, contributed.

Armed with letters of introduction to the gentry and clergy, Macpherson then made two journeys to the highlands. The first was to the north-west of Inverness-shire, and the isles of Skye, Uist, and Benbecula, and on a part of it he was accompanied by Lachlan Macpherson of Strathmashie, who assisted him by taking down poems as they were orally recited, and transcribing others from old manuscripts. From Ewen Macpherson, who met him at Knock, in Sleat, he obtained other poems orally recited in different places, and taken down in his absence, together with a book of Gaelic poems, given to Ewen Macpherson by Macmhurich, the representative of a long line of bards attached to the family of Clanranald. Macpherson also visited Captain Morrison in Skinnader, Skye,

and gave him some of the poems he had collected. On his way back he stayed for some time with the Rev. A. Gallie, then missionary in Brae Badenoch, and exhibited to him several volumes beautifully written on vellum, but much worm-eaten and obscured, which Macpherson said he had from the Clanranalds. (For the probable character of one of these volumes see LAING, op. cit. ii. 392.) With the assistance of Gallie and Morrison, who, unlike Macpherson, were good Gaelic scholars, he spent some time in arranging his materials, and preparing a version for translation. After a visit to Ruthven in October 1760, he made a second journey to Mull and the coast of Argyllshire, and obtained some manuscripts from the Fletchers of Glenforsa.

Returning to Edinburgh, he lodged in Blackfriars' Wynd, close to Dr. Blair, and busied himself with the translation both of what he had collected and of other poems sent him by friends. Writing on 16 Jan. 1761 to the Rev. Mr. M'Laggan, he referred to his luck in finding 'a pretty complete poem, truly epic, concerning Fingal, and of an antiquity easily ascertainable' (*Report of the Committee of the Highland Society*, Edinburgh, 1805, Appendix, pp. 153–156).

Probably at the invitation of Lord Bute, then at the height of his power, Macpherson went to London, where in 1762 he issued, partly by subscription, the first result of his translation as 'Fingal,' an epic poem in six books, describing the invasion of Ireland by Swaran, king of Lochlin (Denmark). He dedicated it to Bute, who had helped him in publishing it, and he prefixed a critical dissertation by Blair, in which Celtic was preferred to Greek heroic poetry. 'Fingal' was reprinted in Dublin in the same year, and at once became popular in translations on the continent. In England it met with a mixed reception, and it was soon denounced as spurious and bombastic, partly, no doubt, owing to the prejudice current at the time, both in England and Scotland, and traceable to the memories of 1745, against anything connected with the Gaelic language, or those who spoke it.

In 1763 appeared 'Temora,' in eight books, published entirely at Bute's expense. If 'Fingal' had raised doubts, 'Temora' confirmed them. Hume wrote to Blair on 19 Sept. 1763 that most men of letters in London took the poems for 'a palpable and impudent forgery,' but he admitted that a few fragments might be genuine (see his Essay in BURTON'S *Hume*, vol. i. App. p. 471). Writing again to Blair on 6 Oct. Hume described Macpherson as a 'strange and heteroclite mortal, and most perverse and unamiable.'

By the two poems Macpherson had made some 1,200*l.*, and, becoming proud of his success, he was scornful of suspicion. Writing to Cesarotti, who had sent him a complimentary letter (*Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 22899, f. 5), he had promised on 4 May 1763 that if the prefatory dissertation failed to satisfy the abbé on the question of authenticity, he would transmit such further light as might be required (*ib.* f. 165). But subsequently Macpherson declined to adopt Blair's suggestion that he should ask those who had given him materials in the highlands for their direct testimony. It is said that when challenged to produce the originals, he deposited certain manuscripts with his publishers, Beckett and De Hondt in the Strand; advertised the fact in the newspapers, and offered to print them if enough subscribers came forward; and as none came, Beckett returned the manuscripts to their owner (see Beckett's letter, dated Adelphi, 19 Jan. 1775, in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser. iii. 28; but compare BOSWELL, *Johnson*, ed. Birkbeck Hill, ii. 294). Macpherson then withdrew from the controversy, and declined further requests to publish the originals on the plea of expense or want of leisure He never seriously exerted himself to rebut the charge of forgery.

In his 'Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland' (1775) Johnson gave, as the result of local investigation, an opinion strongly adverse to Macpherson's honesty. He denied the existence of any originals; declared Macpherson's stubborn audacity to be the last refuge of guilt; and belief in Macpherson to flow from a mistaken patriotism. 'Macpherson,' said Johnson, 'had only found names, and stories, and phrases, nay, passages in old songs, and with them blended his own compositions, and so made what he gave to the world as translations of an ancient poem' (*ib.* v. 242); 'it was easy,' Johnson continued, 'to abandon one's mind to write such stuff.' Macpherson appears to have heard of the terms in which Johnson was going to attack him, before the publication was issued, and tried to prevent it by letters to William Strahan, Johnson's publisher. Strahan proved obdurate and failed to insert in the volume a protest which Macpherson sent in the form of a slip advertisement (see Macpherson's letters in the *Academy*, 14 Oct. 1878). When the book appeared, Macpherson sent Johnson a challenge through his intimate friend, William Duncan (Sinclair's edition of the *Poems of Ossian*, i. ccxx). Johnson purchased a stout oak stick, and answered in a well-known

letter that he would repel violence, and not desist from detecting what he thought a cheat, from any fear of the menaces of a ruffian (copy of the letter sold in 1875 for 50*l.*) Macpherson made no reply, but he is said to have afterwards assisted Donald McNicol [q. v.] in his 'Remarks on Dr. Johnson's Tour' (1779); McNicol affirmed that the scurrilities in the book were inserted without his knowledge after it was sent to London for publication. Walpole wrote in March 1775 that Macpherson had been as much a bully as Johnson a brute (*Journal*, i. 472). In 1781 William Shaw, a Scottish minister, and author of a Gaelic dictionary, published in London an 'Inquiry into the Authenticity of Ossian,' supporting Johnson's view. Shaw was answered in an abusive style by one Clerk of Edinburgh, and Johnson then took Shaw under his protection, and helped him to reply.

Meanwhile, early in 1764 Macpherson was, through Bute's influence, appointed secretary to Governor Johnstone at Pensacola, West Florida, which had been ceded to England by Spain on 10 Feb. 1763. According to another account, he was surveyor-general and president of the council there. He soon, however, quarrelled with Johnstone, and, after visiting certain provinces of North America and some of the West India islands, returned to England in 1766, with permission to retain his salary for life. He settled in London, and seems to have been at once employed by the government as a political writer. In this capacity he attempted to combat the letters of Junius, under the signatures of 'Musæus,' 'Scævola,' &c. He also took up historical literature. His 'Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland' (1771) was, he says in the preface, composed merely for his private amusement. It was bitterly attacked, especially by Pinkerton, mainly for its extreme Celtic spirit (Burton, *Hume*, ii. 462); while its statements were traversed in the next year by John Whitaker in his 'Genuine History of the Britons asserted' (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* iii. 102). This was followed in 1775 by 'A History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hannover,' written from the Jacobite point of view. For it he received 3,000*l.* (for a hostile account of his historical writings, see Horace Walpole, *Journal*, i. 472). In the same year appeared the most valuable of his publications, viz. 'Original Papers, containing the Secret History of Great Britain' for the same period, with memoirs of James II. Macpherson is said to have obtained these papers from the Scots College at Paris (see Ranke, *Hist. of England*, 1875, vi. 35, 44); but he also had access to ten quarto volumes of the Brunswick papers collected by Thomas Carte [q. v.], and then belonging to Matthew Duane [q. v.]

In 1773 Macpherson published a translation of the 'Iliad,' which was printed in Scotland; but, in spite of the efforts of friends, particularly of Sir John Eliot, the physician, who carried portions of it round to his patients, it was generally ridiculed in London.

In and after 1776 Macpherson was specially employed by Lord North's ministry to defend their American policy, and in that year published a pamphlet, which ran through many editions, in reply to the Declaration of the General Congress. He also supervised the ministerial newspapers, at a salary which in February 1776 was 600*l.* and by December 1781 800*l.* a year (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ii. 17, 483). Walpole had a very low opinion of Macpherson's conduct of this office, stating that he wrote 'a daily column of lies,' of which posterity will not be able to discern the thousandth part (*Letters*, viii. 115, 139, 186). In 1779 Macpherson issued an anonymous pamphlet, describing the conduct of the opposition during the previous session; it was, at the time, ascribed to Gibbon.

On the resignation of his kinsman, Sir John Macpherson [q. v.], in 1781, according to Wraxall (*Memoirs*, iv. 83), or more probably earlier, Macpherson was appointed agent or minister in London to Mohammed Ali, nabob of Arcot, and in that capacity defended the nabob against the East India Company, and transmitted his letters to the court of directors (for some of these letters see Burke, *Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts*, App. x.) He was also employed to publish the nabob's letters in England, and to explain his rights, and is credited with a history of the East India Company from its commencement in 1600. In 1783 he held his office of agent jointly with Wraxall. His post gave him unusual opportunities of making money, and he grew rich. It was desirable that as agent of the nabob he should enter parliament, and accordingly in 1780 he became member for Camelford, Cornwall, and although he never addressed the house, he held the seat for the rest of his life, being re-elected in 1784 and 1790. He induced the government to restore to his relative, Macpherson of Cluny, the lands confiscated in the Jacobite rising.

During his residence in London, Macpherson lived for some years in Kensington Gore (*Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 27780, fol. 53); afterwards in Norfolk Street, Strand (*ib.* 29168, fol. 461), and finally in Fludyer Street, Westminster (will in Somerset House). He

also had a villa on Putney Common, to which he often retired, and where he entertained his friends.

When his health began to fail he returned to his native Inverness-shire, bought an estate in Badenoch, and, changing its name from Raitts to Belville, built himself a mansion, which, however, he did not live to see entirely finished. He treated his tenants with good-natured indulgence, and grew domestic and religious. In his last illness he was constant in imploring divine mercy, and he refused all remedies, feeling that his hour was come. He died at Belville on 17 Feb. 1796. By his will, dated June 1793, he left 500*l.* for a monument to himself on his estate, and directed that he should be buried in the abbey of Westminster, 'being the city wherein he had lived and passed the greatest and best part of his life.' His body, after being eighteen days on the road to London, was met at Highgate by several coaches, and on 15 March 1796 was buried in the south transept of the abbey, not far from Poets' Corner.

Macpherson's portrait was painted by Reynolds, and engraved by Samuel Freeman [q. v.] He was a big man, good-looking, and with thick legs, to hide which he wore top-boots, though not then in fashion. He was proud, reserved, and on the subject of Ossian easily offended. His life was somewhat irregular. Johnson in his famous letter declared that what he heard of Macpherson's morals inclined him to attend not to what he should say, but to what he should prove. Mrs. Anne Grant, his neighbour in Invernessshire, who described his last days, speaks of him as excluded from domestic life by unhappy connections and tavern company, the prey of toad-eaters and designing house-keepers (*Letters from the Mountains*, iii. 32). He left four illegitimate children: James, who succeeded to the estates; Charles, who died in India; Anne, who succeeded James and died unmarried at Belleville in 1862 (*Gent. Mag.* s.a. ii. 236); and Juliet, who in July 1810 married Sir David Brewster. Their son took the additional name of Macpherson. It is unfortunate that Macpherson's journal, which, according to Brewster, contained important information as to the composition of the Ossianic poems, and was for other reasons carefully guarded by the family, mysteriously disappeared in 1868.

Boswell in 1785 declared that public interest in the question of the authenticity of the Ossianic poems was at an end, but on Macpherson's death the controversy broke out afresh. In 1797 the Highland Society of Scotland appointed a committee to investigate the poems ascribed to Ossian. While the committee was at work, criticism took a new form in the hands of Malcolm Laing [q. v.], who, first in an appendix to his 'History of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1800, ii. 377, and afterwards in an elaborate edition of the 'Poems of Ossian,' denounced the whole of them as unhistorical, and a mere patchwork of plagiarism from a hundred sources. He further attempted to show that the 'Fragments,' published while their author was studying divinity, were tinged with the phrases of his professional pursuits, and that there was scarcely a page of 'Fingal' or 'Temora' which could not be proved to owe its inspiration to some passage in classical or modern literature. Laing particularly mentioned two instances of plagiarism from 'Paradise Lost.' Scott, who thought that the greater part of the poems were Macpherson's own composition, especially the descriptions of scenery and the romantic sentiment, noticed Laing's work sympathetically in the 'Edinburgh Review,' July 1805. Laing's attack was ably, if not conclusively, answered by Patrick Graham in his 'Essay on the Authenticity of Ossian,' Edinburgh, 1807. Graham admitted that much of 'Fingal' and 'Temora' consisted of episodes for which there were no authentic originals.

The 'Highland Society's Report,' prepared with great care and scrupulous fairness, was presented in 1805, with an appendix of letters and affidavits received in answer to queries which the committee had framed and addressed to various persons throughout the highlands. The 'Report's' conclusion was: (1) That a great legend of Fingal and Ossian, his son and songster, had immemorially existed in Scotland, and that Ossianic poetry, of an impressive and striking character, was still found generally and in great abundance in the highlands; (2) That while fragments were found giving the substance and sometimes the literal expression of parts of Macpherson's work, no one poem was discoverable the same in title or tenor with his publications. Further, the committee inclined to believe (3) that he had liberally edited his originals and inserted passages of his own. But the committee recognised that the social changes which had taken place in the highlands since Macpherson wrote had largely destroyed the practice of orally reciting Gaelic poems, and that the opportunities of research had thus been diminished.

In 1807 Dr. Ross somewhat carelessly edited for the society what it had received from John Mackenzie, Macpherson's executor, as exact transcripts of the Gaelic originals. These papers, all in Macpherson's own hand or in that of an amanuensis, had passed under Macpherson's will to his executor,

John Mackenzie of the Inner Temple, along with 1,000*l.* sent Macpherson in 1783 by Sir J. Murray Macgregor and other highlanders in the East India Company's service, to pay for their publication. Neither the papers presented to the Highland Society by Mackenzie, nor Dr. Ross's transcript of them, formerly in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, are now known to be extant. The manuscript Gaelic originals which Macpherson is said to have collected in the highlands also disappeared without any explanation of their fate, although it was reported that those of some of the smaller poems were lost on the journey to Florida.

Subsequent argument has tended to confirm the conclusion at which the committee arrived, and in some points to establish a view more favourable to Macpherson. In 1841 P. Macgregor published in London his 'Ossian's Entire Remains, illustrated,' with an introduction in which the evidence then accessible is set out at some length. Twenty years later, fresh material for settling the question was afforded by the publication of the 'Dean of Lismore's Book' (ed. T. MacLauchlan, London, 1862, with a valuable introduction by W. F. Skene), which contains some eleven thousand verses of Gaelic poetry written at various times, and collected between 1512 and 1526 by James MacGregor [q. v.], dean of Lismore (see also *Notes and Queries*, 6th ser. ix. 137, 272, 2nd ser. iii. 217). The best general defence of Macpherson appeared in 1870, in a prefatory essay to a fine edition of the 'Poems of Ossian,' by Archibald Clerk.

It is therefore clear that the general charge of forgery, in the form in which it was made by Johnson, was unjustifiable. It is unlikely, from the character of Macpherson's other writings, that he could be the sole author of the poems, or that he could have written so much original poetry in so short a time. On the other hand, it is highly improbable that Macpherson found any such epic as he claimed to have discovered. He undoubtedly 'arranged' what he found (see *Highland Soc. Rep.* pp. 31, 44). In the process he occasionally combined legends of two different epochs (see *Encycl. Britann.* s.v. 'Celtic Literature'). Further, there is no proof that the poems emanated, as was alleged, from the third century, nor is it now possible to fix their date. They are stated to be pre-Christian; but reference to Christianity may have been omitted with the object of increasing their apparent antiquity (see Archibald Clerk, i. xxxv et seq.)

Macpherson's 'Ossian' exerted much influence on the romantic movement in Europe. Goethe acknowledged its sway in his 'Sturm und Drang' period, and introduced from 'Fingal' the song of Selma into his Werther's 'Leiden.' Schiller admired Ossian's 'great nature.' Macpherson's Ossianic poems, in the Abbé Cesarotti's Italian translation, were the favourite reading of Napoleon I. They were published in French translations—by Letourneur in 1777 and 1810, and by A. Lacaussade in 1842—and they were imitated in French verse by Baour-Lormian in 1801. Coleridge wrote in 1793 two poems in imitation of Ossian. In Byron's 'Hours of Idleness,' 1807, appears 'The Death of Calmar and Orla,' an imitation of Macpherson's 'Ossian.' Byron appended a note, in which, while admitting the discovery of 'the imposture,' he declared 'the merit of the work' to remain undisputed, despite its 'turgid and bombastic diction.' Byron offered his 'humble imitation' to Macpherson's admirers as proof of his 'attachment to their favourite author.'

Macpherson published the following: 1. 'The Highlander,' an heroic poem in six cantos, Edinburgh, 1758. 2. 'Fragments of Ancient Poetry, collected in the Highlands, and translated from the Gaelic or Erse Languages,' Edinburgh, 1760. 3. 'Fingal, an ancient Epic Poem in six books, together with several other Poems composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal, translated from the Gaelic Language,' London, 1762. 4. 'Temora, an ancient Epic Poem in eight books, together with several other Poems, composed by Ossian, the son of Fingal, translated from the Gaelic Language,' London, 1763. 5. 'Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland,' or an Inquiry into the Origin, Religion, Manners, Government, Courts of Justice, etc., of the Ancient Britons,' London, 1771. 6. 'The Iliad of Homer, translated into Prose,' London, 1773. 7. 'A History of Great Britain from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hannover,' London, 1775. 8. 'Original Papers, containing the Secret History of Great Britain, from the Restoration to the Accession of the House of Hannover; to which are prefixed Extracts from the Life of James II, as written by himself,' London, 1775. 9. 'The Rights of Great Britain asserted against the Claims of America, being an Answer to the Declaration of the General Congress,' London, 1776. 10. 'Letters from Mohammed Ali Chan, Nabob of Arcot, to the Court of Directors, to which is annexed a Statement of Facts relative to Tanjore, with an Appendix of Original Papers,' London, 1777. 11. 'A Short History of the Opposition during the last Session,' London, 1779. 12. 'The History and Management of the East India

Company, from its origin in 1600 to the Present Times: vol. i. containing the Affairs of the Carnatic, in which the Rights of the Nabob are explained, and the Injustice of the Company proved,' London, 1779. It is possible that one or both of the last two works may have been from the pen of his kinsman, Sir John Macpherson, who preceded him as agent to the nabob.

[There is no good contemporary account of Macpherson. Most of the information here gathered is founded on authorities mentioned in the text, or on facts supplied by descendants. See also the European Magazine, March 1796, xxix. 156, 305, which gives the date of his birth as 'the end of 1738,' and is closely followed by the Annual Register, 1796, p. 366, and by Chalmers's General Biog. Dict. xxi. 75; also Gent. Mag. 1796, pt. i. p. 256, Allardyce's Scotland and Scotsmen in the Eighteenth Century, and Chambers's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ed. Thomson, iii. 72. Some information has been obtained from the Registrars of Aberdeen and Edinburgh Universities. Allibone's Dict. of English Literature, s.v. 'James Macpherson,' gives a fair list of works bearing on the controversy.]

T. B. S.

MACPHERSON, Sir JOHN (1745–1821), governor-general of India, was born in 1745 at Sleat in the Isle of Skye, where his father, John Macpherson (1710–1765), was minister. His mother was Janet, daughter of Donald Macleod of Bernera. The father, son of Dugald Macpherson, minister of Duirinish, distinguished himself in classics at Aberdeen University (M.A. 1728, and D.D. 1761), and was minister of Barra in the presbytery of Uist (1734–42), and of Sleat (1742–65). He published 'Critical Dissertations on the Origin, Antiquities, Language, Government, Manners, and Religion of the Ancient Caledonians, their Posterity, the Picts, and the British and Irish Scots,' London, 1768, 4to, and paraphrased the Song of Moses in Latin verse in 'Scots Magazine,' vols. i. ix. xi. He upheld the authenticity of the poems assigned to Ossian, and Dr. Johnson declared that his Latin verse did 'him honour.' 'He has a great deal of Latin and very good Latin' (Scott, *Fasti Eccl. Scot.* pt. v. pp. 129, 137). Martin Macpherson (1743–1812), Dr. Macpherson's elder son, succeeded him at Sleat, and won Dr. Johnson's regard when the doctor visited the highlands.

John, the younger son, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and at the university of Edinburgh. In March 1767 he sailed for India, nominally as purser of an East India ship, commanded by his maternal uncle, Captain Alexander Macleod. Macpherson landed at Madras, where he obtained an introduction to Mohammed Ali, nabob of the Carnatic. The latter, whose affairs were in great disorder, had borrowed large sums of money at enormous interest from the East India Company's officials at Madras. Hard pressed by his creditors, he entrusted Macpherson with a secret mission to England, with the object of making representations on his behalf to the home government. Macpherson arrived in England in November 1768. He had several interviews with the prime minister, the Duke of Grafton, who eventually despatched Sir John Lindsay, as king's envoy extraordinary, to effect a settlement of the nabob's claims. This commission being novel and unwarrantable, the company protested, and Lindsay was recalled.

Macpherson returned to India in January 1770 with the position of a writer in the company's service. He remained for six years at Madras occupied with administrative work. He also renewed his acquaintance with the nabob, for whom, as he himself confesses, he occasionally procured loans of money. In 1776 Lord Pigot, the governor of Madras, obtained possession of a letter addressed to the nabob by Macpherson, in which details were given regarding the latter's mission to England. The paper contained severe reflections on the company's action, and indicated that Macpherson had engaged in a plot to set the home government against them. He was therefore dismissed the service. He returned to England in 1777, having previously furnished himself with fresh despatches to the home government from the nabob. Macpherson remained in England for four years. From April 1779 to May 1782 he sat in the House of Commons for Cricklade, and was one of six members suspected of being in receipt of a salary from the nabob of Arcot in return for pressing the latter's claims on the legislature.

Macpherson had appealed to the court of directors against his dismissal by the Madras council. The former were by no means satisfied with the intrigues indulged in by their servants in the Carnatic, and reinstated him. In January 1781, however, before he could return to Madras, he was appointed by Lord North, whose government he had supported, to the seat on the supreme council at Calcutta vacated by Richard Barwell [q. v.] The appointment was severely criticised in public; and in 1782 a committee of the House of Commons declared that Macpherson's past conduct in supporting the pretensions of the nabob had tended to endanger the peace of India.

Macpherson offered a regular but unintelligent opposition to the measures of Warren Hastings during the latter years of that governor-general's rule. In February 1785, as senior member of the council, he became governor-general on Hastings's resignation. Owing to the long and desperate war in which the English had been engaged, he found the finances in great disorder. Pressing demands for assistance were coming from Bombay and Madras, the arrears of pay due to the troops amounted to two millions sterling, and the deficit in the revenue of the current year was estimated at 1,300,000*l.* Macpherson began by using the actual cash in the treasury to pay the troops, who were on the verge of mutiny. All other payments were made in bonds bearing interest at eight per cent. per annum till redeemed. Strenuous reductions were made in the public expenditure, the utmost care was exercised over the collections, and in twelve months' time enough cash had been accumulated to pay off the whole of the new paper debt, besides meeting the ordinary expenses of government. At the close of his administration Macpherson was able to boast that he had reduced expenditure by the large sum of 1,250,000*l.* It must, however, be remembered that during his rule no war took place; and his financial achievements were really due to the suggestions of a subordinate, Jonathan Duncan. Macpherson moreover did nothing to stop the gross corruption indulged in by the company's officials, and Lord Cornwallis, an impartial critic, denounces his government as 'a system of the dirtiest jobbery' (Earl Cornwallis to Dundas, 1 Nov. 1788, in Ross's *Cornwallis Correspondence*).

Shortly after Macpherson's accession to the supreme power, the Mahratta chieftain, Mahdoji Sindia, having obtained possession of Shah Alum, titular emperor of India, demanded from the English a sum of 4,000,000*l.* as arrears of the tribute promised by them to the emperor in 1765. Macpherson answered by insisting upon an immediate withdrawal and disavowal of the claim, threatening war if it were repeated. To further guard against the ambition of Sindia, he established Charles Malet as English envoy at Poonah, the acknowledged capital of the Mahratta confederacy. In 1786 the Mahrattas declared war against Tippoo, sultan of Mysore. Macpherson offered them the assistance of three battalions to be employed in defending the Mahratta territories. The offer remained unaccepted during Macpherson's tenure of office, and was withdrawn by his successor. Macpherson was created a baronet on 10 June 1786, and was superseded, much to his dissatisfaction, by Lord Cornwallis in September, after which he returned to England.

His friends endeavoured to show that the legal term of the governor-generalship was five years, and that Macpherson's removal, save for misconduct, after only twenty months was an injustice. The claim, for which there was no foundation, was disregarded, and Macpherson now endeavoured to obtain from Dundas a promise of the succession to Lord Cornwallis, or at any rate a return to his old place on the Bengal council. This also was refused. Macpherson's sole object in harassing the government with these demands was to obtain some heavy pecuniary compensation, and when his chances of office became quite hopeless, he applied to the court of directors for a pension of 2,000*l.* a year. After some delay he obtained a sum of 15,301*l.* 7*s.*, payable in three instalments between 1 March 1789 and 1 March 1790. In June 1809 he obtained in addition a pension of 1,000*l.* a year in return for assigning to the company a claim of 10,000*l.* on the nabob of Arcot.

In 1788 Macpherson was again elected to the House of Commons for Cricklade, but was unseated for bribery on the petition of his opponent, Samuel Petrie, and cast in penalties to the amount of 3,000*l.* He now joined the whig opposition, and was till 1802 on intimate terms with the Prince of Wales. In 1789 he visited Florence, where his advice was asked by the Grand Duke Leopold on financial and administrative matters. When Leopold became emperor in 1790 he visited him at Vienna. Macpherson's tall figure, handsome face, and courtly manners made him a great favourite in society; and his wide knowledge and linguistic talents won him the respect of scholars. He obtained a seat for Horsham in September 1796, and continued in the house till June 1802. In 1806, in a discussion on Indian affairs, Whitshed Keene, the member for Montgomery, availed himself of the opportunity to censure his relations with the nabob of Arcot. Macpherson replied to the implied charges in an 'Open Letter to Whitshed Keene, Esq., M.P.,' dated 31 May 1806. He stated that in 1777 he had, through his intimacy with the nabob, obtained knowledge of secret overtures made to that prince by France, the exposure of which had been of great service to the British government. He also added that his claims on the nabob were still unpaid. Macpherson died unmarried, at Brompton Grove, on 12 Jan. 1821, when the baronetcy became extinct.

[Histories of India by Mill (Wilson's edition) and Thornton; Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas; Gleig's Life and Letters of Warren Hastings; Ross's Cornwallis Correspondence; Documents explanatory of the Case of Sir John Macpherson (published by his friends in 1800); English Parliamentary Reports; Memoirs of Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, iv. 233–8, in Wheatley's edition, 1884.] G. P. M–y.

MACPHERSON, JOHN, M.D. (1817–1890), physician, younger brother of Samuel Charters Macpherson [q. v.], and son of Hugh Macpherson, professor of Greek in the university of Aberdeen, was born at Old Aberdeen in 1817, and after education at the grammar school, entered the university, and there graduated M.A., and was created an honorary M.D. He studied medicine at St. George's Hospital in London, and at a school in Kinnerton Street, from 1835 to 1838. He then went abroad, to Bonn, Vienna, and Berlin, for a year. In October 1839 he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in December sailed for Calcutta as a surgeon in the service of the East India Company. He held various appointments in Bengal for twenty-four years, and in 1864, having attained the rank of inspector-general of hospitals, returned to England. While in India he published 'Statistics of Dysentery,' 1850; 'Insanity among Europeans,' 1853; 'Report on Native Lunatic Asylums,' 1855; 'On Antiperiodics,' 1856; and on his return, 'Cholera in its Home,' 1866; 'The Baths and Wells of Europe,' 1869; 'Our Baths and Wells,' 1871; 'Annals of Cholera up to 1817,' 1884; and a privately printed 'Essay on Celtic Names.' He believed that no drug had any effect upon cholera, and he differed from many writers in holding that cholera was observed in India as early as 1503. He travelled much in the British islands and on the continent, making the observations recorded in his books on 'Baths and Wells.' His last journey was in 1889 to the south of Spain. He knew French and German well, but not Gaelic, although he was much interested in Celtic studies. His kindly disposition was manifest in his face, his conversation was learned, and, like his manners, simple and unaffected. He lived in London, in Curzon Street, and there died after a long illness, 17 March 1890.

[Obituary notice in Lancet of 29 March 1890; British Medical Journal, 29 March 1890; Works; personal knowledge.] N. M.

MACPHERSON, PAUL (1756–1846), Scottish abbé, was born of catholic parents at Scalan on 4 March 1756, and was admitted a student in the seminary there in June 1767, spent two years (1770–2) at the Scots College in Rome, and completed his theological course at the Scots College at Valladolid in Spain. Having been ordained priest by the Bishop of Segovia, he returned to the mission, and was stationed successively at Shenval in the Cabrach, at Aberdeen, and at Stobhall. In 1791 he removed to Edinburgh on being appointed procurator of the mission. He was sent to Rome in 1793 as agent of the Scottish clergy, and for many years he transacted with the holy see all the ecclesiastical business of the mission. In 1798 General Berthier, by order of the French Directory, took possession of Rome, whereupon Macpherson left the city and travelled through France and England. When the British cabinet was considering the practicability of rescuing Pius VI, then a French prisoner at Savona, on the Genoese coast, an English frigate was ordered to cruise off the land, and Macpherson was despatched from London with ample powers and funds to effect the escape of the pontiff. Spies of the Directory disclosed the design to the Paris government, and the attempt failed. Macpherson was imprisoned, and on his liberation sought refuge in Scotland, where he took charge of the congregation at Huntly. He went back to Rome in 1800, but again visited Scotland in 1811, after the seizure and exile of Pius VII. On the restoration of that pontiff he returned to Rome once more. Besides being agent for the Scottish vicars-apostolic, he was for some years employed in the same capacity by those of England, and also by some of the Irish bishops. The Scots College had been for some time under the control of Italian ecclesiastics, but Macpherson induced the pope to place the institution under native management, and he was himself appointed its first Scottish rector. The first students arrived from Scotland in 1820.

He was mainly instrumental in securing the most valuable of the Stuart papers for the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV (*Quarterly Review*, 1846). It was also owing to his care and foresight that many of the manuscripts of the Scots College in Paris were preserved and brought back to Scotland.

Macpherson resigned the rectorship of the Scots College in 1826, and returning to Scotland in May 1827, he erected a chapel in Glenlivat. In 1834, however, he once more went to Rome and resumed the office of rector of the Scots College. There he died on 24 Nov. 1846.

[Catholic Mag. 1831–2, i. 280; Gent. Mag. new ser. xxvii. 318; Michel's Les Écossais en

France, ii. 334; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. xi. 314; Stothert's Catholic Mission in Scotland, pp. 595–601.] T. C.

MACPHERSON, SAMUEL CHARTERS (1806–1860), political agent in India, born in Old Aberdeen on 7 Jan. 1806, elder brother of John Macpherson [q. v.] and of William Macpherson [q. v.], was second son of Dr. Hugh Macpherson, professor of Greek in King's College, Aberdeen, by his first wife, Anne Maria Charters. After studying at the college of Edinburgh in 1822–3, he passed two years at Trinity College, Cambridge, returned to Edinburgh to study for the Scottish bar, and, finding his eyes too weak, finally sailed for Madras as a cadet in 1827, becoming lieutenant in 1831, and captain by brevet in 1841. He was first engaged on the trigonometrical survey of India, but in 1835 was summoned to join his regiment (the 8th native infantry), which was engaged in operations against the rajah of Gumsur in Orissa. In 1837 he was sent by the collector of Ganjam on a mission of survey and inquiry into the unexplored parts of Gumsur. Here he obtained much information respecting the language and institutions of the Khonds, a wild aboriginal tribe then almost unknown. In May 1839 he was compelled by fever to recruit at the Cape. On his return to Madras he drew up for the governor-general (Lord Elphinstone) a report on the Khonds, and the measures to be adopted for the suppression among that people of the Meriah, or human sacrifices. This report formed the basis of a paper which he read before the Royal Asiatic Society in 1852. In the meantime, Captain (afterwards General) Campbell, assistant to the collector of Ganjam, had called together the chief men of the Khonds of Gumsur, and informed them that human sacrifices would no longer be tolerated by the company's government, and had compelled them to give up a number of intended victims. But neither Campbell nor his superior, Bannerman, made any real progress in suppressing the rite. In the spring of 1842, Campbell having gone to China on service with his regiment, Macpherson was appointed principal assistant to the collector and agent in Ganjam. His knowledge of the people and the influence he had acquired over them by personal intercourse enabled him to lay down a system for abolishing their barbarous practices. He administered justice among them with unflagging industry; he strove to conciliate the chiefs, priests, and rajahs; he vigorously punished the Hindus who carried on the nefarious traffic of supplying victims to the Khonds; he constructed roads, encouraged fairs, and bestowed the Meriah girls in marriage on the most influential persons among the tribes, and made these alliances a passport to the favour of government. The result was that on 15 Feb. 1844 he was able to write: 'The whole of the Gumsur Khond country . . . is completely conquered, and by the use of moral influences alone.'

In the districts adjoining Gumsur he was less successful. The jealousy of his colleagues blocked his way. Bannerman, the collector of Gumsur, appears to have thwarted him, and the Madras government temporised, and gave Macpherson no efficient support. A Hindu, who had been appointed Zamindar's agent for Khond affairs, was secretly encouraging the Meriah sacrifices, and thus enriching himself with bribes. He obtained the support of Macpherson's superiors, and when in November 1845 Macpherson, having been appointed 'governor-general's agent for the suppression of Meriah sacrifice and female infanticide in the hill tracts of Orissa,' proceeded to extend his measures to Boad, a district north of Gumsur, the Hindu's sons raised a rebellion and attacked the camp of the agent. Macpherson was thus compelled to resort to coercive measures; but Bannerman withheld the assistance of troops. The Madras government, too, sent to the disturbed districts a brigadier-general, with the power of superseding Macpherson—a power of which he instantly availed himself; and not content with that, he not only ordered Macpherson and his assistants, and everybody connected with his agency, to withdraw from the country, but summarily dismissed the native officers from the public service. Colonel Campbell, the old rival and opponent of Macpherson, was then appointed agent in his place, and charges were sent in against him, which, after an inquiry lasting a year and a half, were declared by the commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John Peter Grant, appointed to investigate them, to be unfounded. Meanwhile, the measures adopted by Macpherson for the suppression of the insurrection had already borne fruit; and the brigadier-general had little difficulty in crushing the enemy. Lord Dalhousie, who was now governor-general, declared that nothing could compensate Macpherson for the treatment he had undergone.

In August 1853 Macpherson returned to India from sick-leave to Europe. He was appointed in succession agent at Benares and at Bhopal, but in July 1854, being then brevet-major, he was transferred to the more

important post of Gwalior, the capital of Sindhia, the most powerful native ruler in Central India. The agent, Sir Robert North Hamilton [q. v.], supported Macpherson's policy in everything. Sindhia's minister, Dinkar Rao, was a statesman of the first order; and Macpherson took care that his administrative genius should have free play. He abolished the transit duties; laid out large sums on the roads and public works; drew up a capital code of law and civil procedure, and raised the revenue from a deficit to a surplus. Macpherson's support of Dinkar was repaid with interest. When the Sipahi mutinies broke out in 1857, it was Dinkar, influenced by Macpherson, who kept the Gwalior contingent and Sindhia's own army from joining the rebels in Delhi.

Macpherson lived to see the mutiny suppressed; but the strain upon his health had been too great. In April 1860 he was seized with illness, and died, on his way to Calcutta, on 15 April. After his death he was gazetted a companion of the Bath.

[Memorials of Service in India, from the Correspondence of Major S. C. Macpherson, edited by his brother, W. Macpherson, with portrait, 1865.] G. G.

MACPHERSON, WILLIAM (1812–1893), legal writer, born 19 July 1812, was brother of John Macpherson [q. v.] and of Samuel Charters Macpherson [q. v.] He was educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and M.A. in 1838. Called to the bar by the Inner Temple in 1837, he published in 1841 a 'Practical Treatise on the Law relating to Infants' (Edinburgh, 8vo), which attracted notice owing to its learning and accuracy. In 1846 he went to India to practise at the Indian bar, and in 1848 was given by Sir Laurence Peel, chief-justice of Bengal, the post of master of equity in the supreme court in Calcutta. His 'Procedure of the Civil Courts of India' (Calcutta, 1850, 8vo) became at once a recognised authority, reaching a fifth edition in 1871, and his 'Outlines of the Law of Contracts as administered in the Courts of British India' was issued in London in 1860. He spent nearly two years (1854–5) in England on leave, and finally left India in March 1859. In October 1860 he was entrusted by John Murray the publisher with the editorship of the 'Quarterly Review.' He held that office till October 1867, contributing three articles to the 'Review,' viz. 'Scottish Character' (July 1861), 'The Stanhope Miscellanies' (January 1863), and 'Law Reform' (October 1864). In December 1861 he had become secretary of the Indian Law Commission, which was appointed to prepare a body of substantive law for India, and he withdrew from literary work in 1867 in order to devote himself solely to that work. The Indian Succession Act of 1865 illustrates the value of the commission's labours, but owing to the Indian government's desire to exercise more direct control over the undertaking, the commission was dissolved in December 1870. Macpherson thereupon returned to the bar, and practised chiefly before the privy council. His useful 'Practice of the Privy Council Judicial Committee,' first published in 1860, reached a second edition in 1873. In 1874 he began reporting the Indian appeals before the privy council for the Council of Law Reporting. In June 1874 he became legal adviser to the India office, and in September 1879 exchanged that post for that of secretary in the judicial department. He retired rom the India office 20 Feb. 1882. 'Memorials' by him of his brother, Samuel Charters Macpherson, appeared in 1865. He died in London 20 April 1893. He married, 9 Jan. 1851, Diana Macleod Johnston, who died in 1880, and left issue.

[Times, 24 April 1893; Brit. Mus. Cat.; private information.] G. G.

MACQUARIE, LACHLAN (*d.* 1824), major-general and governor of New South Wales, came of an old Scottish family which had been established for many generations on the island of Ulva, near Mull. His father, Lauchlan Macquarrie (the son seems to have dropped the second *r*), was the sixteenth chief of the clan (Anderson, *Scottish Nation*, vol. iii.) Lachlan, the eldest son, entered the army on 9 April 1777 as ensign in the 2nd battalion of the 84th regiment of foot. From 1777 to 1781 he served in Halifax and other parts of Nova Scotia, but not in the field. On 18 Jan. 1781 he was transferred as lieutenant to the 71st regiment, and served in New York and Charlestown on garrison duty at the close of the war with the United States, and afterwards in Jamaica till 1784, when he was placed for a time on half-pay. On 25 Dec. 1787 he received a commission as lieutenant in the 77th regiment, which proceeded to India. On 9 Nov. 1788 he was promoted to be captain. In India he saw his first active service, being present at the sieges of Cannanore in 1790, and Seringapatam in 1791. He was in the field in Cochin China in 1795, and Ceylon in 1796. On 3 May 1796 he became major by brevet. He was at the second siege of Seringapatam in 1799; in the following year he was in Egypt and at the siege of Alexandria. On 12 March in

that year he was transferred as major to the 86th regiment, and on 7 Nov. of the same year was made brevet lieutenant-colonel. In 1803 he was in London, acting as assistant adjutant-general; but about May 1805 he relinquished that post to rejoin the 86th regiment in India, although on the 30th of that month he was gazetted as lieutenant-colonel to the 73rd regiment. Through the remainder of 1805 and 1806 he was on active service in India, and returned to London to take command of the 73rd in 1807.

Towards the close of 1809 Macquarie proceeded with his regiment to the convict settlement of New South Wales. The colony was in a critical state. The New South Wales corps, acting with the less law-abiding portion of the population, had deposed Governor William Bligh [q. v.] and established a provisional government. Macquarie replaced the New South Wales corps with his regiment, and proceeded to carry out his special instructions, viz. to enforce the authority of the crown, and after twenty-four hours to assume the government of the colony in succession to Bligh. On 28 Dec. 1809 he commenced his administration. In the exercise of the discretion entrusted to him he ratified most of the acts of the provisional government. On 25 July 1810 he was made a full colonel, on 21 Feb. in the next year a brigadier-general, and on 4 June 1813 a major-general.

One of his earliest acts as governor was a tour of inspection through the agricultural districts which had been inundated in the preceding year, and still suffered much distress, and he took measures for permanently securing the recovery of the districts and their immunity from future floods. In November 1811 the governor visited for the first time his dependency of Van Diemen's Land. When in 1813 the Blue Mountains were crossed and the district of Bathurst discovered, he caused a road to be constructed over the mountains, joining Sydney with the new country. In 1815 he made a sort of state progress over the new road, which was finished within fifteen months, and fixed on the site of the town which now bears the name of Bathurst. The diary of this journey was thrown into a somewhat pompous report to the secretary of state. In 1817 John Oxley [q. v.], the surveyor-general, acting under his directions, made extended explorations, particularly in the river system of the colony. In April 1821 he visited Van Diemen's Land for the second time.

Meanwhile he was giving practical effect to his view that the colony was a settlement for convicts, where free settlers had no place, and that the convicts should be treated with the utmost indulgence. He freely distributed tickets of leave and removed disabilities. He settled emancipated convicts on agricultural lands by giving grants of thirty acres to any person whose sentence had expired. His judgment was often at fault, but Campbelltown, Appin, and other places bear witness to partial success. His efforts generally on behalf of the convicts had been commended in the report of the parliamentary committee on transportation in 1812; but his imperious temper led to friction with every dissentient, and in 1815 he came into open collision with Geoffrey Hart Bent, the first judge of the supreme court of New South Wales, on the question of admitting convict solicitors to practise in the court. Bent was recalled in consequence of the dispute, one result of which was John Thomas Bigge's commission to inquire into the condition of the convict population and the settlement generally. The governor again disagreed with Bigge over the appointment of the convict Redfern to be a magistrate, and thus incurred a severe rebuke from home.

Macquarie's administration was in 1819 attacked with vigour but moderation by Grey Bennet, M.P., in a letter to Viscount Sidmouth. He urged that the governor had been guilty of illegal and high-handed actions, and had failed to carry out a policy which was really reformatory of the convicts. On 21 Jan. 1820 Macquarie replied exhaustively in a valuable letter to Lord Sidmouth from Sydney.

For the twelve years of his administration Macquarie was practically dictator of the settlement. When the secretary of state informed him that it was not the intention of his majesty's government to appoint a council to assist the governor, Macquarie replied, 'I entertain a fond hope that such an institution will never be extended to this colony.'

His expenditure on public works was very lavish. 'The number of public buildings . . . erected or constructed by Governor Macquarie not only in Sydney and Paramatta, but in all the other settlements of the colony, as also in Tasmania . . . would almost exceed belief.' He laid out Sydney as it now exists, and the road round the government domain close to that city bears Mrs. Macquarie's name. Many other places and buildings were, in deference to his known vanity, named after him. Two of the chief rivers of New South Wales are the Lachlan and Macquarie. Port Macquarie was a rural convict settlement established shortly before he left the colony.

There are Macquarie County, Marshes, and Plains, and the Lachlan district. Macquarie Place and Macquarie Street are in Sydney. Tasmania has Macquarie Harbour, and the town thereon, Macquarie Plains, and Macquarie River. Macquarie Island, south of Tasmania, was discovered in 1811.

On 21 Dec. 1821 he was relieved of the government and returned to England, amid the general regret of the colonists, who took the unusual step of presenting him with a piece of plate as a memorial. He resided in London till his death, which took place at his house in Duke Street, St. James's, on 1 July 1824. His body was removed to Ulva, to be buried in the ancestral home, which he had himself bought back from his father's creditors (ANDERSON, *Scottish Nation*).

Macquarie had all the faults of military governors, but possessed their good points in a marked degree. His want of judgment and impatience of opposition were accentuated by his personal vanity and ambition. But 'there was a vigour about Governor Macquarie's administration of which it was long afterwards refreshing to contemplate the effects, and which under the guidance of a better regulated judgment would undoubtedly have led to the happiest results.' He has established some sort of claim to the title of 'father of the colony' which some admirers sought to bestow on him.

He was twice married, first to Miss Baillie of Jerviswood; secondly, to Miss Campbell of Airds, by whom he had one son, who survived him, but died without issue.

[Gent. Mag. 1824, pt. i. p. 397, pt. ii. p. 276; Heaton's Australian Dict. of Dates and Men of the Time; Sidney's Three Colonies of Australia, 1852, chap. vii.; Lang's Historical and Statistical Account of New South Wales, ed. 1875, vol. i. chap. vi.; Epitome of Official History of New South Wales, chap. iv.; pamphlets by Grey Bennet, M.P., and by Samuel Marsden, attacking Macquarie's administration, with Macquarie's reply.] C. A. H.

MACQUEEN, JAMES (1778–1870), geographer, was born in 1778 at Crawford, Lanarkshire. In 1796 he was resident in Grenada, West Indies, as manager of a sugar plantation, and subsequently made repeated voyages through all the West Indian colonies. His attention was first drawn to African geography, a subject on which he became a leading authority, by the perusal of Mungo Park's 'Travels' (1799). He collected much information concerning the features of the country on the Upper Niger, not only from the Madingo negroes under his charge, but from the merchants and slave agents with whom he had dealings. He was the first to point out, in a treatise on the subject (Edinburgh, 1816, 8vo), that in the Bights of Benin and Biafra the Niger certainly entered the ocean.

By 1821 Macqueen had settled at Glasgow, where he became editor and part-proprietor of the 'Glasgow Courier.' In that journal, then published three times a week, he ably defended what he regarded as the rights of the so-called 'West India interest.' As a writer he was trenchant and vigorous, and could present statistics attractively. Macqueen also distinguished himself in the projection and organisation of the Colonial Bank and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. Eventually he settled in London, and wrote largely on politics, geography, economics, and general literature in the newspapers and magazines. He communicated to the Royal Geographical Society several interesting memoirs, many of which were printed in the 'Journal' and 'Proceedings' of the Society. His letters in the 'Morning Advertiser' on Captain Speke's pretended discovery of the source of the Nile were deemed by Captain Sir Richard F. Burton so 'valuable and original' that he obtained permission to reprint them in his memoir on 'The Nile Basin' (1864).

Macqueen died on 14 May 1870 at 10 Norton Street, Kensington. He had prepared two volumes, partly of an autobiographical character, but did not live to publish them.

Apart from pamphlets Macqueen's writings are: 1. 'A Geographical and Commercial View of Northern Central Africa: containing a particular Account of the Course and Termination of the great River Niger in the Atlantic Ocean,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1821, with maps drawn by himself. 2. 'The West India Colonies: the Calumnies and Misrepresentations circulated against them . . . examined and refuted,' 8vo, London, 1824. 3. 'The Colonial Controversy, containing a Refutation of the Calumnies of the Anti-Colonists,' 8vo, Glasgow, 1825, letters reprinted from the 'Glasgow Courier.' 4. 'General Statistics of the British Empire,' 8vo, London, 1836. 5. 'A General Plan for a Mail Communication by Steam between Great Britain and the Eastern and Western Parts of the World,' 8vo, London, 1838. 6. 'A Geographical Survey of Africa, . . . to which is prefixed a Letter . . . regarding the Slave Trade,' 8vo, London, 1840, with a map—'the first approaching to correctness'—of the interior of Africa. 7. 'Statistics of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce,' two series, 8vo, London, 1851. 8. 'The War: Who's to Blame? or the Eastern Question investigated from the Official Docu-

ments,' 8vo, London, 1854, in which he proves the folly of England in going to war with Russia.

To the 'Journals' of the missionaries Isenberg and Krapf (1843) he prefixed a geographical memoir of Abyssinia and south-eastern Africa.

[Proc. of Roy. Geogr. Soc. xiv. 301–2; Morning Advertiser, 17 May 1870, p. 5, col. 2; Markham's Fifty Years' Work of the Roy. Geogr. Soc.]

G. G.

MACQUEEN, JOHN FRASER (1803–1881), lawyer, born in 1803, was eighth, but eldest surviving, son of Donald Macqueen of Corrybrough, Inverness-shire, by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Fraser of Brightmony in the same county. He eventually succeeded his father in the chiefship of the clan Revan, the tribal designation adopted by the Macqueens. At first he practised as a writer to the signet at Edinburgh, but subsequently became a member of Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar on 8 June 1838, and commenced to practise in the court of chancery. He was at one time frequently engaged in Scottish appeals, and in proceedings for divorce under the old system. For a short time after the passing of the Divorce Act in 1857 he also practised in the divorce court. In 1860 he was appointed by Lord Campbell official reporter of Scottish and divorce appeals in the House of Lords, and he compiled four volumes of appellate reports (1861–5), now very scarce. He continued his reports for several years after the formation of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting in 1866, but failing health obliged him to nominate a deputy, and in 1879 he resigned the post. He took silk in 1861, and during the same year was made bencher of his inn. Macqueen, who was D.L. and J.P. for Inverness-shire, where he had a seat at Aird, died at 4 Upper Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, London, on 6 Dec. 1881. He married in 1840 Georgiana, daughter of George Dealtry, rector of Outwell, Norfolk. Macqueen was a man of genial and kindly disposition, and of considerable literary acquirements.

He published: 1. 'A Practical Treatise on the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords and Privy Council, together with the Practice on Parliamentary Divorce,' 8vo, London, 1842. 2. 'The Rights and Liabilities of Husband and Wife at Law and in Equity, as affected by Modern Statutes and Decisions,' 8vo, London, 1848 [–49]; 2nd edit. by S. Hastings and J. D. Davenport, 1872; 3rd edit. by J. C. and R. B. Russell, 1885. 3. 'Reports of Scotch Appeals and Writs of Error, together with Peerage, Divorce, and Practice Cases in the House of Lords,' vol. i. 8vo, Edinburgh, 1855. No more was published. 4. 'Reports of the Debates on the Life Peerage Question,' 8vo, London, 1856, &c. 5. 'A Practical Treatise on Divorce and Matrimonial Jurisdiction under the Act of 1857,' 8vo, London, 1858; 2nd edit. 1860. 6. 'Chief Points in the Laws of War and Neutrality, Search and Blockade,' 8vo, London, 1862. He wrote also some legal pamphlets, including an interesting 'Lecture on the Early History and Academic Discipline of the Inns of Court and Chancery,' 1851.

[Times, 8 Dec. 1881, p. 9, col. 6; Law Times, 10 Dec. 1881, p. 106; Solicitors' Journal, 24 Dec. 1881, p. 129; Law Mag. 4th ser. vii. 215–16; Law Lists.]

G. G.

MACQUEEN, ROBERT, Lord Braxfield (1722–1799), Scottish judge, eldest son of John Macqueen of Braxfield, Lanarkshire, sometime sheriff substitute of the upper ward of that county, by his wife Helen, daughter of John Hamilton of Gilkerscleugh, Lanarkshire, was born on 4 May 1722. He was educated at the grammar school of Lanark and at the university of Edinburgh. Macqueen was apprenticed to a writer to the signet in Edinburgh, and on 14 Feb. 1744 was admitted advocate. He was employed as one of the counsel for the crown in the many intricate feudal questions which arose out of the forfeitures of 1745. Macqueen quickly gained the reputation of being the best feudal lawyer in Scotland, and for many years possessed the largest practice at the bar. He succeeded George Brown of Coalston as an ordinary lord of session, and, assuming the title of Lord Braxfield, took his seat on the bench on 13 Dec. 1776. He was also appointed a lord of justiciary on 1 March 1780, in the place of Alexander Boswell, lord Auchinleck [q. v.] In the same year was published an anonymous 'Letter to Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield, on his Promotion to be one of the Judges of the High Court of Justiciary,' Edinburgh, 12mo. This pamphlet, which points out the common failings of Scottish criminal judges, is attributed by Lord Cockburn to James Boswell the elder [q. v.] (*Circuit Journeys*, 1889, p. 322). On 15 Jan. 1788 Braxfield was promoted to the post of lord-justice clerk, in succession to Thomas Miller of Barskimming, who had been appointed lord president of the court of session. In this capacity he presided at the trials of Muir, Skirving, Margarot, and others, who were proceeded against for sedition in 1793–4. 'In these,' says Lord Cockburn, 'he

was the Jeffreys of Scotland. He, as the head of the court, and the only very powerful man it contained, was the real director of its proceedings' (*Memorials of his Time*, 1856, p. 116). These trials, which were conducted with the greatest harshness and severity against the prisoners, met with a considerable amount of criticism in parliament; but Lord Mansfield, who as lord-justice-general was the nominal head of the Scottish criminal court, warmly defended the conduct of the court of justiciary, and declared that though he had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Braxfield, he had 'long heard the loud voice of fame that speaks of him as a man of pure and spotless integrity, of great talents, and of a transcendent knowledge of the laws of his country' (*Parl. Hist.* xxxi. 283). When Dundas wrote to Braxfield, stating that representations had been made against the legality of the sentences on Muir and Palmer, and asking for the opinions of the judges on the subject, Braxfield, in replying that the court considered the sentences legal, added a private note of his own, in which he urged that the royal mercy should not be extended to the condemned men (Omond, *Lives of the Lord Advocates of Scotland*, 1883, ii. 194).

Braxfield died in St. George's Square, Edinburgh, on 30 May 1799, aged 77, and was buried at Lanark on 5 June following. He was a coarse and illiterate man, with a keen and vigorous understanding, a hard head both for drinking and thinking, and a tyrannical will. 'Strong built and dark, with rough eyebrows, powerful eyes, threatening lips, and a low, growling voice, he was like a formidable blacksmith. His accent and his dialect were exaggerated Scotch, his language, like his thoughts, short, strong, and conclusive' (Cockburn, *Memorials of his Time*, p. 113). He domineered over the prisoners, the counsel, and his colleagues alike. Devoid of even a pretence to judicial decorum, he delighted while on the bench in the broadest jests and the most insulting taunts, 'over which he would chuckle the more from observing that correct people were shocked' (*ib.* p. 115). When Gerrald ventured to say that Christianity was an innovation, and that all great men had been reformers, 'even our Saviour himself,' Braxfield chuckled in an undertone, 'Muckle he made o' that, he was hanget' (*ib.* p. 117). On another occasion he is said to have told an eloquent culprit at the bar, 'Ye're a verra clever chiel, man, but ye wad be nane the waur o' a hanging' (Lockhart, *Life of Sir W. Scott*, 1845, p. 425). When consulted on the advisability of a political prosecution, his usual reply is said to have been, 'Bring me the prisoners, and I will find you the law' (Cockburn, *Examination of the Trials for Sedition in Scotland*, i. 87; see also Home, Henry, Lord Kames).

He married, first, Mary, daughter of Major James Agnew of the 7th dragoon guards, and niece of Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Wigtownshire, bart., by whom he had two sons—(1) Robert Dundas, who died on 5 Aug. 1816, and (2) John, captain in the 28th regiment of foot, who died on 2 Feb. 1837; and two daughters—(1) Mary, who married in 1777 Sir William Honyman, lord Armadale, and (2) Katherine, who married John Macdonald, chief of Clanranald, in 1786. Braxfield married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ord [q. v.], lord chief baron of the exchequer in Scotland, by whom he had no issue.

Scott's thesis on the 'Title of the Pandects concerning the Disposal of the Dead Bodies of Criminals,' written on his call to the Scottish bar, was dedicated to Braxfield (Lockhart, p. 51). A portrait of Braxfield by Sir Henry Raeburn was exhibited at the Raeburn Exhibition at Edinburgh in 1876.

[Howell's State Trials, 1817, vol. xxiii.; Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 1819, ii. 109–14 (with portrait); Brunton and Haig's Senators of the Coll. of Justice, 1832, pp. 534–5; Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 68–9; Grant's Old and New Edinburgh, i. 173, ii. 152, 153, 339; Kay's Edinburgh Portraits, i. 120; Burke's Landed Gentry, 1886, ii. 1205; Edinburgh Mag. 1799, p. 80; Scots Mag. 1799, p. 496; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. x. 30, xi. 22.] G. F. R. B.

MACQUIN, ANGE DENIS (1756–1823), abbé and miscellaneous writer, of Scottish extraction, was born at Meaux in 1756. Educated at the college of that town, he became a good classical scholar, was appointed professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres, and held a rich ecclesiastical benefice in the neighbourhood. In 1783 he published anonymously a pamphlet entitled 'Je ne sais quoi, par je ne sais qui, se vend je ne sais où,' and in 1789 some verses on memory. At the commencement of the revolution he edited or contributed to a royalist paper, which openly welcomed the Prussian invaders as deliverers. Quitting Meaux just in time to escape the massacre of 4 Sept. 1792, he embarked at St. Valéry for England. At Hastings he began learning English, and supported himself by sketching local scenery; but in 1793 an introduction to Edmund Lodge led to his appointment as heraldic draughtsman to the College of Arms, and on 22 May 1794 he was elected honorary fellow of the London Society of Antiquaries (Gough, *List*, 1798). He designed Nelson's funeral-

car and a new throne for the House of Lords. Devoting his leisure to literature and art, he wrote on heraldry and other subjects in the 'Encyclopædia Londinensis,' besides literary and antiquarian articles for the 'Sporting Magazine.' He likewise edited Bellinger's 'Dictionary of French and English Idioms,' and published a humorous Latin poem, 'Tabella Cibaria,' a history of three hundred animals (London, 1812), and a 'Description of West's picture of Christ rejected by the Jews' (1814). On the fall of Napoleon he revisited France, and recovered part of his property, but feeling himself out of his element there he returned to London. He was latterly engaged on a work entitled 'Etymological Gleanings,' some portions of which appeared in Jerdan's 'Literary Gazette.' He died in Bermondsey Street, Southwark, 17 July 1823, and was buried in the catholic church at Horselydown.

[Gent. Mag. 1823, ii. 180; W. Jerdan's Autobiography, iii. 103, London, 1852; Quérard's France Littéraire, Paris, 1833; Carro's Histoire de Meaux, 1865.] J. G. A.

MACRAE, JAMES (1677?–1744), governor of Madras, was born in Ayrshire about 1677 of very poor parents. His father died during his infancy, and his mother gained her living as a washerwoman. He owed what little schooling he received to the kindness of Hew M'Quyre, 'violer' or musician in Ayr. About 1692 he went to sea, and forty years elapsed before he was again heard of in Scotland. In 1720 he is found serving under the Hon. East India Company as 'Captain Macrae,' conducting a special mission to the English settlement on the west coast of Sumatra, and dealing so successfully with the commercial abuses rampant there that he was appointed deputy-governor of Fort St. David, with reversion to the governorship of Fort St. George. On 15 Jan. 1725 he took over the government of the presidency of Madras, as successor to Nathaniel Elwick. He was emphatically a commercial governor, effecting reforms on all sides in the fiscal administration. He greatly reduced expenditure, and effected a thorough revision of the abuses at the mint and in connection with the rate of exchange and the export of silver. His rule is described as stern and arbitrary, but highly acceptable to the company, who saw their revenues on all hands augmented. The first protestant mission was inaugurated at Madras during his rule in 1726, and a general survey of the town and suburbs was made under his direction in 1727. Previous to his resignation on 14 May 1730 great dissatisfaction had been expressed at the corruption and oppression of his chief Dubash, Gooda Anconah, but Macrae does not appear to have been personally implicated. On 21 Jan. 1731 he set sail for England, taking his fortune, estimated at over 100,000*l.* in specie and diamonds, 'as his best investment.'

On his return to his native country, a wealthy nabob, Macrae purchased several estates in the west of Scotland, fixing his own residence at Orangefield in Monktoun, Ayrshire. He was admitted a burgess of Ayr on 1 Aug. 1733, when he was described as 'James MacCrae, late governor of Madras.' In 1735 he presented Glasgow with a bronze statue of William III (Cleland, *Annals of Glasgow*, i. 102). He died at Orangefield on 21 July 1744 (*Scots Mag.* 1744, pp. 346, 394), and was buried in Monktoun churchyard, where he is commemorated by a monument erected by John Swan in 1750. In December 1745 his adoptive son-in-law, Lord Glencairn, lent the borough of Glasgow 1,500*l.*, at 4½ per cent., to make up the sum levied by Prince Charles Edward—an act which has been erroneously attributed to Macrae himself (see *Cochrane Corresp.*, Maitland Club, p. 123).

When Macrae arrived in England after so many years' absence, he found none of his own relatives living, but he diligently sought out the family of his old benefactor, Hew M'Quyre or Macguire, whose five grandchildren he generously adopted. James, the eldest, was left the barony of Houston, on condition that he assumed the name of Macrae; his son, Captain James Macrae, became notorious as a duellist. In April 1790 'Captain Macrae' became involved in a quarrel with Sir George Ramsay, one of whose servants he had chastised. A duel took place at Musselburgh Links, in which Ramsay was killed. Macrae had to flee the country, was outlawed, and died in France on 10 Jan. 1820. He was married to Maria Cecilia Le Maistre, by whom he had a son and a daughter. In Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits' he is depicted practising with a pistol at a barber's block (cf. Chambers, *Traditions of Edinburgh*, ii. 45). The granddaughters of the old Ayr violer (children of Hugh Macguire of Drumdow) were similarly educated and amply dowered by Macrae. The eldest, Elizabeth, to whom as 'tocher' the ex-governor gave the valuable barony of Ochiltree, married in 1744 William Cunningham, thirteenth earl of Glencairn, and was thus mother of the fourteenth earl, subject of Burns's immortal 'Lament;' the second, Margaret, married James Erskine, lord Alva [q. v.]; and the third, Macrae, became the wife of Charles Dalrymple, sheriff

clerk of Ayr, who succeeded to Orangefield upon Macrae's death.

[Handbook to Madras Records, p. xiv; Wheeler's Madras in the Olden Time, vols. ii. and iii. passim; Prinsep's Record of Services of Madras Civilians, p. xxv; Paterson's Hist. of the County of Ayr, ii. 385–7; W. Robertson's Historic Ayrshire, 1891, i. 214; A. Fergusson's Henry Erskine, p. 280; materials kindly furnished by W. A. S. Hewins, esq.] T. S.

MACREADY, WILLIAM CHARLES (1793–1873), actor, the son of William Macready, actor and manager, was born, according to his own statement, on Sunday, 3 March 1793, in Mary Street (now part of Stanhope Street), Euston Road, London. In the register of his baptism at St. Pancras Parish Church, 21 Jan. 1796, the date of birth is given as 1792. His father, the son of a Dublin upholsterer, after playing in Irish country towns, was in 1785 a member of the company at Smock Alley Theatre, Dublin, whence, on the introduction of Charles Macklin [q. v.], he went to Liverpool and to Manchester, where he married, 18 June 1786, Christina Ann Birch, an actress, the daughter of a surgeon in Lincolnshire, and on her mother's side a great-granddaughter of William Frye (*d.* 17 May 1736), president of the council of Montserrat. The elder Macready appeared at Covent Garden, 18 Sept. 1786, as Flutter in the 'Belle's Stratagem,' and remained there ten years, playing parts such as Gratiano, Paris, Young Marlow, Figaro, Fag, and Tattle in 'Love for Love,' and producing two plays by himself, 'The Irishman in London, or the Happy African,' 8vo, 1793 and 1799, 21 April 1792, a happy adaptation of an obscure farce called 'The Intriguing Footman;' and 'The Bank-note, or a Lesson for Ladies,' 8vo, 1795, 1 May 1795, a not very brilliant alteration of Taverner's 'Artful Husband.' The 'Village Lawyer,' a farce, 12mo, 1795, Haymarket, 28 Aug. 1787, is ascribed to him, probably in error, in a pirated edition. William Macready managed for a season, unsuccessfully, the Royalty Theatre, Wellclose Square, London. He is best known as manager of the theatres at Birmingham, Sheffield, and country towns; he also attempted but failed in management in Manchester. He died 11 April 1829, aged 74. Mrs. Macready, who played secondary parts, died in Birmingham 31 Dec. 1803, aged 38.

William Charles Macready quitted at the age of six a preparatory school in Kensington, and about 1799 was at school in St. Paul's Square, Birmingham, under a master named Edgell. On 3 March 1803 he was entered at Rugby, where he boarded with William Birch, his mother's cousin, one of the masters. He acquired at the time a reputation as a reciter and in amateur theatricals. His father's failure compelled him, at the close of 1808, to abandon the idea of going to the bar and begin as actor. He had a difficult time, striving in Newcastle first, and subsequently in Chester, to manage for his father, who was then in prison for debt, but he contrived to visit London, learn fencing, and see the principal actors. On 7 June 1810, in the Birmingham Theatre, of which his father had resumed the management, Macready made, as Romeo, his first appearance on any stage. A rare portrait by De Wilde shows him in this character as a chubby-faced boy, in a costume including a broad, flowered sash, almost under his armpits, an upstanding ruff, white kid gloves, white silk stockings and dancing-pumps, and a large black hat with white plumes. His success was considerable, and his future fame was predicted in the Birmingham press. Lothair in 'Adelgitha,' by 'Monk' Lewis, Young Norval, Zanga, and George Barnwell were given during the season. For four years he held the principal place in his father's companies, playing a round of leading characters at Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, and various country towns. Early in 1811 he made, at Newcastle, his first essay as Hamlet. In his 'Reminiscences' he makes the reflection, since become commonplace, that 'a total failure in that character is of rare occurrence.' Here, too, he played Beverley in the 'Gamester' to the Mrs. Beverley of Mrs. Siddons, and Norval to her Lady Randolph. She encouraged him and gave him advice, which he followed. 'You are in the right way, but study, study, study, and do not marry till you are thirty.' In 1812 he played at Leicester Don Felix in the 'Wonder' to the Violante of Mrs. Jordan. He next acted with John Philip Kemble, Young, and many other actors of eminence; and played, among innumerable parts, Richard II, Richard III, Othello, Falconbridge, Antony, Benedick, Captain Plume, Doricourt, and Puff. In Glasgow he played Charles II in the 'Royal Oak' to the William Wyndham of W. H. W. Betty [q. v.], and Warwick to his Edward IV in the 'Earl of Warwick.'

No fewer than seventy-four parts were taken in the four years in which he stayed with his father, and he adapted for his own benefit Scott's 'Marmion,' in which he was Marmion, and for his father's benefit 'Rokeby,' in which he appeared as Bertram of Risingham. By his father, who was in fact very proud of him, he was treated with coldness and apparent surliness. His own temper was never too amiable, and quarrels were

not infrequent. These led to Macready's acceptance of an engagement for Bath, where he appeared, 29 Dec. 1814, as Romeo, following this up with the Earl of Essex, Hamlet, Orestes, Hotspur, Richard II, Luke in 'Riches,' and other characters. In the spring of 1815 he played a short engagement in Glasgow, where he met his subsequent wife, then acting a child's part, and somewhat characteristically scolded her. In April he was in Dublin, engaged at the high salary of 50*l.* a week. Country engagements followed, and he reappeared in Bath, 9 Dec. 1815, as Benedick, Genest's curt comment on which is 'very bad.' A fresh engagement in Dublin in February 1816 extended over thirteen weeks. Starring engagements in Ireland followed, and he then came to London to fulfil at Covent Garden an engagement for five years at a weekly salary rising from 16*l.* to 18*l.*

On 16 Sept. 1816, as Orestes in the 'Distressed Mother,' to the Andromache of Mrs. Julia Glover [q. v.] and the Hermione of Mrs. Sarah Egerton [q. v.], he made his first appearance at Covent Garden. Kean was in the audience and applauded loudly. His reception was favourable, and success was predicted. Montevole in Jephson's 'Julia, or the Italian Lover,' 30 Sept., augmented his reputation, and he was then announced to play alternately with Young as Othello and Iago. His Othello won a very favourable verdict, though Hazlitt pronounced it 'effeminate,' and in the pathetic passages inclined to be 'whimpering and lachrymose.' Such it remained to the close. Hazlitt also compared Young as Othello 'to a great humming-top,' and Macready as Iago to 'a mischievous boy whipping it.' The engagement of Junius Brutus Booth [q. v.] took from him the chief classical parts. On 12 Nov. 1816 he was the original Gambia, a slave, in the 'Slave,' by Morton; on 18 Jan. 1817 Demetrius in the 'Humorous Lieutenant, or Alexander's Successors,' an adaptation from Fletcher by Reynolds; on 15 April Valentio, a traitor, in Dimond's 'Conquest of Taranto, or St. Clara's Eve,' in which, outshining Booth as the hero, he augmented his reputation; and on 3 May Pescara, governor of Granada, in Shiel's 'Apostate.' Against the unsympathetic parts thrust upon him he vainly protested, but he rose in reputation in his own despite. Tieck declared that Macready's Pescara took him back to the best days of German acting. A tour with his father's company in the north preceded his taking part in the farewell of John Philip Kemble, at which he met Talma. During consecutive seasons he played parts in forgotten melodramas and villains in pieces of more reputation, growling over all, and winning from Harris, the manager, the name of 'The Cock Grumbler.' He was in 1817–18 the original Chosroo in John Dillon's 'Retribution, or the Chieftain's Daughter;' Count Berndorff in Reynolds's 'Illustrious Traveller, or the Forges of Kanzel;' Rob Roy, one of his favourite parts, in Pocock's adaptation, 'Rob Roy Macgregor;' Amurath in Sheil's 'Bellamira, or the Fall of Tunis;' and Salviati in the younger Raymond's 'Castle of Paluzzi.' He also added to his reputation by playing Romeo to the Juliet of Miss O'Neill. Friendships in literary society were formed about this time, Lamb, Talfourd, Alaric Watts, Crabb Robinson, Barry Cornwall, and Jerdan being among his associates. He remained, however, discontented, and talks in his 'Diary' about quitting the stage. Ludovico in Sheil's 'Evadne, or the Statue' (10 Feb. 1819), an adaptation of Shirley's 'Traytor,' was favourably received, and the part of Fridolfo, a villain, in Maturin's 'Fridolfo,' stirred him to passionate protest. As George Robertson in Terry's version of the 'Heart of Midlothian' he had 'Kitty' Stephens as his Effie Deans. In the summer of 1819 he visited Scotland, and was not very cordially received in Edinburgh. At Covent Garden his Joseph Surface was at first a failure, and his King Henry V little better. His Richard III, 25 Oct. 1819, took a firm hold of the public and established what was held to be a dangerous rivalry for Kean. This Macready called the turning-point in his life, raising him to the undisputed head of the theatre. Coriolanus, Jaques, and many leading parts followed, and were well received. He was, 2 March 1820, the first Front de Bœuf in Moncrieff's 'Ivanhoe,' and 22 April the first Henri in Morton's 'Henri Quatre.' Declining the part of King Lear in a revival intended to anticipate Kean at Drury Lane, he took that of Edmund. Sheridan Knowles's 'Virginius' was played for the first time in London on 17 May 1820, with a prologue by John Hamilton Reynolds and an epilogue by Barry Cornwall. Macready was Virginius, Charles Kemble Icilius, and Miss Foote Virginia. 'Virginius' had a tumultuous success, was universally praised, and remained a favourite with Macready to the end. In the summer he played in various Scottish towns, being supported by Miss Atkins, his future wife, whom he induced his father to engage for the Bristol Theatre. Wallace in the 'Wallace' of C. E. Walker was given 14 Nov. 1820. Duke of Mirandola in Barry Cornwall's 'Mirandola,' 4 Jan. 1821, and Damon

in Banim and Sheil's 'Damon and Pythias,' 28 May, were his original parts during the next season, in which a partial restoration of Shakespeare's 'Richard III' was substituted for Cibber's, and Macready was seen to advantage as the King in 'The Second Part of King Henry IV;' he also played Prospero and Iachimo, and, for the first time in London, Hamlet.

In 1821 his engagement at Covent Garden was renewed for a further term of five years, and he appeared as Cassius in 'Julius Cæsar' to the Brutus of Young and the Antony of Charles Kemble, now the manager. When he returned in 1822 from a tour in France and Italy he found the company materially reduced and matters in a state of difficulty, which his own quarrel with Charles Kemble did not tend to diminish. Sheil's 'Huguenot,' in which Macready presented Polignac, was a failure; some success attended Miss Mitford's 'Julian,' in which he played Julian, but it led to a coldness between author and actor. Wolsey, King John, and Shylock followed. But in the meantime Macready's relations with all concerned in the management had become so unpleasant that his engagement was cancelled, and on 13 Oct. 1823, at a salary of 20*l.* a night, he made, as Virginius, his first appearance at Drury Lane. Here he remained, with some breaks, thirteen years, without adding materially to his reputation. After playing Rolla, Hamlet, Macbeth, &c., he appeared for the first time as Leontes. Knowles's 'Caius Gracchus,' in which, 18 Nov. 1823, he played the hero, was a failure. Kean, on his reappearance, refused to act with Macready, whose only other new part during the season was the Duke in 'Measure for Measure.' On 24 June he married, at St. Pancras Church, Catherine Frances Atkins, who, after playing in Bristol many leading parts, had migrated with her father and mother to Liverpool. The marriage was accelerated by the death of her father, who was drowned, 26 March 1823, off the Welsh coast in the Alert. Massinger's 'Fatal Dowry,' altered by Sheil, showed Macready, 5 Jan. 1825, as Romont, but this success was interrupted by serious illness. Knowles's 'William Tell,' in which, 11 May 1825, he played Tell, was perhaps the greatest success of his Drury Lane engagement, extorting the reluctant praise of Genest and the unstinted eulogy of a critic so difficult to please as Samuel Rogers.

On 2 Sept. 1826 Macready, with his wife and sister, started from Liverpool for New York, where he arrived on the 27th. He appeared as Virginius at the Park Theatre, New York, on 2 Oct., was well received in many American cities, took his farewell benefit at New York, 4 June 1827, as Macbeth and Delaval, and reappeared at Drury Lane 12 Dec. as Macbeth. 'Edward the Black Prince,' by Reynolds, in which, 28 Jan. 1828, Macready played Ribemont, and 'Don Pedro,' by Lord Porchester, in which, 10 March 1828, he was Henry, brother and rival of the king, were failures. On 7 April 1828 Macready appeared in Paris with the company at the Salle Favart (Théâtre Italien) under Abbott as Macbeth to the Lady Macbeth of Miss Smithson, then in the height of her Parisian popularity. He also played Virginius, eliciting from Jules Janin the criticism that 'for twenty-four hours Macready was found the equal of Talma.' Returning to Paris on 23 June he was seen as William Tell, Hamlet, and Othello, and was received with enthusiasm. Actors being forbidden by police ordinance to appear before the curtain, his admirers seized him and by force carried him on to receive the applause of the public. In October 1830 he returned to Drury Lane, where he appeared, 15 Dec., in his great part of Werner, perhaps the most powerful of his impersonations. He also played, 8 April 1831, Don Leo in the 'Pledge,' Kenney's poor adaptation of 'Hernani,' and 28 April Alfred in Knowles's play of that name. Mr. Oakley in the 'Jealous Wife,' one of Macready's few comedy parts, was first seen this season. Macready appeared as Iago, with Kean as Othello, 26 Nov. 1832, and complained bitterly of the behaviour of his associate, whom he called 'that low man.' This performance was several times repeated, but the two actors did not appear together again, and on 8 Feb. 1833 Macready was a pall-bearer at Kean's funeral. Kean appears to have reciprocated his rival's contempt, and Elliston to have shared Kean's sentiments.

On 21 Nov. 1833 Macready played Antony in 'Antony and Cleopatra,' under the management of Bunn, who had then control of both the leading houses. Disliking the association, he vainly offered Bunn a premium to be let off his engagement. 'Sardanapalus,' Byron's tragedy, was given after the following Easter; and on 23 May he played for the first time in London 'King Lear,' in a version from which the Fool was banished. He had first played Lear a few months earlier in Swansea. The 'Bridal,' his own adaptation of the 'Maid's Tragedy,' to which Sheridan Knowles contributed three scenes, was given in Dublin with Macready as Melantius. At the close of 1834 Macready undertook with a Mr. Woulds the management of the theatres, generally combined, of Bath and Bristol. He engaged Mrs. Lovell, Mr.

and Mrs. Wood (Miss Paton), and Dowton, and was joined by William Farren. He played most of his old characters and Ford in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.' The experiment was a failure; and in 1835 Macready re-engaged at Drury Lane with Bunn, who was now concerned in the management of that house exclusively. In February he played without success Bertulphe in the 'Provost of Bruges,' by G. W. Lovell. He chafed greatly at his situation in the theatre, finding tragedy reduced to the position of an afterpiece, or forming part of a miscellaneous entertainment. On 29 April 1836 he went to the theatre in a state which, by the use of extravagant euphemism, he calls 'tetchy and unhappy.' Passing on the way to his dressing-room as Richard III the door of Bunn's office, he lost self-control, entered, and addressing the astonished manager as a 'damned scoundrel,' knocked him down. On Bunn asking the tragedian if he meant to murder him, he received an answer in the affirmative. The pair were separated, and Bunn was conveyed to bed. Legal proceedings followed, and Macready, who was defended by Talfourd, may be held to have got off lightly with the payment of 150*l.* damages. Twelve days later, 11 May 1836, he appeared at Covent Garden as Macbeth, and obtained a warm reception. Mr. Archer, his biographer, traces a great augmentation of popularity to this outrage. Macready, however, subsequently made a speech, expressing regret for his intemperate and imprudent act. On 18 May, in the 'Stranger,' he played for the first time with Miss Helen Faucit, and on the 26th took part with Miss Ellen Tree in the first performance of Talfourd's 'Ion.' Bulwer's 'Duchess de la Vallière' was given 4 Jan. 1837, with Macready as Bragelone to the Louis XIV of Vandenhoff, the Lauzun of Farren, and Miss Faucit's La Vallière. Browning's 'Strafford,' written for Macready at his own request, obtained, 1 May 1837, a *succès d'estime*. On 12 June 1837 he played Hamlet, under Webster, at the Haymarket, and on the 26th brought out in London his adaptation of the 'Bridal,' in which Miss Huddart was Evadne, Elton Amintor, and Macready once more Melantius. He also played in the 'Provoked Husband.' On 2 Aug. 1836 he had performed Virginius at Cambridge for the Cambridge Garrick Club, and the members afterwards presented him with a silver cup.

Macready's first experiment in London management began on 30 Sept. 1837, when he opened Covent Garden, speaking an address by Talfourd, and playing Leontes in the 'Winter's Tale.' He obtained a powerful company, bringing to London Samuel Phelps and James Anderson, and engaging among others Edward William Elton [q. v.], James Warde, George Bennett [q. v.], J. T. Serle, Miss Huddart, Miss Helen Faucit, and in comedy Bartley, Harley, Vining, Drinkwater Meadows, W. J. Hammond, Tilbury, Tyrone Power, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Walter Lacy (Miss Taylor), Mrs. Humby, Mrs. W. Clifford, and Miss P. Horton, subsequently Mrs. German Reed. He had also a staff for English opera and a company of pantomimists. Before Christmas Macready was said to have lost 3,000*l.*, which, however, he regained with the pantomime. His first novelty of importance was Bulwer's 'Lady of Lyons,' on 15 Feb. 1838, in which he was the original Claude Melnotte and Miss Faucit the original Pauline. In spite of some coldness on the part of the early audiences, it was a remunerative success, the author magnificently refusing to take any payment. As was natural, Macready depended principally upon Shakespearean performances, and one tragedy or historical play after another was revived. On 7 April 1838 he played Francis Foscari in a production of Byron's 'Two Foscari,' and on 23 May was Walsingham in the first production of 'Woman's Wit, or Love's Disguises,' by Sheridan Knowles. During a summer engagement at the Haymarket he played Thoas in Talfourd's 'Athenian Captive.' For his next season at Covent Garden his company was strengthened by the accession of Vandenhoff and Miss Vandenhoff. After an elaborate revival of the 'Tempest' and other performances, Bulwer's 'Richelieu, or the Conspiracy,' with Macready as Richelieu and Miss Faucit as Julie de Mortemar, was given on 7 March, and took the town by storm, being acted thirty-seven times. 'King Henry V' was played on 10 June, with pictorial illustrations by Stanfield. The mounting was superintended by Bulwer, Dickens, Forster, Maclise, W. J. Fox, and other friends of Macready, and the result was a conspicuous success. His management closed in 1839, and was celebrated by a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on 20 July, with the Duke of Sussex in the chair. An application for a personal license to perform legitimate drama when and where he would, was refused, as was a second for the post of reader of plays, on the concession of which he engaged to retire from the stage in four years. The berth was given to John Mitchell Kemble [q. v.]

For the next two and a half years he was principally at the Haymarket under Webster. On 31 Oct. 1839 he was the original Norman

in Bulwer's 'Sea Captain.' On 22 Jan. 1840 he played at Drury Lane Ruthven in 'Mary Stuart,' a new play of James Haynes. Once more at the Haymarket he was the original Halbert Macdonald, 23 May 1840, in Talfourd's 'Glencoe, or the Fate of the Macdonalds.' Richard Cromwell in Serle's 'Master Clarke' followed. The first production of Bulwer's 'Money,' postponed on account of the death of Macready's daughter Joan, took place on 8 Dec. 1840. With much reluctance Macready accepted the part of Alfred Evelyn, in which he scored a success. Count d'Orsay, among others, superintended the mounting of the piece, which ran for the unprecedented number of eighty nights, causing an extension of the season for two months by special license. Ugone Spinola in Troughton's 'Nina Sforza' was played on 1 Nov. 1841.

On 27 Dec. 1841 Macready, supported by his old staff and with the addition of Miss Fortescue, Henry Marston, Compton, Hudson, the Keeleys, &c., opened Drury Lane with the 'Merchant of Venice' and a pantomime. 'Acis and Galatea,' 5 Feb. 1842, with Stanfield's scenery and Handel's music, was the great success of the season. In Douglas Jerrold's 'Prisoner of War' Macready had no part. He played on 23 Feb. Gisippus in Gerald Griffin's play of that name, and by a display of temper assisted in ruining the chances, small enough, of Darley's 'Plighted Troth' on 20 April. On 19 May he played Lord Townly, and on 20 May 'Marino Faliero.' Mrs. Nisbett, Charles Mathews, and his wife, Madame Vestris, now joined the company. 'King John' was given on 24 Oct. 1842, Macready's King John proving one of his best impersonations. Westland Marston's 'Patrician's Daughter,' 10 Dec. 1842, with Macready as Mordaunt, was a barren success, as was Browning's 'Blot on the 'Scutcheon,' on 11 Feb. 1843, in which Macready somewhat petulantly resigned the principal part, Thorold, to Phelps. For his benefit he played Benedick and Comus. Knowles's 'Secretary,' 24 April, in which Macready was Colonel Green, was only acted thrice, and W. Smith's 'Athelwold,' in which he was Athelwold, twice. On 14 June 1843 he played Macbeth, and this was the last night on which he appeared as manager. He had done well in many respects, producing the best plays he could get, adopting for the first time since the Restoration the genuine text of Shakespeare, securing the best company, and purging the stage from notorious abuse. He refused to encourage long runs, and thus impaired his own fortune. He had, however, shown himself vain, self-seeking, arrogant. While generous to his company, he had never been gracious, scarcely perhaps loyal. While winning himself a high position, much personal popularity, and the friendship of men of eminence, he had failed to secure either the regard or the affection of those with whom he worked.

In September 1843 Macready started once more for America, visiting various places between New Orleans and Montreal, and obtaining a social and financial success. On his return he revisited Paris, accompanied by Miss Helen Faucit. Their performances were received with much favour, and Théophile Gautier, George Sand, Eugène Delacroix, Louis Blanc, Hugo, Dumas, Sue, loudly expressed their admiration. Until 1848, when he went on his final visit to America, he played principally in the country, appearing occasionally in London at the Princess's, where in 1846 he was the original James V in the 'King of the Commons' of the Rev. James White. From 7 Sept. to 7 Nov. of this year he was at the Surrey. On 22 Nov. 1847 he played at the Princess's the last new part, Philip Van Artevelde, in his own botched adaptation of Taylor's play. Greatly to Macready's disappointment, it was a failure, running only five nights.

In April and May 1848 he appeared at the Marylebone Theatre, then under Mrs. Warner, competing with Phelps at Sadler's Wells, and on 10 July he took by royal command a benefit at Drury Lane, playing Wolsey to the Queen Katharine of Charlotte Cushman, in three acts of 'King Henry VIII,' and Oakley in the 'Jealous Wife' to the Mrs. Oakley of Mrs. Warner. Late in 1848 Macready paid his last visit to America, which was destined to have a lamentable conclusion. The unfavourable reception of Edwin Forrest, the American tragedian, upon a visit to London in 1845, was attributed by that ill-conditioned actor to Macready and Forster, who were charged with having hired roughs to drive him from the stage, and to have induced the press to condemn his efforts. These absurd charges won some acceptance in America. Two pamphlets, for and against Macready, were published in New York in 1849. These were entitled 'Replies from England, &c., to certain Statements circulated in this Country respecting Mr. Macready,' and 'A Rejoinder to the Replies,' &c. A criticism by Forster of Forrest had been flippant, injudicious, and insolent. Nothing connecting Macready with any hostility to Forrest is, however, traceable, and Mr. Archer holds that the attempt of roughs to drive Forrest from the London stage never took place. Forrest, on the other hand, owned to having in Edinburgh, on 2 March 1846, hissed what he called in the

'Times' a 'fairy dance,' or a '*pas de mouchoir*,' introduced by Macready in 'Hamlet.' Some Americans were sore over the pictures of their country by Mrs. Trollope and Dickens, and on the reappearance of Macready in New York, 4 Oct. 1848, a portion of the press displayed animosity against him. Macready unwisely thanked an appreciative audience for having confuted his detractors. Overt acts of hostility were committed in Philadelphia, and drew from Macready a denial that he had ever in word or deed shown hostility to Forrest, whose answer was to iterate the charges he had brought and urge his friends to leave Macready alone as a 'superannuated driveller.' Macready began an action against Forrest, and, while awaiting documents from England, went on a prosperous tour in the United States, being entertained at New Orleans at a banquet. On 7 May 1849 Macready reappeared in New York as Macbeth at the Astor Place Opera House, and Forrest played the same character at the Broadway. Macready, though received with enthusiasm by a portion of the audience, was pelted by another portion, chairs being at length thrown at him. On the persuasion of Americans Macready reappeared on the 10th in the same character, the house being guarded by posses of police. An overwhelming audience assembled, and a large crowd was without the theatre. So soon as a disturbance began the police swept on the rowdies, clearing them out of the theatre and arresting four ringleaders, who tried in their temporary confinement in the theatre to set fire to the house. The mob outside, excited by the ejection of the disturbers, and finding a supply of stones handy, bombarded the house, stones ultimately falling on the audience. Amid indescribable hubbub the piece was concluded, and Macready thanked his patrons and withdrew for ever from the American stage. While changing his dress he heard a fusillade. The troops had been called out, cavalry first, then infantry. For self-preservation they were ultimately compelled to fire, and two brass pieces loaded with grape-shot were brought out. Fortunately the mob retired, leaving the military masters of the situation. In the encounter about seventeen persons were killed. After changing clothes with one of the actors Macready, with a single companion, joined the departing audience and escaped. He was then smuggled in a carriage to New Rochelle, took the train to Boston, where he stayed ten days unmolested, and then shipped for England. Throughout this sad business Macready as usual showed himself intrepid, tactless, and self-assertive.

In June 1849 Macready arrived in England. He played in various country towns, and from 8 Oct. to 8 Dec. he was at the Haymarket, playing Macbeth, Hamlet, Lear, and Othello. On 1 Feb. 1850 he played at Windsor Castle, under Charles Kean, Brutus to Kean's Antony, Wallack's Cassius, and Mrs. Warner's Portia. This was his only appearance with Charles Kean, who sent him a courteous message and received a characteristically churlish reply. On 28 Oct. he was once more at the Haymarket, where he remained till 3 Feb. 1851. He took the last of many farewells as Macbeth at Drury Lane, 26 Feb. 1851. Phelps, who had closed his theatre for the purpose, was Macduff, Mrs. Warner Lady Macbeth, Mr. Howe Banquo. An immense audience assembled, and the brilliant scene was described with much animation by George Henry Lewes. A public dinner followed on 1 March, with Bulwer in the chair, speeches by Dickens, Thackeray, and Bunsen, and the recitation by Forster of a sonnet by Tennyson. Macready then withdrew to the house he had purchased at Sherborne, Dorset. His wife died on 18 Sept. 1852, and many of his children found premature graves. On 3 April 1860 he married Miss Cecile Louise Frederica Spencer, by whom he had a son. He then removed to Wellington Square, Cheltenham. After his retirement he often read aloud and lectured, though for the last two or three years he could not hold a book. He died at Cheltenham on Sunday, 27 April 1873, leaving a widow, a son by the second wife, and a son and a daughter, the only survivors of a large family, by the first wife. His remains were buried in Kensal Green cemetery on 4 May.

Less popular than Kean and even than Young, Macready was a favourite with the educated public and was a man of indisputable genius. 'He studied strenuously for his profession,' says Dr. Madden, 'and considered that to be a great actor it was advisable for him to become a good scholar, an accomplished gentleman, a well-ordered man, with a well-regulated mind, and finely cultivated taste' (*Life of Lady Blessington*, iii. 478). He found many capable critics. Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, and Talfourd saw his opening career; W. J. Fox gave, in the 'Morning Chronicle' of 1838–9, an animated and highly eulogistic account of his Julius Cæsar, Lear, Hamlet, Coriolanus, Othello, and Prospero, and of his management; George Henry Lewes and Westland Marston deal with his later life. The opinion of these establishes his position. The fire and passion of Kean he did not possess —what actor, indeed, ever did?—but what is known as 'the Macready burst' in 'Werner' is heard of still. He had a good figure and

voice, but his physical advantages were not great, and his face in his early years scarcely escaped the charge of ugliness. He has had no superior, however, in characters in which tragedy and what is known as character acting dispute for mastery; in others, including even Lear, he seems to have left no successor. Hazlitt's praise does not extend beyond the employment of terms such as 'natural, easy, and forcible.' Talfourd declared Macready the 'most romantic of actors,' comparing him with Kemble as the 'most classical' and Kean as the 'most intensely human.' Leigh Hunt praises his 'sensibility, tenderness, passion.' Lewes speaks of a 'voice capable of delicate modulation,' and tones 'that thrilled and tones that stirred tears,' but declares his declamation 'mannered and unmusical,' although his person was good and his face expressive. He was 'a thorough artist, very conscientious, very much in earnest.' Lewes said of his Virginius that 'in tenderness he had few rivals.' In 'Othello' 'his passion was irritability, and his agony had no grandeur.' To this, from personal recollection, we should add that his grief was unmanly. Lord Tennyson in his famous sonnet classes him with 'Garrick and statelier Kemble.' W. J. Fox thought him so high as to be above criticism and scarcely 'amenable at its bar.' 'The stream cannot rise above its fountain' (*Works*, Memorial edit. vi. 360). Westland Marston regards his Richelieu as perfection, and praises highly his Melantius. Macready regarded Macbeth with most favour, but Werner was his masterpiece. Those rapid transitions which distinguished his acting on the stage seem to have been a part of his character. Marston tells how from petulance and anger with those concerned with a rehearsal he would turn with instant courtesy and urbanity to his guests. He was in the habit of working himself up into a passion by physical exertion, shaking a ladder or adopting other methods before going on the stage in a scene of violence, and it is said he employed strong objurgations under his breath when fighting with his adversaries. He was capable of great generosity, and won the high esteem of the best men of his epoch. His disposition was, however, unamiable and almost morose as well as violent. He strove hard to check his quarrelsome propensities, and in the end almost succeeded. His tendency to introspection led him at times to put his own conduct in an unfavourable light. His 'Diary' is a curious mixture of vanity and assertion, with a genuine wish to reform.

Portraits of Macready are numerous. One by John Jackson, R.A. [q. v.], as Henry IV, possibly given by himself to Mathews, is now in the Garrick Club. He is presented in a score of different characters in plates in Tallis's dramatic periodicals.

[The chief materials for a life of Macready are contained in his Diary and Reminiscences, edited by Sir Frederick Pollock. A full list of his characters is given in the Life by Mr. William Archer, which furnishes also a full and trustworthy account of his career. Macready as I knew Him, by Lady Pollock, supplies many particulars; biographical sketches appeared in most of the dramatic periodicals of the first half of the present century, and criticism in the New Monthly, the London, and other magazines; Genest deals with the opening portion of his career; two or three pamphlets of little interest are mentioned in Lowe's Bibliography of the Stage. The best account of his performances is to be derived from Lewes's Acting and the Stage and Westland Marston's Some Recollections of our Old Actors.]

J. K.

MACRO, COX (1683–1767), antiquary, was eldest son of Thomas Macro, grocer, alderman, and five times chief magistrate of Bury St. Edmunds (*d.* 26 May 1737, aged 88). Thomas Macro lived and made his fortune in the ancient house in the Meat Market, Bury, usually known, from the observatory on its top, as Cupola House, and he purchased the estate of Little Haugh, in the neighbouring parish of Norton, for his country house. He married, 9 Jan. 1678–9, Susan, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. John Cox, rector of Risby, near Bury, and great-granddaughter of Dr. Richard Cox [q. v.], bishop of Ely. She died on 29 April 1743. The son, Cox Macro, was born in 1683, and received his baptismal name from his mother's surname. This ludicrous conjunction provoked a friend to whom he applied for an appropriate motto for his family to suggest the punning device of 'Cocks may crow.' He was educated at Bury grammar school by the Rev. Edward Leeds, and the Latin speech which he made at the school before the Bishop of Norwich, on 15 May 1699, is still extant. He matriculated at Jesus College, Cambridge, but migrated to Christ's College on 19 Jan. 1701–2, in order, as the Latin entry in the books says, to enjoy better health (*mutato cœlo*), and to study medicine. On 3 Sept. 1703 he entered at Leyden University, where he studied under Boerhaave (Peacock, *Index of Leyden Students*, p. 64). He proceeded LL.B. at Cambridge in 1710, D.D. in 1717, and he was at the time of his death the senior doctor in divinity of the university. He was chaplain to George II, but the possession of an ample fortune placed him above the need of further preferment. Richard Hurd [q. v.] was curate during 1742–3 of a parish near

Norton, where he often saw Macro, and considered him 'a very learned and amiable man, the most complete scholar and gentleman united that almost ever I saw.' The doctor was 'master of most of the modern languages;' and he taught Hurd Italian. His house of Little Haugh contained many valuable paintings, a few pieces of sculpture, a choice collection of coins and medals, numerous manuscripts, and a library of books rich in old poetry and other rare works. The staircase was partly painted by Peter Tillemans of Antwerp, who died at Little Haugh in 1734, and was buried in the churchyard of Stowlangtoft, and the ceiling and dome were painted by Huysmans. A picture by Tillemans of the house, with Macro and the members of his family walking in front of it, was, with eleven other family portraits, in the possession in 1848 of the Rev. W. F. Patteson of St. Helen's, Norwich.

Macro died at Little Haugh on 2 Feb. 1767, and was buried on 9 Feb. in Norton churchyard, in an enclosure between the side of the vestry and a buttress to the church wall. His wife was Mary, daughter of Edward Godfrey, privy purse to Queen Anne. She died on 31 Aug. 1753, and was buried at Norton, leaving one son and one daughter. The former, for some time at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, with Hurd as his tutor, became a soldier, and died abroad during his father's lifetime, whereupon his sister, Mary, became her father's heiress. After his death—for he would not allow the union previously—she married, on 8 May 1767, William Staniforth of Sheffield, and died without issue on 16 Aug. 1775. Macro left a charitable bequest of 600*l.* to Norton parish, to provide twelve coats for poor men and twelve gowns for poor women.

A catalogue of Macro's treasures was compiled in 1766. Among them were a bust of Tillemans by Rysbrach, one of Rysbrach himself, drawings by the old masters, which had belonged to Sir James Thornhill, many letters from protestant martyrs, descended to him through Bishop Cox, the great register of Bury Abbey, a ledger-book of Glastonbury Abbey, the original manuscript of Spenser's 'View of the State of Ireland,' all the collections of Dr. John Covel, and numerous charters. Many of his manuscripts had belonged to Sir Henry Spelman, others formed part of the library of Bury Abbey, and several of them had been obtained through Hurd. A part of Macro's literary collections were presented by the Staniforths to Mr. Wilson, a Yorkshire antiquary, who was his nephew; and when the Wilson library was dispersed in 1844 they went to augment the store of Sir Thomas Phillipps at Middle Hill. The Macro property ultimately came to John Patteson, M.P. for Norwich, who disposed of the old masters by auction in 1819, and sold the books and manuscripts for a trifling sum—no more than 150*l.*, it is said—to Richard Beatniffe, bookseller in that city, who resold them at a very large profit. The manuscripts were sold for him by Christie of Pall Mall in 1820, and were purchased—forty-one lots by Dawson Turner and the rest by Hudson Gurney—for 700*l.* The latter portion, now in the possession of J. H. Gurney of Keswick Hall, near Norwich, are described in the Historical Manuscripts Commission's 12th Rep. App. pp. 116–64. Macro's correspondence with eminent literary men and artists (1700–64) forms the Additional Manuscripts 32556–7 at the British Museum. Some of his biographical notes are inserted in the edition of Wood's 'Athenæ Oxonienses,' by Dr. Bliss. The Rev. Joseph Hunter edited for the Camden Society in 1840 a volume of 'Ecclesiastical Documents,' containing, in the second part, twenty-one charters from Macro's library, and from a manuscript formerly in his possession there was printed in 1837 for the Abbotsford Club a 'morality' called 'Mind, Will, and Understanding.'

[Bury and West Suffolk Archæol. Instit. ii. 210, 281–7, iii. 375–85; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ix. 359–65; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. vi. 524; Kilvert's Hurd, pp. 10–20, 245; Page's Supplement to Suffolk Traveller, pp. 799–800; Hunter's Hallamshire, ed. Gatty, p. 423; information from the Rev. Dr. Peile of Christ's College, Cambridge.] W. P. C.

MACSPARRAN, JAMES (*d.* 1757), writer on America, born at Dungiven, co. Derry, was educated at the university of Glasgow, where he was admitted M.A. on 5 March 1709. He appears to have been brought up as a presbyterian, but having, as he says, been 'afflicted and abused by a false charge in his youth,' he was induced to become an Anglican clergyman in 1720, and in 1721 was sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts as a missionary to Narragansett, Rhode Island. He was minister of St. Paul's Church there for thirty-six years. He was also instrumental in erecting the church at New London in 1725, and occasionally preached there. When in 1729 Dean (afterwards Bishop) Berkeley and the portrait-painter John Smibert, F.S.A., arrived at Rhode Island, they made a lengthened stay with Macsparran, and Smibert painted the portraits of both him and his wife. The climate did not agree with Macsparran, and he was besides involved in a lawsuit with the non-

conformists about glebe land which lasted for twenty-eight years. In June 1736 he went to England for a year. The university of Oxford, to mark their appreciation of the sacrifices which he had made in resisting the dissenters, conferred on him the degree of D.D. on 5 April 1737. On 4 Aug. 1751 Macsparran preached at St. Paul's Church, Narragansett, a sermon on the 'Sacred Dignity of the Christian Priesthood vindicated,' which he afterwards had printed at Newport, Rhode Island. The object of his discourse was to correct sundry irregularities which had crept into the worship of the English church in America; but the congregational clergy chose to understand it as directed against themselves, and some vigorous pamphleteering ensued, in which, however, Macsparran declined to take part. In 1752 the lawsuit, on which Macsparran expended at least 600*l.*, ended in favour of the 'independent teacher.' The Bishop of London condoled with him on the loss of a cause 'so just on the church's side,' and hinted that there would be no difficulty in making him bishop of Rhode Island were he so inclined. Macsparran accordingly went to England in the autumn of 1754, accompanied by his wife; but the death of his wife induced him to return to America in February 1756 without becoming a bishop. 'He had rather dwell,' he said, 'in the hearts of his parishioners than wear all the bishop's gowns in the world.' He longed in reality for preferment in Ireland, for which he knew himself to be peculiarly well qualified, as he could read and write, and upon occasion preach, in Irish.

Macsparran died at his house in South Kingston, Rhode Island, on 1 Dec. 1757, and was buried on 6 Dec. under the communion table in St. Paul's, Narragansett. On 22 May 1722 he married Hannah, daughter of William Gardiner of Boston Neck, Narragansett. She died in London of small-pox on 24 June 1755, and was buried in Broadway Chapel burying-yard in Westminster, leaving no issue.

His chief work is entitled 'America Dissected: being a Full and True Account of the American Colonies,' Dublin, 1753. It consists of three letters addressed respectively to the Hon. Colonel Henry Cary, his cousin the Rev. Paul Limrick, and William Stevenson, and was published to warn 'unsteady people' against emigrating to America on account of bad climate, bad money, danger from enemies, pestilent heresies, and the like. This curious work, which is among the scarcest of Americana, was reprinted in an appendix to Wilkins Updike's 'History of the Episcopal Church in Narragansett,' New York, 1847, with portraits of Macsparran and his wife. Macsparran likewise published several sermons, which are also very scarce. He contemplated printing an extended history of the colonies, especially of New England, but of this no trace could be found among his papers.

[Updike's Episcopal Church in Narragansett; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886, iii. 899; Appleton's Cyclop. of Amer. Biog.] G. G.

MACTAGGART, JOHN (1791–1830), encyclopædist and versifier, was born in the parish of Borgue, Kirkcudbrightshire, 26 June 1791. At Kirkcudbright academy he displayed mathematical faculty, and entering Edinburgh University in 1817 he specially studied mathematics and physics, but withdrew at the end of two sessions, as he 'never received any good from attending the university.' After a few years at home as an agriculturist he was appointed in 1826, by Rennie the engineer, clerk of works to the Rideau Canal, Canada, where his special knowledge and strong character were very serviceable. In 1828 he returned in weak health, bringing with him a work in two volumes on his experiences in Canada. He died 8 Jan. 1830.

Mactaggart's 'Scottish Gallovidian Encyclopedia,' published in 1824, and reprinted in 1876, is a clever and eccentric medley of local history, quaint etymologies, stray verses, biographical notices, &c. Alphabetically arranged, the work gives, in its proper place, an autobiography of Mactaggart himself. 'Three Years in Canada,' a vigorous, characteristic narrative, appeared in 1829. Mactaggart also wrote a pamphlet entitled 'Osborne and Symington on the Weigh-Beam.'

[Autobiog. in the Encycl.; Murray's Lit. Hist. of Galloway; Harper's Bards of Galloway.] T. B.

MACVICAR, JOHN GIBSON (1800–1884), author, born at Dundee on 16 March 1800, was second son of Patrick Macvicar, minister of St. Paul's, Dundee, by his first wife, Agnes, daughter of John Gibson, minister of Mains, Forfarshire (Hew Scott, *Fasti Eccl. Scot.* vol. iii. pt. ii. p. 696). After being educated privately he entered in 1814 the university of St. Andrews, where he won a prize for mathematics and the medal for natural philosophy. Then proceeding to Edinburgh, he studied chemistry, anatomy, and natural history, besides the ordinary subjects. He was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of Dundee, but before receiving a call was appointed in 1827 to a new lectureship in natural history instituted at St. Andrews, which Dr.

Chalmers had been instrumental in founding. Here he commenced to form a museum, and lectured vigorously. In 1831 the royal commission recommended the change of the lectureship into a chair. Subsequently he was engaged as assistant to Dr. Candlish [q. v.] in St. George's parish, Edinburgh. In 1839 he became pastor of a newly established branch of the Scottish church in Ceylon. He came home on furlough in 1852, and in July 1853 was inducted into the parish of Moffat, Dumfriesshire, on the presentation of John James Hope Johnstone of Annandale. There he died on 12 Feb. 1884. On 2 Jan. 1840 he married Miss J. R. Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, Inverness-shire, granddaughter of Dr. William Robertson the historian. She survived him, together with a large family. He was D.D. of Edinburgh and LL.D. of St. Andrews.

While a student at Edinburgh Macvicar contributed a paper 'On the Germination of Ferns' to vol. x. of the 'Transactions of the Edinburgh Philosophical Society,' and a description of 'A Double-stroke Completely Exhausting Air-pump' to the 'Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.' In 1828 he was appointed editor of the 'Quarterly Journal of Agriculture,' started under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. He also issued: 1. 'Elements of the Economy of Nature; or the Principles of Physics, Chemistry, and Physiology,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1830; 2nd edit. 8vo, London, 1856. 2. 'Inquiries concerning the Medium of Light and the Form of its Molecules,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1833. 3. 'On the Beautiful, the Picturesque, and the Sublime,' London, 8vo, 1837; reproduced as 'The Philosophy of the Beautiful.... With Illustrations,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1855. 4. 'The Catholic Spirit of True Religion,' 1840. 5. 'An Inquiry into Human Nature,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1853, his best-known work, written in Ceylon. 6. 'The First Lines of Science Simplified, and the Structure of Molecules Attempted,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1860. 7. 'A Sketch of a Philosophy,' four parts, 8vo, London, 1868–74. 8. 'A Science Primer. On the Nature of Things.... With Illustrations,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1878; afterwards embodied in 9. 'A Supplement to "A Sketch of a Philosophy,"' 8vo, London, 1881.

[Scotsman, 13 Feb. 1884, p. 9; Athenæum, 16 Feb. 1884, p. 220.] G. G.

MACWARD or MACUARD, ROBERT (1633?–1687), covenanting minister, appears to have studied at the university of St. Andrews, where he was for some time regent of humanity (Robert Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, iii. 240). In 1654 he was appointed one of the regents of Glasgow University without competition (*ib.* p. 314), but resigned the appointment from ill-health, and on 8 Sept. was ordained to the collegiate charge of the Outer High Church, Glasgow, the usual ordination trials being dispensed with (*ib.*) From 1656 to 1659 he had charge of the south district of the parish, in 1660 of the west, and in 1661 of the east. In 1659 he was named for the vice-chancellorship of the university, but the proposal, which was opposed by Robert Baillie, who seems always to have borne him a grudge, was unsuccessful (*ib.* p. 397).

After the Restoration Macward in February 1661 preached a sermon in which he was reported to have said: 'I humbly offer my dissent to all acts which are or shall be passed against the covenants and work of Reformation in Scotland; and secondly, protest that I am desirous to be free of the guilt thereof, and pray that God may put it upon record in heaven' (Wodrow, *Sufferings of the Kirk of Scotland*, i. 207). On this account he was brought under a guard to Edinburgh, and imprisoned in the Tolbooth; and having been indicted by the king's advocate for treasonable teaching, he was on 6 June called before the parliament, where he made a speech in his defence (*ib.* pp. 207–12). It was agreed to delay final disposal of his case; but ultimately sentence of banishment was passed against him, with permission to remain for six months in Scotland, but only one of these months in Glasgow, power also being granted to him to receive the following year's stipend on his departure (*ib.* p. 214). He went to Holland, where on 23 June 1676 he was admitted minister of the second charge of Rotterdam; but at the instance of Charles II he was removed by order of the States-General, 27 Feb. 1677. For a time he retired to Utrecht, but in 1678 he returned to Rotterdam, where he died in December 1687. He married the widow of John Graham, merchant in Holland, and formerly provost of Glasgow, but left no issue.

Macward was the author of: 1. 'The True Nonconformity,' 1671. 2. 'The English Ballance, weighing the Reasons of England's present Conjunction with France against the Dutch,' 1672. 3. 'The Poor Man's Cup of Cold Water ministred to the Saints and Sufferers for Christ in Scotland, who are amid the Scorching Flames of the Fiery Tryal,' printed in 1678, and reprinted 1709. 4. 'Ἐπαγωνισμοι: or Earnest Contendings for the Faith, being the Answers written to Mr. Robert Fleming's First and Second Papers of Proposals for Union with the Indulged; the First Paper written anno 1681; where-

unto some of the Author's Letters relative to the Lives and Duties of the Day are annexed,' 1723. 5. 'The Banders Disbanded,' 1681. 'A Collection of Tracts' by him appeared at Dalry in 1805. He added notes to Livingstone's 'Letters to his Parishioners at Ancrum,' 1671; and is the supposed author of 'A Large Preface and Postscript' to Samuel Rutherford's 'Joshua Redivivus.' He also wrote prefaces to the works of Brown of Wamphray, Binning of Govan, and Graham of Glasgow.

[Wodrow's Sufferings of the Kirk of Scotland (Wodrow Society); Robert Baillie's Letters and Journals (Bannatyne Club); Steven's Church in Rotterdam; Hew Scott's Fasti Eccles. Scot. ii. 22–3.] T. F. H.

McWILLIAM, JAMES ORMISTON (1808–1862), medical officer to the Niger expedition, born in 1808, was brought up in Dalkeith in the county of Edinburgh. He became a licentiate of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons in 1827, and entered the royal navy in 1829 as assistant-surgeon. After serving abroad in this capacity for seven years, he was appointed surgeon to the Scout on the west coast of Africa, in which he gained the esteem of all on board, and for his 'Journal of Practice' (with an appendix on the health of the ship's company) obtained the Blane gold medal. He returned to England in November 1839, and took the opportunity of improving his professional knowledge by attending the London schools and hospitals. He became M.D. of Edinburgh in 1840, and in September of the same year was appointed senior surgeon on board the Albert, which joined the government expedition sent to the Niger for geographical and commercial purposes, and especially with the hope of striking an effectual blow at the slave-trade. No expedition was ever more elaborately supplied with everything that could conduce to the health and comfort of the crews, who were all picked men, and for the most part acquainted with service in warm climates; only it was said (*Med. Times and Gazette*) in 1862 that 'had the prophylactic influence of quinine been then as well understood as it is now the result might have been far less disastrous.' The Albert and two other vessels left England on 12 May 1841, and entered the Niger on 13 Aug. For about three weeks all went well, but on 4 Sept. a malignant fever broke out in the Albert, and almost simultaneously in the other two vessels. The latter were sent back to the sea filled with the sick and dying, thus leaving the Albert to continue the voyage alone. But by 4 Oct. the Albert also turned back, and was managed for some days by Dr. McWilliam and Dr. Stanger, the geologist of the expedition, all the rest of the officers and crew being totally unable to take part in the work. In ten days they reached the open sea, the sight of which practically effected a cure. A few days later McWilliam himself was taken ill, and he considers his case to be a striking instance of a fever being retarded by intense mental occupation and the excitement arising from the knowledge that the safety of the vessel itself and of all on board depended almost entirely on his own efficiency (*History of the Expedition*, p. 107). Out of 145 whites who took part in the expedition 130 were seized with fever and 40 died; but among 158 blacks there were only 11 cases of fever and 1 death (*ib.* p. 128). McWilliam reached England on 19 Nov. 1841, but he received from the admiralty no mark of recognition of his services. In 1843 he brought out his 'Medical History of the Niger Expedition,' which was well received. It is written in a modest, unpretentious style, and supplies a history of the fever, description, morbid anatomy, sequences, causes, treatment, with cases; besides an account of the state of medicine among the blacks and of vaccination; a description of the ventilation of the ships, which was carried out on the plan adopted by Dr. Reid for the houses of parliament; an abstract of meteorological observations; and a brief account of the geology of the Niger, condensed from the notes of Dr. Stanger.

After again serving two years afloat, he was sent on a special mission to the Cape de Verde Islands to inquire into the origin of the yellow fever, which attacked the inhabitants of Boa Vista soon after the arrival of the unfortunate Eclair. On his return to England his elaborate report, which clearly proved that the fever had been imported into Boa Vista by the Eclair, was presented to parliament, and printed in 1847. His claims for promotion were again overlooked by the admiralty, but in 1847 he was appointed medical officer to the custom house, which post he retained till his death. In 1848 he was elected F.R.S., in 1858 he became C.B., and in 1859 F.R.C.P. of London. He was an active member of the Epidemiological Society, and for several years acted as secretary. He was also one of the secretaries to the medical section of the International Statistical Congress held in London in 1860. It was greatly owing to his exertions that the naval medical officers obtained the official recognition of their rights, and in 1858 they presented him with a service of plate. He was genial and

courteous, but also resolute and conscientious. He died, 4 May 1862, from the effects of a fall downstairs in his own house, No. 14 Trinity Square, Tower Hill. He left a widow and several children in straitened circumstances.

His writings, besides those already noticed and contributions to medical and other journals, are: 1. 'Remarks on Dr. Gilbert King's Report on the Fever at Boa Vista,' 1848. 2. 'Exposition of the Case of the Assistant-Surgeons of the Royal Navy,' 3rd edit. 1850. 3. 'Further Observations on that portion of Second Report on Quarantine by General Board of Health which relates to Yellow Fever Epidemic on board H.M.S. Eclair, and at Boa Vista,' 1852. 4. 'On the Health of Merchant Seamen' (reprinted from 'Transactions of Social Science Association,' 1862).

[Brit. and For. Med. Rev. vol. xvi. 1843; Med.-Chir. Rev. vol. xxxix. 1843; Edinb. Med. and Surg. Journ. vol. lxiii. 1845; London Med. Direct. 1862; Lancet, 1862, i. 501, 672; Med. Times and Gaz. 1862, i. 276, 485, 504, 520; Brit. Med. Journ. 1862, i. 497; Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev. 1862, xxx. 556.] W. A. G.

MADAN, MARTIN (1726–1790), author of 'Thelyphthora,' born in 1726, was the elder son of Colonel Martin Madan, M.P., of Hertingfordbury, and Judith, daughter of Judge Spencer Cowper, aunt of the poet Cowper, and herself a writer of verses. Spencer Madan [q. v.] was Martin's younger brother. Educated at Westminster School, he, on 9 Feb. 1742–3, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, graduating B.A. on 9 Nov. 1746. In 1748 he was called to the bar, and while in London became a member of a recklessly convivial club (see *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. ii. 123, 14 Aug. 1886). It is related (*Life of the Countess of Huntingdon*, chap. x.) that he was commissioned by the club to attend Wesley's preaching in order that his manner and discourse might be caricatured for the entertainment of the company. But the sermon, on the text 'Prepare to meet thy God,' impressed Madan so deeply that when he returned to the club and was asked whether he had 'taken the Old Methodist off,' he replied, 'No, gentlemen, but he has taken me off,' and, at once abandoning his former associates, 'from being of a very gay and volatile turn, [he] took orders' (*Brit. Mus. Add. MS.* 5832, fol. 84, a paper by William Cole, 1760). The same authorities state that the change was confirmed by his friendship with two methodist clergymen, David Jones (1735–1810) [q. v.] and William Romaine [q. v.] Owing to his new methodist views he had difficulty in obtaining ordination, but Lady Huntingdon's personal efforts on his behalf were successful. Some curiosity was aroused in London to hear the 'lawyer turned divine,' even at his first sermon, preached at Allhallows, Lombard Street, 1750; and when appointed chaplain to the Lock Hospital, near Hyde Park Corner, his preaching, which at first took place in the parlour of the institution, rapidly acquired such reputation that a new chapel was built for him in the hospital, and opened on 28 March 1762. In 1760 he issued the first edition of the popular 'Collection of Psalms and Hymns,' which was sold at the hospital; and to his pen we are indebted for parts of the modern forms of 'Lo, He comes,' and 'Hark, the herald angels sing.' From 1750 Madan was in close connection with Lady Huntingdon, and from about 1756 in correspondence with John Wesley. At various times between 1750 and 1780 he is mentioned as 'itinerating' and preaching as a Calvinistic methodist at London, Bristol, Brighton (where he preached at the opening of the first chapel in 1761 and at its enlargement in 1767), Oathall, Everton and the neighbourhood, Lewes, Cheltenham, Tunbridge Wells (from 1763), Bath (from 1765), Norwich, Painswick, and other places. He was commonly known at this time as the 'Counsellor' (an allusion to his legal training), and is described as being tall in stature, and of a robust constitution, and as so devoted to music that every year an oratorio was performed at the Lock chapel, on which occasions Lady Huntingdon and Charles Wesley were often present. His preaching was both popular and impressive, but free from the extravagances which marked many of the early methodists. In 1768 he was stigmatised by the new Wesleyans as one of the 'genteel methodists' of Lady Huntingdon's connexion. His intercourse with his first cousin, Cowper, the poet, was slight, but about 1763, at a time when the latter was greatly depressed in mind, they conversed on religious subjects. Calvinism, however, made too many preliminary claims of belief as a basis of the hope of salvation for Cowper to profit by the interviews. When 'Thelyphthora' was published, Cowper prepared, anonymously, his first separate publication, to ridicule the author.

In 1767 Madan's conduct in the matter of the rectory of Aldwinkle in Northamptonshire was the subject of much public dispute. The patron, Mr. J. Kimpton, had wished in 1764 to sell the advowson of the living, which was on the point of becoming vacant, but failing to negotiate a sale he presented a person recommended by Madan, Thomas Haweis [q. v.], an assistant-chaplain at the Lock Hospital. After three years,

when in very reduced circumstances, he obtained an offer of 1,000*l.* for the advowson, and at once tried to induce Thomas Haweis [q. v.] to resign, declaring that he had been presented with some such reservation. Haweis, fortified by Madan's advice, refused to do so. An acrimonious attack was, in consequence, made on Madan, and accusations of simony, methodist principles, and misrepresentation were freely bandied about. In the end Lady Huntingdon herself purchased the advowson from Kimpton for 1,000*l.* on 8 March 1768, and Haweis continued vicar. A qualified apology, which Lady Huntingdon wished Madan to make, was rejected by the latter, and not insisted on, and that his conduct in this matter did not forfeit the confidence of his friends may be gathered from the action of Lord Apsley, afterwards Lord Bathurst [q. v.], in appointing him soon after his domestic chaplain, but Lady Huntingdon and others certainly considered that he held to a narrow and legal view of the circumstances, in opposition to considerations of equity.

In 1780 Madan published a work entitled 'Thelyphthora,' in which he advocated polygamy, taking his stand on the Mosaic law, and elaborately arguing that it is in accordance with Christianity, properly understood. These principles, it may be noted, are said to have been previously held by Lord-chancellor Cowper, Madan's great-uncle, and by Westley Hall [q.v.], brother-in-law of John Wesley. Even before the appearance of the book Lady Huntingdon expressed to the author her readiness to send him a petition against it signed by three thousand persons, and when it was actually published it raised a storm of indignation, criticism, and opposition. Madan consequently resigned his chaplaincy of the Lock Hospital, and retired into private life at Epsom. He occupied his leisure in translating Juvenal and Persius, and other literary and theological work, and on 2 May 1790 died at Epsom, at the age of sixty-four, and was buried at Kensington.

In 1751 Madan married Jane (*d.* 15 June 1794 at Epsom), daughter of Sir Bernard Hale [q. v.], by whom he had two sons, Martin, of Bushey, Hertfordshire (*d.* 1809), and William (*d.* 1769), and three daughters, Sarah, Anna, and Maria. He was possessed of private means, and, after his father's death in 1756, of a considerable fortune. Activity, zeal, gentleness of temper, love of study, always distinguished him, and the directness and earnestness of his sermons, rather than rhetorical display, attracted the crowds who thronged the rooms of the hospital. The obloquy heaped on him in 1767 and 1780 did not sour his mind, but diverted it to quieter pursuits. No impartial reader of the two controversies can fail to acquit him of the charges of insincerity and of self-seeking.

The following is believed to be a complete list of his publications, anonymous books being distinguished by an asterisk: 1. *'Seasonable Animadversions upon the Rev. Mr. Forster's Sermon (on John iii. 7). By a Member of the Church of England,' London, 1759. 2. 'A Collection of Psalms and Hymns extracted . . . and published by the Reverend Mr. Madan,' London, 1760 (2nd edit. 1763, 4th 1765, 5th 1767, 6th 1769, 7th 1771, 8th 1774, 11th 1788, 12th 1787 (*sic*), 13th 1794). 3. 'Justification by Works . . . a Sermon on James ii. 24, at St. Vedast's, Foster Lane, 8 Feb. 1761,' London, 1761 (an Oxford University sermon on James ii. 14, by John Allen, preached and printed in 1761, contains strictures on the above sermon). 4. 'A Treatise on Christian Faith, by H. Wits, translated by the Rev. Mr. Madan,' London, 1761. 5. 'Every Man our Neighbour, a Sermon on Luke x. 29, at the Opening of the Chapel of the Lock Hospital, 28 March 1762,' London (1762). 6. 'A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Jones, by the Reverend Mr. Madan,' London (1762). 7. 'An Answer to the Capital Errors in the Writings of the Rev. William Law,' London, 1763. 8. *'A Scriptural Account of the Doctrine of Perfection, by a Professor of Christianity,' London, 1763. 9. 'An Account of the Death of F. S., a Converted Prostitute,' London, reprinted at Boston in 1763. 10. 'Justification in Christ's Name, by Bishop Andrewes, republished by Mr. Madan,' London, 1765. 11. 'An Answer to a Faithful Narrative of Facts relative to the late Presentation of Mr. H——s to the Rectory of Al—w—le,' London, 1767 [occasioned by John Kimpton's 'Faithful Narrative,' 1767, and followed by *'Strictures upon Modern Simony,' 1767; *'Remarks on the Answer by a Bystander,' 1767; *'Aldwinckle. A Candid Examination,' 1767; 'A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Madan, by M. Fleetwood,' 1767; 'An Exact Copy of an Epistolary Correspondence between the Rev. Mr. M— and S—B— (Brewer),' 1768; 'A Supplement, or the Second Part of an Epistolary Correspondence,' 1768]. 12. 'A Compassionate Address to the Christian World . . . for the use of the Lock Hospital,' London, 1767. 13. *'Elegy occasioned by the Loss of my sweet William' (his son, *d.* 1769). 14. 'A Conversation between Richard Hill, Mr. Madan, and Father Walsh . . . relative to . . . John Wesley,' London, 1771, 1772. 15. 'A Scriptural Comment on the Thirty-nine Articles,' London, 1772

(2nd edit. same year: answered by *'Real Scriptural Predestination . . . by Philadelphos,' 1772). 16. 'The Book of Martyrs, by John Fox, now revis'd by the Rev. Mr. Madan,' London, 1776. 17. 'A Sermon (on 2 Cor. viii. 9) for the Benefit of the Lock-Hospital, 25 Feb. 1777,' London, 1777. 18. 'Thelyphthora, or a Treatise on Female Ruin,' 2 vols., London, 1780 (2nd edit. enlarged, 2 vols., London, 1781), vol. iii., London, 1781; in Dutch, Amsterdam, 1782. Besides many articles in magazines, notably some by Samuel Badcock in the 'Monthly Review,' the following works were occasioned by the foregoing book: *'A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Madan, by a Layman,' 1780; 'Polygamy Indefensible, two Sermons by John Smith of Nantwich,' 1780; 'Polygamy Unscriptural, or two Dialogues, by John Towers,' 1780 (2nd edit. 1781); 'The Unlawfulness of Polygamy evinced, by H. W.,' 1780; *'An Heroic Epistle to the Rev. Martin M—d—n,' 1780; 'Whispers for the Ear of the Author of "Thelyphthora," by E. B. Greene,' 1781; 'A Scriptural Refutation of the Arguments for Polygamy, by T. Haweis,' 1781; 'The Blessings of Polygamy displayed, by (Sir) Richard Hill,' 1781; 'The Cobler's Letter to the Author of Thelyphthora, by (Sir) R. Hill,' 1781; 'Remarks on Polygamy, by T. Wills,' 1781 (written at the request of Lady Huntingdon); *'Anti-Thelyphthora, a Tale in Verse' (by William Cowper), 1781, &c.; *'A Word to Mr. Madan' (by Henry Moore), 1781 (2nd edit. same year); *'A Poetical Epistle to the Reverend Mr. Madan,' 1781; 'An Examination of Thelyphthora, by John Palmer,' 1781; 'Remarks on Thelyphthora by James Penn' (1781); 'Thelyphthora, a Farce, by Frederick Pilon,' 1781 (not printed); *'Political Priest, a Satire, dedicated to a Reverend Polygamist,' 1781; 'Thoughts on Polygamy, by J. Cookson,' 1782; *'Polygamy, or Mahomet the Prophet to Madan the Evangelist, an Heroic Poem' (in 'Originals and Collections'). The author's only replies were: 19. 'Letters on "Thelyphthora" by the Author,' 1782; and 20. 'Five Letters addressed to Abraham Rees, Editor of Chambers's Cyclopedia' (on a notice of 'Thelyphthora'), London, 1783. 21. 'Poemata, partim reddita, partim scripta,' 1784. 22. *'Thoughts on Executive Justice,' London, 1785 [2nd edit. same year; it occasioned (Sir Samuel Romilly's) *'Observations on "Thoughts on Executive Justice,"' London, 1786]. 23. 'Letters to Joseph Priestley,' London, 1787. 24. 'A New and Literal Translation of Juvenal and Persius, with copious Explanatory Notes, by the Rev. M. Madan,' 2 vols., London, 1789 [also, with or without the Latin text, Oxford, 1807; Dublin, 1813; London, 1822; Oxford, 1839; (Persius only) Dublin, 1795, &c.]

There are engravings of Madan in the 'Gospel Magazine,' 1774, and by R. Manwaring.

[Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Life and Times of the Countess of Huntingdon; Tyerman's Life of Wesley; Lysons's Environs of London, iii. 224; History of Epsom, 1825, App. x.; Gent. Mag. 1790, i. 478; Monthly Rev.; Nichols's Lit. Anecd.; Julian's Dict. of Hymnology, 1892. See also Southey's edition of Cowper's Works, 1836–7, vii. 38, viii. viii–x, 112, xv. 36, 76; and Benham's edition, xxx. xxxii. 330–5, where a reference is given to the effect of Madan's writings on Cardinal Newman's view of the English Church (in Mr. Kingsley and Dr. Newman, a Correspondence, London, 1864, p. 18). F. M.

MADAN, SPENCER (1729–1813), bishop successively of Bristol and Peterborough, younger brother of Martin Madan [q. v.] Born in 1729, he was sent to Westminster School in 1742, whence in 1746 he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1749 he graduated B.A. as third wrangler, M.A. 1753, D.D. 1756. He was at first intended for the bar, like his elder brother, but shortly after took holy orders. In 1753 he was elected to a fellowship at his college, but after a short residence became vicar of Haxhay with the rectory of West Halton, both in Lincolnshire. In 1761 he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king, a position which he held till 1787, being also from 1770 to 1794 prebendary of Peterborough, and at the same time rector of Castor in Northamptonshire. In 1776 he was appointed to the sinecure rectory of Ashley in Berkshire, and in 1792 was promoted to the see of Bristol, where he was consecrated bishop on 3 June. Early in 1794, on the death of John Hinchliffe [q. v.], he was translated to Peterborough, where he remained till his death, at the age of eighty-four, on 8 Nov. 1813. He was buried in Peterborough Cathedral, and his tomb bears the well-known lines:

> In sacred sleep the pious Bishop lies:
> Say not, in death—a good man never dies.

Madan was distinguished from his Cambridge days to the end of his life by simple and even austere habits. It was his custom to rise early and light his own fire, in order to pursue the study of the Scriptures in the original Hebrew and Greek, before the general work of the day began. It is recorded by those who knew him personally that he was a man of unobtrusive and primitive piety, passionately fond of music, and deeply read

in Hebrew. When starting on his last round of confirmations and visitation in 1813, at the age of eighty-four, he said that he preferred to die in the discharge of his duty rather than to live a little longer by neglect of it.

Madan was twice married, first to Lady Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Cornwallis, first earl Cornwallis (*d.* 1794, aged 68, buried in the Abbey Church at Bath), by whom he had two sons, Spencer, who is separately noticed, and William Charles, who became a colonel in the army, and a daughter (Charlotte). In 1796 the bishop married, secondly, Mary Vyse, daughter of William Vyse of Lichfield and sister of William Vyse (1741–1816), archdeacon of Coventry. Madan left no issue by his second marriage.

Madan only published, besides single sermons in 1795 (two), 1799, and 1803, 'Observations on the Question between the present Lessee of the Prebendal Estate of Sawley and the Curate of that place,' a scandalous case, 1810. There is an engraving of Madan by T. Cheesman from a picture by J. Barry.

[Cumberland's Memoirs of Himself, p. 105; Gent. Mag. 1813 pt. ii. pp. 509, 703, 1814 pt. ii. p. 99, 1816 pt. i. p. 275; Nichols's Leicestershire, iv. 760.] F. M.

MADAN, SPENCER (1758–1836), translator of Grotius, born in 1758, was the eldest son of Spencer Madan [q. v.], bishop of Peterborough, by his first wife, Lady Charlotte, second daughter of Charles, earl Cornwallis. He became a king's scholar at Westminster School in 1771, and was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1776. He obtained Sir William Browne's medal for Latin epigram in 1778, and on 11 Dec. of the same year was created M.A. In 1782 his poem 'The Call of the Gentiles' (Cambridge, 1782, 4to) gained the Seatonian prize. He undertook, 'as a preparatory exercise for holy orders,' a translation of Grotius's 'De Veritate,' &c., which was published in 1782 as 'Hugo Grotius on the Truth of Christianity, translated into English' (8vo). Other editions followed in 1792 and 1814.

Madan was curate of Wrotham, Kent (1782–3), and in 1783 became rector of Bradley Magna, Suffolk. He afterwards (1786) was presented by his uncle, the Bishop of Lichfield, to the prebend and vicarage of Tachbrook, Warwickshire, but soon exchanged the prebend for the rectory of Ibstock, Leicestershire, which he held till his death. In 1787 he was given the rectory of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and resigned the Tachbrook vicarage. He succeeded his father in 1788 as chaplain in ordinary to the king. In 1790 he became canon residentiary of Lichfield, in 1794 chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough, and in 1800 prebendary of that cathedral. While at Birmingham he promoted a subscription for the erection there of 'a free church . . . for the use of the lower classes,' and himself contributed 500*l.*

Madan had a controversy in 1790 with Priestley, who published 'Familiar Letters addressed to the Inhabitants of Birmingham,' in answer to Madan's sermon on 'The Principal Claims of the Dissenters considered.' Madan replied with 'A Letter to Dr. Priestley' [1790], 8vo. In 1809 he proceeded D.D. at Cambridge, and on resigning St. Philip's in the same year through ill-health was presented to the living of Thorpe Constantine, Staffordshire, which he held till 1824. In October 1833 he was attacked with paralysis, from which he only partially recovered. He died on 9 Oct. 1836 at Ibstock, aged 78, and was buried in a family vault at Thorpe. His children erected a tablet in Lichfield Cathedral to his memory. Madan was a kindly and courteous man. Anna Seward described him when a young man as 'unaffected, graceful, interesting' (*Gent. Mag.* 1857, pt. i. p. 206). Madan married in 1791 Henrietta, daughter of William Inge of Thorpe Constantine, and had eleven children.

[Gent. Mag. 1837, pt. i. pp. 205–7; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Welch's Alumni Westmonast. p. 406.] W. W.

MADDEN, SIR FREDERIC (1801–1873), antiquary and palæographer, was born at Portsmouth 16 Feb. 1801, and was the seventh son of William John Madden, a captain of royal marines, and nephew of General Sir George Allan Madden [q. v.] His family was of Irish extraction. From an early age he displayed a strong bias towards antiquarian and literary pursuits. He mastered Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon, languages little studied at the time, and in 1825 showed his acquaintance with the latter by collating the manuscripts of Cædmon for the university of Oxford. He was subsequently engaged, together with William Roscoe, in cataloguing the Earl of Leicester's manuscripts at Holkham, but the catalogue, though completed in eight volumes folio, remains unpublished. In 1826 he was engaged by the British Museum to assist in the preparation of the classified catalogue of the printed books, commenced under the superintendence of the Rev. T. Hartwell Horne [q. v.] He laboured for two years at this abortive undertaking, and his reports of progress are still preserved at the museum. In 1828 he obtained a position on the staff

as assistant-keeper of manuscripts, was made a knight of the Guelphic order in 1832, a knight bachelor in 1833, and in 1837 became head of the manuscript department. In that situation he personally displayed the most unremitting diligence, but he failed, partly through a lack of cordiality in his relations with some of his colleagues, to maintain the department at a high level of efficiency. The great amount of manual as well as mental labour performed by him in the service of the museum did not disable him from literary pursuits, nearly all the editorial work on which his reputation as a scholar principally rests having been performed during his connection with that institution. He was also indefatigable in amassing manuscript material, much of which remains unused. As a palæographer he had no rival in his day, his sagacity, confirmed by long practice, appearing almost intuition. It was most conspicuously evinced in 1859 in the recognition of the notes in the 'Perkins' copy of the Shakespeare folio as forgeries, though personal considerations induced him to leave further investigation to others [see under COLLIER, JOHN PAYNE]. His only extensive contributions to palæographic literature, however, were the text he wrote for Shaw's work on illuminated ornaments (1833) and his edition of the English translation of Silvestre's 'Universal Palæography,' 1850.

As an antiquary he published four great editions of ancient works, which stand out decisively from the mass of similar publications. The philological importance of his edition of 'Havelok the Dane,' 1828, is only surpassed by his publication for the Society of Antiquaries of Layamon's 'Brut,' 1847. Layamon [q. v.] is an English Ennius as regards language, though his matter is derived from foreign sources. A still more truly national work was Madden's magnificent edition, in conjunction with the Rev. Josiah Forshall [q. v.], of Wiclif's Bible, 1850, in the preparation of which sixty-five manuscripts were consulted by the editors. From 1866 to 1869 appeared in the Rolls Series his edition of Matthew Paris's 'Historia Anglorum,' with an important preface, pointing out that the largest portion of the 'Flores Historiarum,' attributed to the pseudo Matthew of Westminster, is partly in the handwriting of Matthew Paris himself, containing also a full investigation of the various manuscripts, and the proof of the untrustworthiness of the text given by Archbishop Parker. The third volume is prefaced by a biography of Matthew Paris, with an estimate of his place in literature.

Among Madden's minor publications, all of importance, may be especially named his editions of the metrical romances of 'William and the Werewolf' (1832) and 'Syr Gawayne' (1839), and of the old English versions of the 'Gesta Romanorum' (1838). He also edited (1831) the 'Register of the Privy Purse Expenses of Mary Tudor as Princess,' and wrote a number of separate memoirs on antiquarian and palæographical subjects, the best known of which is his 'Observations on an Autograph of Shakspere and the Orthography of his Name' (reprinted from the 'Archæologia,' vol. xxvii., in 1838). He contends that the name should be written 'Shakspere,' and that the extant autographs present no obstacle to the acceptance of that spelling. He had projected a history of chess in the middle ages, in conjunction with Howard Staunton [q. v.], but the book was never completed. Madden's abilities were rather critical than constructive, and he makes little effort to invest his subjects with the literary charm which they might well have admitted. He was well versed in early French and English, including their dialectical forms, but was disqualified from great eminence as a philologist by an imperfect knowledge of German.

Madden was one of the first hundred members selected for the Athenæum Club on 12 June 1830. He was elected an F.R.S. in February 1830, was a gentleman of the privy chamber both to William IV and Queen Victoria, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (1828), and a member of the Royal Irish Academy and of numerous other learned societies. He died of pleurisy at his residence in St. Stephen's Square on 8 March 1873. His journals and papers were bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, where they are to remain unopened until 1920.

Madden was twice married. One of his sons, Mr. Frederic William Madden, is a distinguished numismatist, and author of a standard work on Hebrew coinage.

[Encycl. Brit.; Athenæum, 15 March 1873; Ann. Reg. 1873, p. 131; Memoir by Connop Thirlwall, bishop of St. David's, being an address to the Royal Soc. of Lit. 1873; personal knowledge.] R. G.

MADDEN, SIR GEORGE ALLAN (1771–1828), major-general in the British and Portuguese armies, eighth son and fifteenth and youngest child of James Madden, of Cole Hill House, Fulham, Middlesex, was born in London 3 Jan. 1771, and was baptised at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. After attending private schools, and accepting an

engagement on trial in a merchant's office from September 1787, his father, in February 1788, obtained for him a commission in the army. He was appointed cornet in the 14th light dragoons (now hussars) in Ireland, 14 March 1789. On 30 June 1791 he purchased (from Arthur Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, then promoted in the 58th foot) a lieutenancy in the 12th or Prince of Wales's light dragoons (now lancers), in which regiment he became captain 29 June 1793 and major 25 Dec. 1800. After serving several years in Ireland, he embarked with his regiment at Cork in September 1793 for Ostend. Contrary winds drove them back, and the regiment was counter-ordered to Toulon, then just relieved by Admiral Hood [see HOOD, SAMUEL, VISCOUNT]. Adverse winds and defective supplies caused innumerable delays, and Toulon had been evacuated before the regiment arrived. Madden was with the mounted portion of the regiment, which was refused permission to land at Leghorn. At Porto Ferrajo, island of Elba, no forage could be found. At length, at the invitation of Pope Pius VI, it was put ashore at Civita Vecchia, 6 March 1794, the surviving horses, it is said (*Services of Colonel G. A. Madden*, p. 3), having then been nine months ashipboard. During the stay of the troops at Civita Vecchia gold medals were presented by the pope to the officers. It appears from the exergue that the medals were originally struck to commemorate the restoration of the port; but a subsequent order of the general commanding directed them to be constantly worn by the recipients, out of respect to the memory of the ill-fated pontiff. Pictures of the reception of the officers at Rome by Pius VI are at South Kensington, and in the officers' mess 12th lancers. The regiment left Civita Vecchia in May 1794; took part in the operations in Corsica ending with the fall of Calvi in August, and was ordered home in November the same year. Madden's troop was shipwrecked on the coast of Spain. The men and horses were saved, and were assigned quarters by the Spanish government in one of the Puntales forts, near Cadiz, where they remained until a ship was sent out from England to fetch them home in August 1795 (*ib.* p. 4).

Madden's conduct was warmly approved by the British authorities at Gibraltar. In January 1797 he went with his regiment to Portugal, and was stationed three years at Lisbon. In 1801 the regiment accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby [q. v.] to Egypt, and took part in the battle before Alexandria and the advance on Cairo. During the latter, Madden, the youngest field-officer of cavalry present with the army, was sent by Lord Hutchinson [see HELY-HUTCHINSON, JOHN, second EARL OF DONOUGHMORE] with detachments of the 12th and 26th (afterwards 23rd) light dragoons, on special service towards Rosetta. Throughout the march on Cairo Madden's activity and intelligence won Hutchinson's high approbation.

There was much want of harmony between Madden and the officer in temporary command of the regiment, Colonel Browne, afterwards General Browne-Clayton, K.C. (see *Gent. Mag.* 1845, ii. 197). An angry altercation on duty matters had taken place between them (see *Trial of G. A. Madden*, London, 1803, pp. 37–8), and in August 1801 Madden charged Browne with having committed perjury in a recent court-martial on a captain of the 12th dragoons. In consequence Madden was arraigned before a general court-martial on a charge of unofficerlike conduct and disrespect to his commanding officer. The court-martial, of which Major-general (Sir) John Moore was president, and Colonels John Stuart (of Maida), Alan Cameron of Lochiel [q. v.], and other famous officers were members, was held in the camp before Alexandria, 31 Aug. 1801. Two editions of the proceedings were printed. The court found Madden guilty of the charge, and adjudged him to be dismissed the service. Lord Hutchinson refused to confirm the proceedings. Eventually, Madden, who was very popular with his brother-officers, was sent home, and permitted to retire by the sale of his commissions (*Lond. Gaz.* 26 May 1802), all of which he had purchased. When the 12th light dragoons arrived in England three years later, a duel took place between Madden and Blunden, a major of the regiment, who had taken a part against Madden in the quarrel. Madden, after receiving his adversary's shot, fired in the air, and the matter ended.

Madden was on terms of the closest intimacy with the margrave and margravine of Anspach [see under ANSPACH, ELIZABETH, MARGRAVINE OF], and lived with the family at Benham, Berkshire, and Brandenburgh House, Hammersmith, during the greater part of 1804–5. On 4 July 1805 he was, at the margrave's instance, appointed inspecting field-officer of yeomanry cavalry and volunteers in the midland district, with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel. On 17 May 1807 his appointment was renewed in the Severn district. He held the post until June 1809, when he was appointed a brigadier-general in the Portuguese army, with pay and allowances as in the British service.

On 10 Sept. 1809 Marshal Beresford gave Madden a Portuguese cavalry brigade. Five months later Lord Wellington inspected the brigade, and expressed the highest approval of its discipline and good order, to which it had been brought in the face of difficulties of every kind. In August 1810 Madden's brigade was sent into Spain, to be attached to the Spanish army of Estramadura, commanded by the Marquis de la Romana. Wellington, who thought highly of Madden, recommended him to Romana as 'un officier Anglais de beaucoup de talent' (GURWOOD, v. 220). Madden's brigade remained with the Spaniards, under Romana and his successor, Mendizabel, throughout the French siege of Badajoz until its surrender to the French in March 1811 (see NAPIER, revised ed. vols. iii. iv.) At Fuente de Cantos, 15 Sept. 1810, he saved the Spanish army—which, hard pressed by the French, was retreating in disorder, and like to disperse in flight—by most gallantly charging with his brigade a superior force of French hussars (*ib.* iii. 17). At Gebora, on the San Engracio heights, on 19 Feb. 1811, when the Spanish army was routed, and Madden's Portuguese, following the dastardly example of the Spaniards, ran away (*ib.* iii. 97–8), he was allowed on all sides to have done all that man could do. His brigade was with Beresford's army before Badajoz, but a small portion only were engaged at Albuera, the rest being on detached duty with Madden, who was unaware of the likelihood of a battle; it was subsequently with the allied cavalry under General William Lumley [q. v.], and with Wellington's army until the latter raised the second siege of Badajoz and retired behind the Caya. During the latter part of these operations Madden's command was augmented by two more regiments, raising the Portuguese cavalry under him to the strength of a division. When Wellington's army went into cantonments for the winter, the Portuguese cavalry was sent to Oporto, where it remained during the rest of the year. Early in 1812 it was ordered to Golegao, near Lisbon. The difficulty of procuring remounts decided Beresford to reduce the number of regiments, and to give up the idea of employing the Portuguese cavalry in brigades for a time. Madden thus found his occupation gone, and returned home in the early summer of 1812. In the meantime he had been reinstated in his rank in the British service, 'at the special request of the Prince Regent and the government of Portugal, in recompense for his services in the army of that country' (*Lond. Gaz.* 3 March 1812). In the 'Annual Army List' of 1813 his name reappears as lieutenant-colonel, late 12th dragoons, with seniority from 4 July 1805.

Madden went back to Portugal in August 1812, and was appointed to command the 7th brigade of Portuguese infantry, which passed the winter of 1812–13 in villages about the Estrella mountains, and by arduous forced marches joined Wellington at Vittoria the morning after the great victory of 21 June 1813. Madden commanded the brigade, which was attached to the sixth British division, in the operations in the Pyrenees during the blockade of Pampeluna, including the affairs at St. Estevan and Sauroren. He attained the rank of marechal de campo, or major-general, in the Portuguese service, on 4 June 1813, but to avoid difficulties as to precedence, the promotion appears not to have been announced until after the arrival from home of the 4 June birthday 'Gazette,' by which he was promoted colonel in the British army. Notwithstanding the high character of his services with the Portuguese army—he had been third in seniority among the English officers, and had commanded a cavalry division—the precedence given by his Portuguese rank was regarded as unfair to the English colonels of equal standing, and he was directed to resign his brigade to the next senior officer, Sir John Douglas. After witnessing the assault on San Sebastian as a spectator, he repaired to Lisbon to await orders, and remained unemployed until the peace, when he returned home. He became a major-general in the British army 12 Aug. 1819.

Madden was made C.B. 4 June 1815, a knight commander of the Tower and Sword in Portugal 19 Dec. 1815, and a knight bachelor 5 July 1816. He had, besides the papal medal, the Turkish order of the Crescent, the general officers' gold medal for the Pyrenees, and the Portuguese 'Guerra Peninsular' cross, decreed 1 July 1816, and given some years later to all officers effective in the six campaigns 1809–16 (see *Naval and Mil. Gaz.* 27 April 1844, p. 261). Madden died unmarried, on 8 Dec. 1828, at the age of fifty-seven, at Portsmouth, at the house of his brother, Captain William John Madden, half-pay royal marines, who was father of Sir Frederic Madden [q. v.] He was buried with military honours in Portsmouth Royal Garrison Church, where is a tablet to his memory.

Madden's portrait was painted by Miss Geddes, afterwards Mrs. Margaret Sarah Carpenter [q. v.], and engraved by Samuel Cousins, R.A.

[Notes supplied by Madden's grandnephew, Frederic William Madden, esq., M.R.A.S., from

Services of Colonel G. A. Madden, privately printed in 1815, and family papers and memoranda; Napier's Hist. Peninsular War, revised ed. (1852), passim; Philippart's Roy. Mil. Calendar, 1820, iv. 98 et seq.; Gurwood's Wellington Desp. vols. iv. v.; Wellington's Supplementary Desp. vols. vi. vii. xiii. xiv. xv.; Archdeacon H. P. Wright's Hist. of the 'Domus Dei' or Royal Garrison Church, Portsmouth (1873). Madden's second name is misspelt in all army lists. The date of his death is wrongly given in the Army List and in obituary notices.] H. M. C.

MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT (1798–1886), miscellaneous writer, youngest son of Edward Madden, silk manufacturer, of Dublin, by his second wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thaddeus Forde of Corry, co. Leitrim, was born on 22 Aug. 1798. He was educated at a private school in Dublin, and studied medicine in Paris, Naples (where in 1823 he made the acquaintance of Lady Blessington and her circle), and at St. George's Hospital, London. While in Italy he acted as the correspondent of the 'Morning Herald.' Between 1824 and 1827 he travelled in the Levant, visiting Smyrna, Constantinople, Candia, Egypt, and Syria. He returned to England in 1828, and in the following year was elected a member of the College of Surgeons, of which he was made a fellow in 1855. For a time he practised as a surgeon in Curzon Street, Mayfair, but in 1833 went out to Jamaica as one of the special magistrates appointed to adminster the statute abolishing slavery in the plantations. His zeal on behalf of the negroes in his district (that of Kingston) embroiled him with the planters, and he resigned his office in November 1834. After a tour on the American continent he returned to England, and in 1836 was appointed superintendent of liberated Africans and judge arbitrator in the mixed court of commission, Havana. There he remained until 1840, when he accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore [q. v.] on his philanthropic mission to Egypt. In 1841 he was employed on the west coast of Africa as special commissioner of inquiry into the administration of the British settlements, and exposed the iniquitous 'pawn system,' which was slavery under a specious disguise. From November 1843 to August 1846 he resided at Lisbon as special correspondent of the 'Morning Chronicle.' In 1847 he was appointed colonial secretary of Western Australia, where he exerted himself to protect such rights as still remained to the aborigines. Returning to Ireland on furlough in 1848 he interested himself in the cause of the starving peasantry, and in 1850 resigned his Australian office for that of secretary to the Loan Fund Board, Dublin Castle, which he held until 1880.

Madden is best known as the author of 'The United Irishmen, their Lives and Times,' London, 1843–6, 7 vols. 8vo, 2nd edit. 1858, 2 vols. 8vo, an historical work of some importance, though written in an extremely partisan spirit; 'The Life and Martyrdom of Savonarola,' London, 1853, 2 vols. 8vo, an extremely inartistic performance; and 'The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington,' London, 1855, 8vo. Madden was a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and a corresponding member of the Society of Medical Science. He was a devout Roman catholic, a patriotic Irishman, and an excellent host and *raconteur*. He died at his residence in Vernon Terrace, Booterstown, on 5 Feb. 1886, and was buried in Donnybrook graveyard.

Madden married in 1828 Harriet, youngest daughter of John Elmslie of Jamaica, who survived him and died on 7 Feb. 1888. By her he had issue three sons, of whom two survive.

Besides the three works above mentioned Madden published the following: 1. 'Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine in 1824–7,' London, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. 'The Mussulman,' a novel, London, 1830, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. 'The Infirmities of Genius, illustrated by referring the Anomalies in the Literary Character to the Habits and Constitutional Peculiarities of Men of Genius,' London, 1833, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. 'A Twelvemonth's Residence in the West Indies during the Transition from Slavery to Apprenticeship,' London, 1835, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. 'Letter to W. E. Channing, D.D., on the Subject of the Abuse of the Flag of the United States in the Island of Cuba, and the Advantage taken of its Protection in Promoting the Slave Trade,' Boston, 1839, 12mo. 6. 'Poems by a Slave in the Island of Cuba recently liberated, translated from the Spanish; with the History of the Early Life of the Negro Poet, written by Himself; to which are prefixed Two Pieces Descriptive of Cuban Slavery and the Slave-Traffic by R. R. M.,' London, 1840, 8vo. 7. 'Address on Slavery in Cuba, presented to the General Anti-Slavery Convention,' London, 1840, 8vo. 8. 'Egypt and Mohammed Ali, illustrative of the Condition of his Slaves and Subjects,' London, 1841, 12mo. 9. 'The History of the Penal Laws enacted against Roman Catholics,' London, 1847, 8vo. 10. 'The Island of Cuba: its Resources, Progress, and Prospects,' London, 1849, 12mo. 11. 'Shrines and Sepulchres of the Old and New Worlds: Records of Pilgrimages in many Lands,' &c., London,

1851, 2 vols. 8vo. 12. 'Phantasmata, or Illusions and Fanaticisms of Protean Forms, productive of Great Evils,' London, 1857, 2 vols. 8vo. 13. 'The Turkish Empire in its Relations with Christianity and Civilisation,' London, 1862, 2 vols. 8vo. 14. 'Galileo and the Inquisition,' London, 1863, 8vo. 15. 'The History of Irish Periodical Literature from the End of the 17th to the Middle of the 19th Century: its Origin, Progress, and Results, with Notices of Remarkable Persons connected with the Press in Ireland during the past Two Centuries,' London, 1867, 2 vols. 8vo. From materials collected by him also was compiled 'Ireland in '98: Sketches of the Principal Men of the Time, based upon the Published Volumes and some Unpublished Manuscripts of the late Dr. Madden,' ed. J. Bowles Daly, LL.D., London, 1888, 8vo.

[Memoirs, chiefly autobiographical, of Richard Robert Madden, edited by his son Thomas More Madden, M.D., 1891; Times, 8 Feb. 1886; Men of the Time, 11th edit.; Royal Kal. 1848; Medical Directory, 1886; Madden's Literary Life of the Countess of Blessington, i. 100 et seq.; Allibone's Dict. of Engl. Lit.] J. M. R.

MADDEN, SAMUEL, D.D. (1686–1765), miscellaneous writer and philanthropist, born in Dublin on 23 Dec. 1686, was son of John Madden, M.D., one of the original members of the Irish College of Physicians, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Samuel Molyneux, and sister of the famous William Molyneux [q. v.] and of Sir Thomas Molyneux [q. v.], professor of physic at Dublin. He entered the university of Dublin on 28 Feb. 1700. On the death of his father in 1703 he succeeded to the family estates, and took possession of the seat of Manor Waterhouse, co. Fermanagh, three miles from Newtown Butler. He graduated B.A. in 1705 and D.D. 23 Jan. 1723 (*Cat. of Dublin Graduates*, 1869, p. 364). After being ordained a clergyman of the established church, he obtained the living of Galloon, co. Fermanagh, including the village of Newtown Butler, and about 1727 that of Drummully, adjacent to the village of Newtown Butler, which was in the gift of the family. In 1729 he appointed as curate Philip Skelton [q. v.], who also acted as private tutor to Madden's sons.

In 1729 Madden published 'Themistocles, the Lover of his Country,' a tragedy in five acts, and in verse (three editions, London, 1729, 8vo). It was acted with considerable success at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields. In the following year he printed 'A Letter from the rev. mr. M[a]d[de]n to the hon. lady M[oly]n[eu]x, on occasion of the death of the rt. hon. S[amue]l M[oly]n[eu]x,' Dublin, 1730, fol., a single leaf. On 7 Sept. 1730 he submitted to the university of Dublin, through its parliamentary representative, Marmaduke Coghill, a scheme for the encouragement of learning by the establishment of premiums, for which he proposed to raise a fund, amounting at the lowest to 230*l.* per annum. Of this sum 80*l.* per annum was to be derived from a tax on undergraduates, and in addition 3,000*l.* was to be raised by subscription, and Madden himself contributed 600*l.* to carry out the scheme, which was, with some modifications, adopted by the university. The details were explained in 'A Proposal for the General Encouragement of Learning in Dublin College,' Dublin, 1731, 4to; 2nd edit. 1732. He next published, anonymously, 'Memoirs of the Twentieth Century: being original Letters of State under George the Sixth . . . received and revealed in the year 1728, and now published for the Instruction of all eminent Statesmen, Churchmen, Patriots, Politicians, Projectors, Papists, and Protestants,' London, 1733, 8vo. This cumbrous satire was to have extended to six volumes, only one of which, however, was published. A thousand copies were printed with unusual despatch, and within a fortnight nine hundred of them were delivered to the author, and probably destroyed. The current report was that the edition was suppressed on the day of publication (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ii. 32). At this period Madden also published, anonymously, 'A Letter concerning the Necessity of Learning for the Priesthood,' Dublin, 1733, 8vo. It was followed by 'Reflections and Resolutions proper for the Gentlemen of Ireland, as to their Conduct for the Service of their Country,' Dublin, 1738, 4to. The latter was reprinted, Dublin, 1816, 8vo, by the philanthropic Thomas Pleasants, but without the original preface, the existence of which was positively denied by the editor (Lowndes, *Bibl. Man.* ed. Bohn, p. 1447). In this remarkable work the low condition of the country is ascribed to the extravagance and idle dispositions of the people. Madden recommended that criminals, instead of being executed or transported, should be employed in manufacturing hemp and flax in workhouses; that itinerant husbandmen should be encouraged to travel through the country, in order to give instruction to farmers; and that schools and professorships of agriculture should be established in the principal towns. The latter part of the work enumerates the benefits derivable from a judicious distribution of premiums, a subject which he brought under the notice of the Dublin Society,

founded by himself and others for the improvement of 'husbandry, manufactures, and other useful arts.' He published 'A Letter to the Dublin Society on the improving their Fund; and the Manufactures, Tillage, &c., in Ireland,' Dublin, 1739, 8vo; and in order to promote his object he settled 150*l.* per annum during his life, adding in some years another 150*l.*, besides obtaining a subscription of nearly 500*l.* per annum 'for the encouragement of sundry arts, experiments, and several manufactures not yet brought to perfection in this kingdom.' The scheme excited a beneficial spirit of emulation among the artists and manufacturers (NICHOLS, ii. 32, 33).

Dr. Johnson assisted Madden in preparing for publication 'Boulter's Monument, a Panegyrical Poem, sacred to the memory of Dr. Hugh Boulter, late Lord Archbishop of Ardmagh,' Dublin, 1745, 8vo; another edition, London, 1745, 8vo. It contains 2,034 lines of verse, and is dedicated to Frederic, prince of Wales. Notwithstanding his whig politics, and his connection with Boulter's party, Madden appears to have been on friendly terms with Swift. He contributed liberally to the funds of the 'Physico-Historical Society,' founded in 1744, and undertook, but did not complete, a 'History of the County of Fermanagh,' which was to have been brought out under its auspices. In 1746 he composed a tragedy, of which nothing is known except that he bequeathed it to Thomas Sheridan, and in 1748 he wrote a poem and dedicated it to Lord Chesterfield, but as it was published anonymously there is a difficulty in identifying it. His latest production is a metrical epistle of about two hundred lines, prefixed to the second edition of Dr. Thomas Leland's 'History of Philip of Macedon,' 1761. He died at Manor Waterhouse on 31 Dec. 1765. He acquired the sobriquet of 'Premium Madden,' and Dr. Johnson declared that 'his was a name which Ireland ought to honour.'

Two three-quarter-length portraits of Madden, painted in oils, are preserved; one at the residence of his representatives at Hilton, co. Monaghan, the other in the possession of John Madden, esq., of Roslin Manor, Clones. In both he is represented in clerical costume, with full, flowing, curled dark hair, and a benevolent expression. The Dublin Society possess a white marble bust, and his portrait was engraved by John Brooks; by Spooner in 1752, 'ex marmore Van Nost,' and by R. Purcell in 1755, from the original by Thomas Hunter.

Madden married Jane, daughter of Mr. Magill of Kirkstown, co. Armagh, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. Skelton relates that he had frequent bickerings with Mrs. Madden, who was proud and parsimonious, and ruled her husband with supreme authority.

His second son, Samuel Molyneux Madden, who succeeded to the family estates, and died in 1783, bequeathed a fund to the university of Dublin, to be distributed in premiums at fellowship examinations. The Madden premiums were first bestowed in 1798 (see TAYLOR, *Hist. of the University of Dublin*, 109–12).

[Baker's Biog. Dram. 1812, i. 478, ii. 329; Boswell's Johnson; Burdy's Life of Skelton, 1824, pp. xxii seq.; European Mag. 1802, xli. 243 (with portrait); Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 219; Gent. Mag. 1746, 46; Irish Quarterly Rev. 1853, iii. 693–734 (by J. T. Gilbert); Martin's Privately Printed Books, 2nd edit. p. 227; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. v. 388, viii. 446; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 699; Cat. of Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin; Whitelaw and Walsh's Hist. of Dublin; John O'Donovan's The Tribes and Customs of Hy-many, commonly called O'Kelly's Country (Irish Archæological Soc. 1843).] T. C.

MADDISON or **MADDESTONE**, SIR RALPH (1571?–1655?), economic writer, born about 1571, was eldest son of Edward Maddison of Fonaby, Lincolnshire, by his wife Katharine, daughter of Ralph Bosville of Bradbourne, Kent. He was knighted at Whitehall in 1603, and was frequently employed by James I in commercial affairs. He was a member of the royal commission on the woollen trade in 1622, but on the reappointment of the commission in 1625 his name was omitted. He endeavoured, however, to bring his views to the notice of the commissioners, and he wrote to the king on 'the depth of the mystery of trade.' In 1640, when it was proposed to supply the king's financial necessities by debasing the currency, Maddison wrote to him (7 July), pointing out the evils which would result from such a measure. 'A man of good affections to the parliament' (*Tanner MSS.* lvi. 54), he advanced money to it during the civil war. During the Commonwealth he appears to have held some office in the mint. The committee on the coinage (August 1649) were instructed to confer with him upon the value of gold. He died probably about the end of 1655.

Maddison married, about 1594, Mary, daughter of Robert Williamson of Walkeringham, Nottinghamshire, by whom he had several children.

Maddison published 'England's Looking in and out; presented to the High Court

of Parliament now assembled,' London, 1640, 8vo, reprinted in 1641. The pamphlet contains a clear statement of the theory of the balance of trade. The sections on currency and the foreign exchange are based upon Gerard Malynes's 'Lex Mercatoria.' The pamphlet was reprinted, with only a few verbal changes, as 'Great Britain's Remembrancer, Looking in and out; tending to the Increase of the Monies of the Commonwealth. Presented to his Highness the Lord Protector and to the High Court of Parliament now assembled,' London, 1655, 8vo. New chapters, however, were added, in which the author recommended the establishment of a bank, a council for mint affairs, and free ports.

[Rymer's Fœdera, xvii. 410, xviii. 81; Cal. State Papers, Dom. (Jac. I), xliii. 20, cxxxi. 106, ib. (Car. I), xiv. 18, 19, ccccxxxi. 26, ccccclxi. 74, ib. 1649–50, ii. 12, iii. 113; Cal. Committee for Advance of Money, pt. i. p. 173; Burke's Landed Gentry, ii. 1045.] W. A. S. H.

MADDOCK, HENRY (*d.* 1824), legal author, eldest son of Henry Maddock of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, resided for a time at, but took no degree from, St. John's College, Cambridge, and on 25 April 1796 entered Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the bar in Michaelmas term 1801, and afterwards practised as an equity draftsman. He died at St. Lucia, in the West Indies, in August 1824.

Maddock published: 1. 'The Power of Parliaments considered in a Letter to a Member of Parliament,' London, 1799, 8vo; an argument against the legislative union with Ireland, based on an alleged inherent incapacity of the Irish parliament to part with its own powers. 2. 'A Vindication of the Privileges of the House of Commons, in answer to Sir Francis Burdett's Address,' &c., London, 1810, 8vo. 3. The first part of 'An Account of the Life and Writings of Lord Chancellor Somers, including Remarks on the Public Affairs in which he was engaged, and the Bill of Rights, with a Comment,' London, 1812, 4to, a fragment justly praised by Lord Campbell (*Chancellors*, iv. 62*n.*) 4. 'A Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the High Court of Chancery,' London, 1815, 2 vols. 8vo, a work of solid and accurate learning, of which a second edition, much enlarged, appeared in 1820, and a third in 1837, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. 'Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of the Vice-Chancellor of England during the time of Sir Thomas Plumer, Knt.,' London, 1817–22, 5 vols. 8vo.

[Lincoln's Inn Register; Law List, 1803 and 1824.] J. M. R.

MADDOX, ISAAC (1697–1759), bishop of Worcester, son of Edward Maddox, citizen and stationer of London, was born in the parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, on 27 July 1697. Early left an orphan, he was brought up by an aunt, who sent him to a charity school, and then put him to a pastrycook. He was too studious for an apprentice, and obtained further schooling from Hay, then curate (afterwards vicar) of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, and from an uncle at Newington Green. On an exhibition (1718–21) from the presbyterian fund, he studied at Edinburgh University. The degree of M.A. was granted by the senatus on 23 Feb. 1723 (diploma followed on 9 March) to Maddox and John Horsley (father of Bishop Samuel Horsley) [q. v.], who are described as 'Angli præcones evangelici, academiæ olim alumni.' It is improbable that Maddox as a presbyterian held any congregational charge, though he may have acted as chaplain and tutor; 'præco' would naturally imply that he was licensed, but not ordained. Calamy is wrong in placing his conformity about 1727. He received deacon's orders in London on 10 March 1722–3 from Thomas Green [q. v.], bishop of Norwich, and became curate at St. Bride's, Fleet Street. He had priest's orders on 9 June 1723 from Edmund Gibson [q. v.], bishop of London, who sent him to Oxford. He entered Queen's College, Oxford, on 15 June 1724, and was incorporated a member, and admitted B.A. by decree of convocation on 9 July 1724. In the same month he was inducted into the vicarage of Whiteparish, Wiltshire. He was incorporated in 1728 at Queens' College, Cambridge, and admitted M.A. on 15 April. In October 1729 he was appointed clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline. Edward Waddington, bishop of Chichester, who had made him his domestic chaplain, collated him in January 1729–30 to the prebend of Bury in Chichester Cathedral, and on 14 Feb. he was collated to the rectory of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, London. He was admitted D.D. at Cambridge by royal mandate on 28 Oct. 1730.

In 1733 Maddox published the work by which he is best known, a 'Vindication' of the Elizabethan settlement of the church of England: it was undertaken at Gibson's suggestion as a reply to the first volume (1732) of the 'History of the Puritans' by Daniel Neal [q. v.], who replied in a 'Review' (1734). Maddox convicts Neal of occasional slips, but fails to shake his general credit. As a statement and defence of the anti-puritan position, Maddox's book has merit and ability. Zachary Grey [q.v.], who criticised Neal's subsequent volumes, had

supplied Maddox with material, through Gibson, and was dissatisfied with Maddox's omission of all acknowledgment.

Maddox was installed dean of Wells in January 1733–4. He was elected bishop of St. Asaph in June, and consecrated on 4 July 1736. He did not reside in his Welsh diocese, living chiefly in London, with a country house at Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and visiting his diocese in summer, but not every year. In 1743 he was translated to Worcester, succeeding to 'Hough's unsullied mitre.' His episcopate was marked by much active philanthropy. He had always been a benefactor to London hospitals. As president of the Small-pox Hospital he preached on 5 March 1752 a sermon on inoculation, which reached a seventh edition, and occasioned some controversy. He was the main promoter of the Worcester Infirmary (opened at the end of 1745), consulting Philip Doddridge, D.D. [q. v.], who had taken a similar part (1743) in the founding of the County Infirmary at Northampton. He interested himself in the encouragement of native industries, and was a liberal supporter of a scheme (by which he lost money) for the extension of British fisheries. In parliament he strongly advocated the restriction of the traffic in spirits. For a sermon against excessive use of spirituous liquors he received on 8 Feb. 1751 the thanks of the common council of London. The lease of the property of Lloyd's school (founded by his predecessor, William Lloyd, D.D. (1627–1717) [q. v.]) he renewed without fine. As a preacher, especially of charity sermons, he was in great request. He was the first bishop who preached (1742) for the Sons of the Clergy. His relations with his 'protestant brethren, the dissenters,' were always amicable. When Doddridge was at Bristol (August 1751) in his last illness, Maddox called to offer the use of his carriage. A year before his death he set apart 200*l.* a year towards the augmentation of smaller benefices in his diocese. He was kindly and hospitable.

He died at Hartlebury on 27 Sept. 1759, and was buried in the south transept of his cathedral, where an elaborate monument is erected to his memory. He married in 1731 Elizabeth (*d.* 19 Feb. 1789), daughter of Richard Price of Hayes, Middlesex, and niece of Bishop Waddington, by whom he had a son, Isaac Price Maddox, who died in 1757, aged 16, and two daughters. Mary, his only surviving child, subsequently married James Yorke, afterwards bishop of Ely.

In addition to 1. 'A Vindication of the Government, Doctrine, and Worship of the Church of England, established in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,' &c., 1733, 8vo, he published 2. 'An Epistle to the . . . Lord Mayor . . . concerning the . . . Excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors,' &c., 2nd ed. 1751, 8vo; reprinted 1864, 12mo. Nichols gives a list of fifteen of his separate sermons between 1734 and 1753; there are others later, and a charge (1745). His name is often spelt Madox, but this seems unauthorised; his signature till 1730 is certainly Maddox.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. 1812, ii. 540, v. 170 sq., 360 sq. (an earlier account, less full, is in Nichols's Life of Bowyer, 1782, pp. 639 sq.); Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict. 1815, xxi. 89 sq.; Calamy's Own Life, 1830, ii. 505; Correspondence of Doddridge (Humphreys), 1830 iv. 478 sq., 1831 v. 47; Cat. of Edinb. Graduates, 1858, p. 195; Smith and Onslow's Diocesan Hist. of Worcester, 1883, p. 335; information from W. D. Jeremy, esq., treasurer of the presbyterian board; information and extract from manuscript in the Bodleian (Rawlinson, J. fol. 18, pp. 69, 77), from the provost of Queen's College, Oxford; information and facsimiles of Maddox's signatures from the president of Queens' College, Cambridge.] A. G.

MADDOX, WILLIS (1813–1853), painter, was born at Bath in 1813. In early life he was patronised by William Beckford the younger [q. v.] of Fonthill, for whom he painted several sacred pictures, such as 'The Annunciation,' 'The Temptation,' 'The Agony in the Garden,' &c. He exhibited for the first time at the Royal Academy in 1844, sending a painting of a piece of still life which passed into Beckford's collection. In 1847 he exhibited his first important picture, 'Naomi, Ruth, and Orpah;' in 1849 he sent a portrait of Halil Aga Riskalla, and in 1850, one of the Turkish ambassadors, Mehemet Ali. In 1852 he sent 'Aina Tellet, or the Light of the Mirror,' and a portrait of the Duke of Hamilton. Owing to his success in painting the portraits of distinguished Turks, Maddox was invited to Constantinople to paint the sultan, for whom he executed several portraits. He died of fever at Pera, near Constantinople, on 26 June 1853. Maddox painted several good portraits, of which there are many examples at Bath and at Bristol.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Graves's Dict. of Artists, 1760–1880; Ottley's Dict. of Recent and Living Painters; Royal Academy Catalogues.] L. C.

MADDY, WATKIN (*d.* 1857), astronomer, a native of Herefordshire, was educated at Hereford grammar school. He graduated as second wrangler in 1820 from St. John's College, Cambridge, proceeded M.A. in 1823, took orders, and in 1830 a

degree of B.D. He was elected to a fellowship on 18 March 1823, received the office of moderator, and joined the Astronomical Society. He published at Cambridge in 1826 'The Elements of the Theory of Plane Astronomy,' an excellent work, of which a new edition, enlarged by Dr. Hymers, appeared in 1832. About 1837 Maddy resigned his fellowship from conscientious motives, and with it his sole means of livelihood. He supported himself by teaching mathematics in London until his death, which occurred at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, on 13 Aug. 1857. His character was of the highest stamp.

[Monthly Notices Royal Astron. Soc. xviii. 19; information kindly furnished by R. F. Scott, esq.; Gent. Mag. 1857, ii. 345; Luard's Cantabr. Grad.] A. M. C.

MADERTY, Lord. [See Drummond, James, 1540?–1623.]

MADGETT or MADGET, NICHOLAS (*fl.* 1799), Irish adventurer, born at Kinsale, co. Kerry, was (according to a secret correspondent of Lord Castlereagh — probably Samuel Turner) in 1799, at the time of Humbert's expedition to Ireland, near sixty years of age, and had lived for forty years in France. He was employed in the French foreign office in 1794 and the succeeding years in negotiating measures between the French government and Irish politicians for a French invasion of Ireland. In 1794 he gave William Jackson (1737?–1795) [q.v.] his instructions before Jackson set out on his fatal mission to Ireland to ascertain the chances of success for an immediate French expedition. When Wolfe Tone went to Paris in February 1796, Delacroix, the foreign minister, told him to speak without reserve to Madgett. During his eight months' stay in Paris, Tone saw much of him, and Madgett translated for him memorials to the French government, and showed great zeal in forwarding preparations for a French expedition to Ireland. His favourite scheme of obtaining recruits among the Irish prisoners of war, for which purpose he visited Orleans before Tone left, Tone thought 'damned nonsense,' but believed Madgett 'very sincere in the business,' though he 'pestered him confoundedly.' Lord Castlereagh's correspondent reported that Madgett lived in the Rue de Bac, near Thomas Muir [q. v.], with whom he was in the strictest intimacy, and that he was 'one of the most active instruments of the French Directory in everything that respects Ireland.' In August 1798 Castlereagh's secret agent was sworn by Madgett and Muir into 'the secret committee for managing the affairs of Ireland and Scotland.' In the third volume of 'Lettres officielles et confidentielles de Napoleon Bonaparte' there is a memorandum signed by Madgett and addressed to Delacroix, informing him that George III had funds in the Bank of Venice (10,000,000*l.* sterling), and requesting him to represent to Bonaparte the importance of seizing them (*Castlereagh Corr.* vol. i. editor's note to p. 398).

Another Irishman, a priest named Maget, has been wrongly identified with the Irish adventurer. Maget the priest returned to Ireland in 1793 from a comfortable living in the south of France (*Cork Gazette*, 22 July 1795), and 'made himself very remarkable in all public circles by vehement denunciations of the French revolution. Having thus recommended himself to the English government, he became a spy [in Paris] and was apprehended as such by the Convention, and handed over to the Committee of Public Safety to be disposed of' (Madden, *United Irishmen*, 3rd ser. i. 31, note). This person seems to have arrived in France with a passport in the name of Hurst in May 1794, and was imprisoned as a spy till 24 Nov. 1795. His age was stated to be thirty-six.

[Madden's United Irishmen, 2nd ser. p. 32, 3rd ser. i. 129; Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt, pp. 74–5; Howell's State Trials, xxv. 833; Castlereagh Corr. i. 306, 308, 309, 397, 398; Cornwallis Corr. ii. 389, note; Wolfe Tone's Life, Glasgow ed., pp. 75, 100–45; Alger's Englishmen in the French Revolution, p. 230 and note, also App. p. 346.] G. Le G. N.

MADOCKS, WILLIAM ALEXANDER (1774–1828), philanthropist, born in 1774, was the third son of John Madocks of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and of Fron Yw in Denbighshire, an eminent chancery barrister, who was M.P. for the borough of Westbury in Wiltshire (1786–90). William matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, on 1 March 1790, proceeded B.A. in 1793, and M.A. in 1799, and was a fellow of All Souls' College 1794–1818 (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* p. 901). He first settled at Dolmelynllyn, near Dolgelly, but purchased in 1798 the estate of Tan-yr-Allt, adjoining Penmorfa marsh in Carnarvonshire; here he commenced about 1800 to bank out the sea, and succeeded in recovering or converting into dry land about two thousand acres which previously formed the marsh. In 1807 he obtained a grant from the crown, confirmed by act of parliament, vesting in him and his heirs all the sands known as Traeth Mawr in the estuary close to his residence, which was then washed by the sea (see engraving in 'European Magazine,' liii. 129), and extending from

Pont Aberglaslyn to Gêst point. He then constructed across Traeth Mawr an embankment nearly a mile in length, which shut out the sea, and was the means of reclaiming nearly three thousand more acres of land. A road was also constructed along the embankment, and it forms the line of communication between the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth. The work was completed in 1811, at an expense of more than 100,000*l.* The town of Tremadoc, so called after its founder, with a neat Gothic church and other public buildings, was built by Madocks on Penmorfa at his own expense. Madocks sat in parliament for Boston in Lincolnshire from 1802 until 1820, when he became M.P. for Chippenham. He took an active part in politics on the whig side, and on 11 May 1809 moved an impeachment of Lord Castlereagh and of Spencer Perceval for bribery at an election (Cobbett, *Parl. Debates*, xiv. 380–92, 486–527). He also seconded, on 15 June 1809, Sir Francis Burdett's plan of parliamentary reform (*ib.* xiv. 1056). He became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and retired to the continent, where he died, in Paris, in September 1828. He married in 1818 Mrs. Gwynn of Tregunter, Breconshire, by whom he had one daughter, who survived him.

Madocks is the author of a little dramatic dialogue, called 'The Amateur Actor and the Hair Dresser,' published in the 'European Magazine,' liii. 215–16.

[Gent. Mag. 1809, ii. 685; Williams's Eminent Welshmen, pp. 305–6; see also Y Gestiana, a local history of Portmadoc (1892), pp. 68, 69, which contains a portrait of Madocks speaking in the House of Commons.] D. Ll. T.

MADOG ap MAREDUDD (*d.* 1160), prince of Powys, was the son of Maredudd ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn and nephew of Iorwerth ab Bleddyn [q. v.] His father, who at his death in 1132 was lord of all Powys (*Annales Cambriæ*, sub anno, 'dux Powisorum;' *Brut y Tywysogion*, as printed in the Oxford edition of the 'Red Book of Hergest,' p. 308, 'tegwch a diogelwch *holl* powys ae hamdifyn'). The son Madog, if he did not at once succeed to his father's position, doubtless attained it before long, and held it for some years. The contemporary poet, Gwalchmai, speaks of the influence of Madog as stretching from Plynlimmon to the gates of Chester, and from Bangor [Iscoed] to the extremity of Meirionydd, i.e. over all Powys (*Myvyrian Archaiology*, 2nd ed. p. 148); the same idea prevailed, too, as to the extent of his power when (probably at the end of the twelfth century) the story of 'Rhonabwy's Dream' was cast into its present form (*Mabinogion*, Oxford edition, p. 144). According to Powel (*Historie of Cambria*, ed. 1584, p. 153), on the other hand, Madog ruled only over Northern Powys, which thus got its title of Powys Fadog. Maredudd, Powel tells us, 'had two sons, Madoc . . . and Gruffyth, betweene whom Powys was diuided;' but the fact is that Gruffydd died before his father in 1128 (*Annales Cambriæ*, sub anno). As to the name Powys Fadog, it clearly came into existence at the same time as Powys Wenwynwyn, viz. about the beginning of the thirteenth century, when Madog ap Gruffydd Maelor [q. v.] and Gwenwynwyn [q. v.] ruled Northern and Southern Powys respectively. Madog ap Maredudd was certainly lord of Powys Wenwynwyn, for about 1149 he gave Cyfeiliog, one of its regions, to his nephews, Owain and Meurig ap Gruffydd, and in 1156 he built a stronghold in Caer Einion, which was also a region of Southern Powys (*ib.*; *Brut y Tywysogion*, pp. 316, 318).

Madog was prince of Powys during the reign of Stephen, the period during which the Welsh shook off the rigid control established by Henry I, and regained much which they had lost through the Norman conquest. Like other Welsh princes, he seems to have profited by this movement. About 1149 he rebuilt the castle at Oswestry, a spot which had not been Welsh ground for nearly a century, and which was soon recovered by the English. Madog's appearance in the district was probably directly due to the turmoil caused by the civil war, for Oswestry was part of the Fitzalans' territory, and William Fitzalan [q. v.] took active part on the side of the empress (A. N. Palmer, in *Y Cymmrodor*, x. 43). Rhys Cain's attempt (*Cae Cyriog MS.* quoted in *History of Powys Fadog*, i. 119–20) to represent the Fitzalans as the new-comers is discredited by its gross anachronisms.

The salient feature of Madog's career is not, however, his success against the English, but his friendship with them. During the first half of the twelfth century Gwynedd had been gradually growing at the expense of the minor northern principalities, until in Madog's time it was a formidable neighbour to Powys, conterminous with it from Machynlleth to Chester. Madog first adopted the policy, which afterwards became popular with princes of Powys, of protecting his realm by cultivating the friendship of his English neighbours. In the year in which he had fortified Oswestry, his neighbour, Owain Gwynedd [q. v.], had built a castle in Ial, always reckoned a district of Powys. The encroachment called for immediate

notice, and in the following year (1150?) Madog enlisted the aid of Ralph, earl of Chester, in an attack upon the prince of Gwynedd. The battle was fought at Consillt, near Flint (*Brut y Saeson* in *Myvyrian Archaiology*, 2nd ed. p. 677), and proved a signal victory for Owain. Foiled in this first enterprise, Madog nevertheless adhered to his policy. In 1157, when Henry II made his first expedition into Wales, Madog took no part in the national resistance organised by Owain Gwynedd, but watched the conflict as a spectator, probably in virtue of a secret understanding with the king. The chronicle known as 'Brut y Saeson' (followed by Powel and others) says that Madog was commander of the fleet which attacked Anglesey in the course of the campaign (*Myv. Arch.* 2nd ed. p. 678), but this statement, in itself improbable, is made by no other authority, and probably arose through the confusion of two consecutive sentences in 'Brut y Tywysogion.' What the latter (and better) authority says of Madog is that 'he chose a place for encampment between the king's host and Owain's, that he might receive the first onset the king should make' —a sarcastic description, probably, of Madog's real attitude of armed neutrality. It is not without significance that one result of the campaign was that Iorwerth the Red, Madog's brother, was enabled to destroy the obnoxious castle in Ial.

Madog died in 1160, and was buried in the church of St. Tysilio at Meifod. His son Llywelyn died almost immediately afterwards; other children who survived him longer were: Gruffydd Maelor (*d.* 1191), Owain Fychan (*d.* 1186), Elise, Owain Brogyntyn, Marred, who married Iorwerth Drwyndwn, and Gwenllian, who married the Lord Rhys (Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itinerarium Kambriæ*, i. 1). The genealogists add Cynwrig Efaill and Einion Efaill. The 'Myvyrian Archaiology' contains two contemporary poems in honour of Madog by Gwalchmai (2nd ed. pp. 147–9), and four by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr (pp. 154–6).

[Annales Cambriæ, Rolls ed.; Brut y Tywysogion, Oxford ed. of the Red Book of Hergest; Brut y Saeson and poems in the Myvyrian Archaiology, 2nd ed.] J. E. L.

MADOG ab OWAIN GWYNEDD (1150–1180?), supposed discoverer of America, is not mentioned in 'Annales Cambriæ,' in 'Brut y Tywysogion,' or in any poem of the time, and there is no contemporary evidence of the existence of any son of Owain Gwynedd (*d.* 1170) bearing this name. Two passages in the poetry of Llywarch ap Llywelyn [q. v.] have, indeed, been quoted in support of the theory that Madog made a mysterious voyage to the west and discovered the New World, but neither will bear the significance attached to it. The first, appearing in an ode in praise of Rhodri ab Owain (*Myvyrian Archaiology*, 2nd ed. p. 202, 'Ker aber congwy,' &c.), manifestly refers, not to any expedition over sea, but to the battle of the Conway estuary, fought by Llywelyn ab Iorwerth at some point in the course of his struggle (1188–1195) with his uncles David and Rhodri. The second (*ib.* p. 205) certainly contains the name Madog, but there is nothing to show who is meant among the many Madogs of the time; moreover, the person of whose blood the poet has to prove himself innocent by the ordeal of hot iron clearly was murdered, though by an unknown hand, and cannot have sailed off publicly on an adventurous voyage, as it is assumed Madog did.

The earliest mention of Madog at present known to exist in Welsh literature is in a poem by Maredudd ap Rhys, a bard of the middle of the fifteenth century. Having previously begged (after the bardic manner) a fishing-net of one Ifan ap Tudur and succeeded in his petition, Maredudd returns thanks for the gift, and, speaking of his delight in fishing, compares himself to Madog, 'right whelp of Owain Gwynedd,' who would have no lands or goods save only the broad sea (*Iolo MSS.*, Liverpool reprint, pp. 323–4). The reference to Madog in the third series of triads (*Myvyrian Archaiology*, 2nd ed. p. 401) may very well belong to the same period, though the manuscript is only of the sixteenth century. Madog's, we are told, was the third of three disappearances; he went to sea in ten ships with three hundred men, and none knew whither they went. It is to be observed that the first two disappearances are obviously mythical, the second being that of Merlin and nine other bards who went to sea in a house of glass; nor is any attempt made to connect that of Madog with discoveries in the west. Thus the triad, taken in conjunction with the allusion of Maredudd ap Rhys, appears to show that already, before the voyage of Columbus, a legend had sprung up as to mysterious seafaring on the part of a son of Owain Gwynedd. Such legends have, of course, been known in every age and country.

The first to set up a public claim on behalf of Madog as the discoverer of America was Dr. David Powel, who in 1584 gave to the world Humphrey Llwyd's translation and continuation of 'Brut y Tywysogion,' with additions of his own, as 'The Historie

of Cambria.' In all probability the passage about Madog was substantially contained in Llwyd's manuscript, and the story may thus be thrown as far back as 1559. Powel tells us that Madog left Wales to avoid the unbrotherly strife which followed the death of Owain Gwynedd in 1170, and that, after leaving Ireland to the north, he came to a strange land, which must, says our author, have been Florida, or New Spain. He returned after his first voyage, and then with ten vessels made a second expedition, after which he was never heard of more. But reasons are given for believing that he founded a settlement in America, e.g. the occurrence of certain words of Welsh significance in American languages, the fact that in some parts of the continent the cross was honoured, and the avowedly foreign origin of the ruling class in Mexico.

It has been maintained by the defenders of the Madog theory that Powel's narrative is professedly based upon one by Gutyn Owain, who flourished in the age before Columbus. But it is only on one point, in fact, that he cites the bard, viz. the number of ships which Madog had with him on his second voyage; and tradition, we have already seen, had fixed upon ten as the number of Madog's fleet before there was any talk of his having discovered America. Powel's real authority, it is easy to see, was popular tradition—the old legend about the mysterious disappearance amplified into a discovery of the New World. We are told by him that in the popular account there was much exaggeration (of the kind to be expected in a fairy tale), so that he only gave what he took to be the basis of fact (*Historie of Cambria*, ed. 1584, pp. 166 et seq.)

A story so flattering to national pride naturally made great headway. James Howell accepted it, and in confirmation quoted the four lines from Maredudd ap Rhys ('Madoc wyf,' &c.) as having been found upon Madog's tomb 'in the West Indies nere upon 600 years since' (*Ep. Ho-El.* ed. Jacobs, iv. ep. 30). It was believed by Theophilus Evans (*Drych y Prif Oesoedd*, 1716, pt. i. cap. 1), who also quotes the supposed epitaph upon Madog. Sir Thomas Herbert (1606–1682) [q. v.], in his 'Travels into Africa and Asia the Great' (3rd ed. 1677), tells the story with much detail, though his arguments are only those of Powel refurbished. But the doughtiest champions of the theory were Dr. W. O. Pughe and his friend Iolo Morganwg [see WILLIAMS, EDWARD, 1740–1826]. In 1791 they wrote a series of notes in its defence for the 'Gentleman's Magazine;' in the 'Cambrian Biography' (1803, art. 'Madog ab Owain Gwynedd') it is stated in the most positive form; and in vol. i. of the 'Cambro-Briton' (1820, pp. 57 et seq.), with which Dr. Pughe was closely connected, a Dr. John Jones, who had thrown doubt upon it, is very severely treated. It was from Dr. Pughe and his circle that Southey heard the story; with the result that in 1805 he published 'Madoc.' So great was the enthusiasm at this period that Iolo Morganwg at one time thought seriously of visiting America on a tour of search for the 'Madogwys' (WARING, *Recollections of Iolo Morganwg*, 1850, pp. 36-7), and in 1790 a young man named John Evans actually left Wales with the intention of preaching the gospel to his imaginary kinsmen. He wandered about the continent a good deal and endured many hardships, but, though he reached the district (the lower Missouri valley) where the Welsh Indians were at this time generally held to be situated, there is nothing to show that he made any discovery of the kind expected (*Enwogion Cymru*, 1870).

During the present century the adherents of the theory have gradually disappeared. Catlin believed that the Mandans of the upper Missouri were remnants of the Welsh colony (*North American Indians*, 5th ed. 1845, ii. 259), but the arguments he alleges are not convincing. Thomas Stephens expressed himself somewhat doubtfully upon the question in the 'Literature of the Kymry' (1st ed. 1849), but, when a prize was offered in connection with the Llangollen Eisteddfod of 1858 for 'the best essay on the discovery of America in the twelfth century by Prince Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd,' he sent in an elaborate essay showing that the discovery could not have taken place. Though the ablest essay in the competition, this was denied the prize, on account of the opinions expressed in it.

[Stephens's Literature of the Kymry, 2nd ed. pp. 130 et seq.; Powel's Historie of Cambria, ed. 1584, pp. 166 et seq.; Cambro-Briton, i. 57 et seq., 125.] J. E. L.

MADOG AP GRUFFYDD MAELOR (*d.* 1236), prince of Northern Powys, probably succeeded on the death of his father, Gruffydd Maelor, in 1191, to the greater part of that principality, and in 1197, by the death of his brother Owain, became ruler of the whole. It was in the latter year that Gwenwynwyn [q. v.] inherited from his father, Owain Cyfeiliog, the southern half of Powys, so that the two regions, remaining for some twenty years in the hands of these two princes, came naturally to be known as Powys Fadog and Powys Wenwynwyn.

Madog was a contemporary of Llywelyn ab Iorwerth [q. v.], and is at all times found acting with the minor princes whom that great ruler controlled and occasionally drove into rebellion. He joined Llywelyn, Gwenwynwyn, and the South Welsh princes in writing to complain to Innocent III of the ecclesiastical tyranny exercised by England over Wales (GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS, *De Jure et Statu Menevensis Ecclesiæ*, Dist. iv.) In 1211, when John invaded Wales in order to humble Llywelyn, Madog was one of the band of princes who seized the opportunity to cast off the yoke of Gwynedd. Like the rest, he returned in 1212 to his old allegiance. His name appears in a list of Llywelyn's allies drawn up on 18 Aug. 1214 (BRIDGEMAN, *Princes of Upper Powys*, document 9), and his household troops were with the Prince of Gwynedd in the South Welsh expedition of December 1215. In 1223 he was one of the princes who undertook, in case Llywelyn did not observe his promises to the king, to make good the default (RYMER, *Fœdera*, ed. 1739, tom. i. pt. i. p. 89). He died in 1236.

Madog was the founder of Valle Crucis (or Llan Egwestl) Abbey, the building of which began in 1200. The 'Myvyrian Archaiology' contains one poem in his honour by Llywarch ab Llywelyn (2nd edit. p. 209) and two by Einion Wan (pp. 232–3).

[Annales Cambriæ, Rolls edit.; Brut y Tywysogion, Oxford edit. of the Red Book of Hergest, vol. ii.; poems in the Myvyrian Archaiology.]

J. E. L.

MADOG (*fl.* 1294–1295), leader of the North Welsh rebellion, is termed by Trivet 'quemdam de genere Lewelini principis ultimi;' Walter of Hemingburgh says he claimed to be descended 'de sanguine principis Leulini;' the 'Annals of Worcester' call him 'Madocus ap Lewelin.' Contemporary narratives of his rebellion only supply accounts of him, but it may safely be concluded that he was a natural son of Llywelyn, the last prince of Wales [see LLYWELYN AB GRUFFYDD, *d.* 1282]. The occasion of the rebellion was the heavy taxation levied in 1294 towards the king's projected expedition to Gascony. It broke out, as the result of a previous arrangement, in all parts of Wales on Michaelmas day, Madog being the leader in the north. At Carnarvon advantage was taken of the Michaelmas fair to fall upon the English suddenly; many were slain, including Roger Puleston, the sheriff of Anglesey, and the town and castle were burnt. Edward, after sending in November his brother Edmund, earl of Lancaster [q. v.], and Henry Lacy, third earl of Lincoln [q. v.], to quell the rising without much result, invaded North Wales himself. He reached the mouth of the Conway, and spent his Christmas in the town (TRIVET). Owing to the division of his army, however, and the capture of his provision wagons, he was for a time reduced to great straits. On 5 March 1295 the Earl of Warwick greatly improved the position of the invaders by a night attack upon Madog's host, which had encamped on a plain between two groves. After a stubborn fight the Welsh were defeated and Madog forced to flee from the field, which henceforth was known as Maes Madog, i.e. Madog's field (*Ann. Wig.*) After Easter the king crossed over to Anglesey, began the building of Beaumaris Castle, and received the submission of large numbers of the men of the island. In May he travelled to South Wales. Madog still remained under arms, but his submission was not long delayed. According to some authorities (TRIVET, *Ann. Osen.*) he was captured; the language of the 'Annals of Worcester' ('Madocus ab Lewelin, ducente domino Johanne de Haveringe, venit cum sua familia ad pacem regis') and of the 'Annals of Dunstable' ('Maddoc . . . per dictum Johannem de Haverigge ad pacem regis venit') rather implies that he came in voluntarily. Hemingburgh tells us that he made terms for himself by promising to deliver up his fellow-conspirator Morgan; but Morgan had already made his peace (*Ann. Wig.*) Madog's surrender took place on 31 July (*ib.*) Edward was able to meet the magnates of the realm in August with the news of the entire suppression of the rising. Of the insurgents only a certain Cynan was executed (*ib.*), though the rest were probably subjected to some confinement.

[Annals of Trivet (Engl. Hist. Soc.), ed. 1845; Chronicle of Walter of Hemingburgh (Engl. Hist. Soc.), ed. 1849; Annales Prioratus de Wigornia, Rolls edit. 1869; Annales Monasterii de Oseneia, Rolls edit. 1869; Annales Prioratus de Dunstaplia, Rolls edit. 1866; cf. art. EDWARD I.]

J. E. L.

MADOG BENFRAS (i.e. GREATHEAD) (*fl.* 1350), Welsh poet, was son of Gruffydd ab Iorwerth ab Einion Goch o Sonlli ab Ieuaf ap Llywarch [ab Ieuaf?] ap Nynniaw ap Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon. He and his three brothers, called 'Brodyr Marchwiail,' played prominent parts in the fourteenth-century movement for the revival of Welsh poetry. Madog, according to tradition, won the chair and the birchen wreath offered for the best love song in the third of the three 'Eisteddfods of the Renaissance.' He was the friend of Dafydd ap Gwilym, who playfully introduces him into one of his poems as

the priest of his mock marriage with Morfudd (*Barddoniaeth Dafydd ap Gwilym*, Liverpool edition, p. 94). We have Dafydd's elegy upon Madog as well as Madog's upon Dafydd (*ib.* pp. 335–6, 395–7), but the former is said to have been called forth by a false report of Madog's death. Madog's own production is of no particular merit.

[Iolo Manuscripts, Liverpool reprint, pp. 95–7; Hist. of Powys Fadog, ii. 140–2.] J. E. L.

MADOX, THOMAS (1666–1727), legal antiquary, born in 1666, applied himself at an early age to the study of the common law, and was admitted of the Middle Temple, though he was never called to the bar. He became a sworn clerk in the lord treasurer's remembrance office, and afterwards joint clerk in the augmentation office with Charles Batteley, who died in May 1722, and afterwards with John Batteley [q. v.] (*Birch MS.* 4223, f. 1). He pursued his historical researches under the patronage of Lord Somers, and made his first appearance as an author by the publication of 'Formulare Anglicanum, or a Collection of Antique Charters and Instruments of divers kinds, taken from the Originals, placed under several Heads, and deduced (in a Series according to the Order of Time) from the Norman Conquest to the End of the Reign of King Henry VIII,' London, 1702, fol. pp. 441, with a preliminary dissertation, replete with erudition, concerning ancient charters. The principal materials for this work were obtained from the archives of the court of augmentations. It is justly described by Bishop William Nicolson [q. v.] as 'of unspeakable service to our students in law and antiquities' (*English Hist. Libr.* 1776, pp. 168–9). On the motion of Peter Le Neve [q. v.], Madox was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries in January 1707–8 (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* vi. 147, 148). In 1711 he published at London, in folio, the 'History and Antiquities of the Exchequer of the Kings of England . . . from the Norman Conquest to the End of the Reign of . . . Edward II,' with a dedication to the queen and a long prefatory epistle to Lord Somers, giving an account of his researches among the public records in order to gather the materials for the work. Appended to the history is a copy of the treatise concerning the exchequer ('De Scaccario'), erroneously ascribed to Gervase of Tilbury, and also a Latin dissertation by Madox on the Great Roll of the Exchequer. An English translation of these appendices, made by 'a Gentleman of the Inner Temple,' appeared at London, 1758, 4to. An index to the 'History of the Exchequer' is printed in Madox's 'Baronia Anglica;' and a second edition of the work with the index, in 2 vols., appeared at London, 1769, 4to. He was sworn in and admitted to the office of historiographer royal, in succession to Thomas Rymer [q. v.], 12 July 1714 (*Addit. MS.* 4572, f. 108), the salary attached to the appointment being 200*l.* a year. The last of his works published in his lifetime was 'Firma Burgi, or an Historical Essay concerning the Cities, Towns, and Boroughs of England, taken from Records,' London, 1722, and again 1726, fol., dedicated to George I.

Madox died on 13 Jan. 1726–7, and was buried at Arlesey, Bedfordshire (*Historical Register*, 1727, Chron. Diary, p. 6). He was succeeded in the office of historiographer royal by Robert Stephens. By his wife Catharine, daughter of Vigarus Edwards, esq., he had no issue.

His posthumous work, 'Baronia Anglica; an History of Land-honours and Baronies, and of Tenure *in capite*; Verified by Records,' was published at London, 1736, fol., and reissued in 1741.

His collection of transcripts, in ninety-four volumes, folio and quarto, was bequeathed by his widow to the British Museum, as an addition to the Sloane Library. They are numbered Additional MSS. 4479–4572, and consist chiefly of extracts from records in the exchequer, the Patent and Close Rolls in the Tower, the Cottonian Library, the archives of Canterbury and Westminster, and the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, made by himself, and intended as materials for a 'Feudal History of England' from the earliest times (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* ix. 645).

The value of Madox's labours has been acknowledged by many generations of students of English mediæval history, and his work on the exchequer is frequently quoted by Bishop Stubbs in his 'Constitutional History.'

[Addit. MSS. 4572, art. 9, 32476, f. 54; Ayscough's Cat. of MSS. Pref. p. vi and pp. 236, 239, 262, 280, 735; Brydges's Restituta, i. 67; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. i 243, vii. 243, ix. 645; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. iv. 155, 156; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn), p. 1448; Nicolson's English Hist. Library.] T. C.

MAEL, Saint. [See Mell.]

MAEL-DUBH (*d.* 675?), abbot of Malmesbury. [See Maildulf.]

MAELGWN GWYNEDD (*d.* 550?), British king, although a prominent figure in the legendary history of the sixth century, is not mythical, but may be safely identified with the 'Maglocune' of Gildas. According to genealogies which there is no reason to question, he was the son of Cadwallon Law

Hir ab Einion Yrth ap Cunedda Wledig (*Harl. MS.* 3859, as printed in *Y Cymmrodor*, ix. 170; *Jesus Coll. MS.* 20, as printed in *Y Cymmrodor*, viii. 87). To Cunedda is attributed by tradition the first onslaught upon the Irish of Gwynedd (Nennius), and to his grandson Cadwallon (wrongly called Caswallon) their final overthrow in their stronghold of Anglesey (*Iolo MSS.* Liverpool reprint, pp. 78, 81, 82). Thus Maelgwn belongs to the age immediately succeeding that of Brythonic conquest in Wales, reaping the benefit of that conquest in a reign of prosperity and power. It would appear from Gildas that he became king by overthrowing his uncle, whose name is not given, that his arms were afterwards successfully turned against many other British princes, and that the position he finally achieved was one of great consequence in the island. Tradition and Gildas agree in representing him as a strenuous, wilful ruler, wielding great power over his subjects. The catalogue of crimes laid to his charge by the monk includes the overthrow of his uncle and other princes, the murder of his nephew and of his first wife (both steps towards a second marriage with the nephew's wife), and the disgraceful abandonment of monastic vows solemnly and deliberately taken. Legends tell us of the craft of Maelgwn in procuring himself a 'white chair of waxed wings' on which to ride the rising flood tide when the men of Wales met to choose an overlord on the sands of Dyfi (*ib.* pp. 73–4), of his imprisonment of Prince Elphin ap Gwyddno in a prison of thirteen locks (*ib.* p. 73), and of the Yellow Monster which at last put an end to his wickedness (*ib.* p. 78; *Bustl y Beirdd* as given in *Myvyrian Archaiology*, 2nd edit. p. 29). Gildas calls him 'cunctis pene Britanniæ ducibus . . . status liniamento editiorem' (§ 33 in Stevenson's edit.), and he was known to later tradition as Maelgwn *Hir* (i.e. the Tall).

Maelgwn's better-known epithet connects him with Gwynedd, or North-west Wales. The rock of Degannwy, near Llandudno, is said to have been his principal stronghold ('Hanes Taliesin' in Lady Charlotte Guest's *Mabinogion*, iii. 329), and a Bryn Maelgwn in the immediate neighbourhood favours the statement. So he is said by some authorities (e.g. by Rowlands in *Mona Antiqua*, and by Rees in the *Essay on the Welsh Saints*) to have founded the bishopric of Gwynedd, establishing Deiniol at Bangor Fawr yn Arfon. This is a little difficult to reconcile with the date of Deiniol (whose father, Dunawd, died about 597), but, the invectives of Gildas notwithstanding, there is every reason to suppose that Maelgwn, like the rest of his house, gave official countenance to Christianity. It was his father, Cadwallon, who, according to one tradition (*Iolo MSS.* Liverpool reprint, p. 82), set the saints in Anglesey to teach the faith of Christ, and his daughter Eurgain founded the church of Northop (*Myv. Arch.* 2nd edit. p. 424). Hence Professor Rhys conjectures that the contest between Maelgwn and his bards on the one hand and Elphin and Taliesin on the other represents the antagonism between court Christianity and the dying paganism of the older bardic society ('Hanes Taliesin' in Lady Charlotte Guest's *Mabinogion*; *Hibbert Lectures* for 1886, p. 547). That Maelgwn had minstrels attached to his court we know, not only from tradition (*Iolo MSS.* p. 73), but also from Gildas (§ 34 in Stevenson's edition, sentence beginning 'Arrecto aurium').

Tradition makes Maelgwn die a victim to the avenging wrath of the Fad Felen or Yellow Monster. He saw it, says one account, through the keyhole of the church at Eglwys Rhos, where he had taken refuge, and forthwith perished (*Iolo MSS.* p. 78). This is but a lively way of putting the fact, testified to by some early though not contemporary authorities (Chronicle in Harl. MS. 3859, printed in *Cymmrodor*, ix. 155; *Liber Landavensis*, 1840 edit. p. 101), that he met his death by the 'yellow pestilence,' a plague also mentioned by Irish annalists, and fixed by them at about A.D. 550. The chronicle of Geoffrey of Monmouth (who otherwise follows Gildas almost entirely) and an old proverb, 'Long sleeps Maelgwn in Eglwys Rhos' (*Transactions of the Liverpool Eisteddfod*, p. 560; *Myv. Arch.* p. 849; *Annales Cambriæ*, sub anno 547, has 'llis' for 'eglwys'), confirm the story that the king died in the little church of Eglwys Rhos, the nearest to his castle of Degannwy. The date 547 given in the tenth-century chronicle in Harleian MS. 3859 was for some time a stumbling-block to historians, since Gildas speaks of Maelgwn as alive in a work long believed to have been written in 560. But M. de la Borderie has recently shown that there is no reason for assigning the 'Epistola' to the latter date, an earlier year in the century being in fact what one would expect (*Revue Celtique*, 1883, vi. 1–13).

[Gildas, ed. Stevenson, 1838; Iolo MSS. Liverpool reprint; Hanes Taliesin in Lady Charlotte Guest's Mabinogion, vol. iii.] J. E. L.

MAELMURA (*d.* 886), Irish historian, was a native of Ulster, and is generally called Maelmura Othna, from the ancient

form of the name of Fahan, co. Donegal. St. Mura [q. v.] founded an abbey here, now demolished, but of permanent fame from the literary distinction of its inmates. They all wrote historical verses, and there can be no doubt that as the fame of Mura urged Fothadh na Canoine, his comharba or ecclesiastical successor in 799, so the example of Fothadh led Maelmura, a member of the same community, to write historical poetry. Maelmura means servant of Mura, and was probably either adopted on entrance to the monastery of Gahan, or given with the intention of the devotion of the child to the patron of the Cinel Eoghain. The 'Annals of Ulster' quote a poem on the death of Maelmura under 886, and the 'Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland' quote another version of it under 884. The verses speak of him as a king of poets, and an historian without superior. His most famous poem begins 'Can a mbunadas na ngaedel' ('Whence the origin of the Gael'). It tells of the remote origin of the race from Gaedhal Glas, goes on to the six sons of Miledh or Milesius, and their attendant bondmen, and relates the conquest and division of Ireland by them. This poem exists in the 'Book of Leinster' (fol. 133, *b* 11, Royal Irish Academy facsimile), and is sometimes called 'In Cronic,' the chronicle (O'Grady, *Silva Gadelica*, p. 92, and O'Curry, note in *Irish Nennius*, p. 268). In the 'Book of Lecan,' a thirteenth-century manuscript, there is another historical poem by Maelmura, addressed to Flann Sionna, king of Ireland in his time, recounting the kings from Tuathal Teachtmhar to Flann, and describing the battles of Tuathal against the revolted Aithech Tuatha and against the Leinstermen. The chronicler Tighearnach quotes one of his verses (O'Curry, p. 524). He died in 886.

[Book of Leinster, Roy. Irish Acad. facsimile; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan, i. 535; Annals of Ulster, ed. W. M. Hennessy, vol. i.; R. O'Flaherty's Ogygia; J. H. Todd and A. Herbert's Irish version of Nennius, Dublin, 1848. The chief poem of Maelmura from the Book of Leinster is here printed, pp. 220–70. The editors were ignorant of Irish, and the whole of this poem, as well as the Nennius itself, was transcribed and translated by E. O'Curry, a fact nowhere stated distinctly in the book. E. O'Reilly in Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, Dublin, 1820; O'Curry's Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Irish History, p. 42; S. H. O'Grady's Silva Gadelica, 1892.] N. M.

MAELSECHLAINN I (*d.* 863), king of Ireland, whose name is often spelt Maelsechnaill (*Annals of Ulster*, i. 370), as well as Maolsechlainn (*Annala Rioghachta Eireann*, i. 472), is called by English writers Moyleseaghlyn (*Translation of Annals of Clonmacnois*), Melaghlyn, Melachlin, and Malachi. The aspiration of the 's,' which begins the second half of this compound name, causes it to sound as if spelt Melachlin, the 'e' having the Italian sound, and the 'i' of the final syllable being short. The version Malachi is based on a farfetched resemblance in written appearance, and the line of Moore, 'When Malachi wore the collar of gold'—a reference to Maelsechlainn the second—has helped to give it currency. The first was son of Maelruanach, king of Meath, who was son of Donnchadh, king of Ireland (770–97), who was descended from Conall Cremhthainne, one of the four sons of Niall Naighiallach [q. v.], who remained in Meath, and were the founders of the southern Ui Neill. His genealogy is given in full in the 'Annals of Ulster' (pp. 370–2). His father's elder brother, Conchobhar, was king of Ireland (820–34), and his father was chief of clan Colmain. He is first mentioned in the chronicles in 838, when he slew Crunnmhael, economus of Durrow. In 840 his father was defeated by Diarmait MacConchobhair, whom Maelsechlainn slew the next day. After the death of his father in 842, he became king of Uisnech, as the chief of clan Colmain was called, Uisnech being the most famous dun in his section of Meath. In 844 he captured Turges the Dane, and drowned him in Loch Owel, co. West Meath. On the death of Niall Caille, he became in 846 king of Ireland, and soon after attacked the Luighni and Gailenga, two Meath tribes, who had sided with the Northmen, and were plundering his country. He defeated them, and destroyed their stronghold on an island in Loch Ramor, a large lake on the northern division between Meath and Breifne. He next won a victory over the Danes at Farragh, co. Meath, and another at Rathcommair, and after these battles in 847 plundered Dublin, then a purely Danish town. On his return he encamped at Crufait, in Meath, for some time, and this expedition was celebrated in verse by Maelfechin, a contemporary poet. While he was here, Cinaedh, chief of Ciannachta Breagh, one of his tributaries, joined the Danes, and ravaged Meath, burning several churches, as well as the island stronghold of Loch Gabhor, the home of Maelsechlainn's ally, Tighearnach, who had been with him at the sack of Dublin. In 849 he captured Cinaedh, and drowned him in the river Nanny, co. Meath, in his own territory of Ciannachta Breagh, an event celebrated by Guaire Dall, and other poets. He then called a meeting at Armagh of the chiefs of

Leth Cuinn, and of Ulidia, so that the whole north was represented. The clergy of Armagh and of Meath also attended. Having thus consolidated his power in the north, he marched in 853 into Munster to Mullach Indeona, near Clonmel, and took hostages from the chiefs. Three years later, in a severe winter, he again invaded Munster, defeated its king at Carn Lughdhach, carried off plunder and hostages, and made an alliance with the Deisi, a Meath tribe, who had conquered a kingdom for themselves in the south. In 857 he held a second great tionol or convention at Rath Aedha MacBric (now Rath Hugh, co. Westmeath). Fethghna, archbishop of Armagh, and Suairlech, abbot of Clonard, with Cearbhall [q. v.], king of Ossory, and Maelgualai, son of the king of Munster, and many other chiefs attended. Next year he led an army of his own race, the southern Ui Neill, with Munstermen, Leinstermen, and Connaughtmen, to Maghdumha, now Moy, near Charlemont, co. Tyrone, and there encamped. The object was evidently an attack upon Ailech, and Aedh Finnliath, head of the northern Ui Neill, attacked the camp at night and got into it, but was driven out, though his action saved his country from further invasion. In 859 Maelsechlainn defeated the Danes of Dublin at Druimdamhaighe, King's County. Aedh Finnliath, while Maelsechlainn was on the southern border of Meath, invaded it from the north, evidently anxious to be near Tara in the event of a royal demise. The king, with the aid of Cearbhall, forced Aedh to retreat, but he returned with Danish allies in the last year of the reign. Maelsechlainn died on 30 Nov. 863. An ancient poem on his death mentions that he used to ride a white horse, and that his body, placed on a bier, was drawn to his tomb by two oxen. His daughter, Maelfebhail, died in 887, and his son, Flann Sionna, became king of Ireland in 879, on the death of Maelsechlainn's enemy and successor, Aedh Finnliath. Keating, in his 'Foras Feasa ar Eirinn,' has incorporated a poetic composition as to the capture of Turges by Maelsechlainn's daughter, which is perhaps based on the history of Judith, and is not found in any of the extant annals.

[Book of Leinster, a manuscript of the twelfth century, Roy. Irish Acad. facsimile, ff. 217, &c.; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan, vol. i.; Annals of Ulster, ed. W. M. Hennessy, vol. i.; Marianus Scotus, ed. B. MacCarthy, Dublin, 1892; R. O'Flaherty's Ogygia, seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia, 1685; James Stuart's History of Armagh, Newry, 1819.] N. M.

MAELSECHLAINN II (949–1022), king of Ireland, called by Irish chroniclers Maelsechlainn the Great, was son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, king of Ireland (919–944), and great-grandson of Flann Sionna, king of Ireland (879–916), son of Maelsechlainn I [q. v.], and therefore of the southern Ui Neill. His mother was Donnflaith, daughter of Muircheartach na Gcoiceall Creacan [q. v.]

Maelsechlainn was born in Meath in 949, and probably took part in 969 in the war between his people, Clan Colmain, and Domhnall O'Neill [q. v.] He succeeded to the chiefship of the clan before 979, when he defeated the Danes under Ragnall, son of Amlaff, in a great battle at Tara, co. Meath. In 980, on the death of Domhnall, a descendant of Eoghan Mor, and therefore of the northern Ui Neill, it was the turn of the southern Ui Neill to provide the king of all Ireland, and Maelsechlainn succeeded. He immediately made an alliance with Eochaidh, king of Ulidia, besieged Dublin for three days and nights, seized a great plunder from the Danes, and compelled them to release all their Irish captives. One of the few extant edicts of Irish kings was made by him on this occasion, 'Cech oen do Gaodhealaibh fil hi ccrich gall i ndaeire ocus dochraide taed as dia thir fodhesin fri sidh ocus fri subha' ('Every Irishman that is in slavery and oppression within the foreigner's province, let him go forth to his own land in peace and delight'). In 982 he invaded Clare, defeated the Dal Cais, and cut up and uprooted the Bile or tribal tree of Moyre, co. Clare, under which their chiefs were then inaugurated. The place, though thus laid waste, continued to be used for inauguration for six hundred years (S. H. O'Grady, translation of *Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh*, p. 3), and probably owed its devastation to the fact that Brian Boroimhe [q. v.] was away plundering Ossory at the time. As Brian returned, Maelsechlainn marched across his track, fought a battle with the Danes of Waterford, and invaded Leinster. In 984 he invaded Connaught, destroyed Magh Aei, and burned several cranoges. The example of the Danes was infectious, and in 985 he plundered the church of Ardee, co. Louth, by carrying the shrine of Patrick out of the jurisdiction of Armagh, into that of Clonard, to Assey, co. Meath. For this, however, he had to pay a fine of twenty-one cows and other dues to Armagh, and to submit to its ecclesiastical visitation. The next year there was an epidemic of cattle plague, and he invaded Leinster and brought home a great spoil of cows to repair the loss by the mailgairbh, as this murrain was called. In 989 he won a battle over the Danes outside Dublin, and then besieged the city for three weeks, cut-

ting off its water supply till the Danes agreed to a tribute, to be paid every Christmas eve, of an ounce of gold for each family in the place. The next year he again attacked Thomond, and captured Donnchadh, king of Leinster, on the way home. Brian attempted to attack him in Meath in 992, but had to retire, and Maelsechlainn in revenge burned Nenagh, co. Tipperary, and ravaged Ormond, sacking Dublin again on the way back, and carrying off two Danish trophies, the ring of Tomar and the sword of Karl. He repelled an invasion of a tribe from the borders of Oirghialla, and slew their leader, Oissin O'Maichanen, at Inismot, co. Meath, in 997. He then attacked the Danes in alliance with his former foe, Brian. Next year Brian sailed up the Shannon and met him at Plein Pattoigi, on Loch Ree, and they made peace, Maelsechlainn agreeing to send home all his Munster and Leinster captives. Brian in return was not to plunder Leth Chuinn. In 1000 he and Brian won the important battle of Glen Mama in Wicklow over the Danes. They afterwards burned the Danish stronghold at Dublin, and in spite of its former captures obtained much plunder, and carried off many women and children as slaves. After his return to Meath, Maelsechlainn, with the king of Connaught, Cathal O'Conor, made an artificial ford over the Shannon at Athliag, near Lanesborough, and another near Athlone. In 1001 he felt the need of help against Brian, and sent Gilla Comgaill O'Slebhinn, a great man of letters, chief ollav of the north, to Aedh O'Neill at Ailech, and to Eochaidh, king of Ulidia, to urge them to join him in fighting Brian and Leth Mogha. A famous poem is extant, containing the address of the ollav to Aedh (*Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh*, p. 120, ed. Todd), but Aedh replied that the northern Ui Neill would not defend Tara for him, since when they had it they defended it alone. Maelsechlainn was not strong enough to fight Brian, so in 1002 he recognised the superiority of Brian as king, and gave him a tribute of twelve score steeds, as well as hostages. In 1003 he was obliged to lead his men with Brian's forces into North Connaught, but the northern Ui Neill guarded the shore between Ben Bulben and the sea, and they had to retreat. After this he lived among his own clan in Westmeath till 1011, when he attacked the northern Ui Neill, and ravaged Tyrone as far as Tullaghoge. He married first Gormflaith, widow of Olaf Cuaran the Dane, and after her death Maelmaire, sister of Sitric, another Danish king of Dublin. His son, Donnchadh, was killed in 1012 in a fight with a marauding party in Westmeath. Maelsechlainn pursued them and slew the leader Ualgarg O'Ciardha. He then marched south to Howth, and fought the Danes of Dublin, but at Drinan, co. Dublin, his son Flann was slain, and he had to retreat. Flaithbhertach, lord of Ailech, in revenge for the raid of Tullaghoge, invaded Meath by emerging from the hills at Moynalty. The site of this invasion may be traced on the spot. The words of the chronicle are 'co Maighin attaed i ttaobh Cenannsa' (*Annala Rioghachta Eireann*, ii. 768); and this is the modern Moynalty, near Kells, from the hills behind which is an ancient pass into Ulster. A misprint in O'Donovan's translation misinterprets the words 'i ttaobh,' and perhaps prevented the previous identification of the place. Maelsechlainn had to retire before the northern O'Neill. On 23 April 1014 he fought with Brian in the battle of Clontarf, in which the Danes were finally overthrown. Brian was slain, and Maelsechlainn, without dispute, again became king of all Ireland, and the remainder of the year was occupied in smaller fights with the Danes and with subordinate chiefs. In 1016 he invaded Ulidia, and carried off hostages, and attacked Ossory twice. The second time he marched on to Ui Ceinnsealaigh in Leinster and plundered it. The next year he fought another battle with the Danes, and in 1018 had a war with the northern Ui Neill and with some of the tribes of central Ireland. His second wife, Maelmaire, and his chief reachtaire or steward, MacConailligh, both died in 1021. He again fought the Danes and the Cinel Eoghain. He died on Sunday, 2 Sept. 1022, on a small fortress called Cro-inis, an island in Loch Ennell, co. Westmeath. On the shore of the lake his chief residence, Dun na sciath, was situated, and remains of its earthworks are to be seen there at the present day. It was probably for safety that he lay upon the island. He received extreme unction from Amhalghaidh, archbishop of Armagh, in the presence of other great ecclesiastics. He was the last formally inaugurated king of all Ireland, and with him the alternate succession of northern and southern Ui Neill, after lasting six hundred years, came to an end.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan, vol. ii.; Cogadh Gaedhel re Gallaibh, ed. J. H. Todd (Rolls Ser.) (this is an almost contemporary authority); Annals of Ulster, ed. W. M. Hennessy (Rolls Ser.); R. O'Flaherty's Ogygia, London, 1685; personal observation at Loch Ennell and near Moynalty.] N. M.

MAGAN, FRANCIS (1772?–1843), Irish informer, son of Thomas Magan, woollen-draper, of High Street, Dublin, was born about 1772. He graduated at Trinity Col-

lege, Dublin, in 1794, and was one of the first Roman catholics admitted to the bar by the Relief Act of 1793. In 1795 he left his father's house, and established himself at 20 Usher's Island, in the neighbourhood of the Four Courts. He joined the United Irish Society, but not being successful in his profession, and being involved in pecuniary difficulties, he was induced by Francis Higgins, 'the Sham Squire' [q. v.], to sell his services to government as an informer. During April 1798 he kept a strict watch on Lord Edward Fitzgerald's [q. v.] movements, and it was from information supplied by him through Higgins that Fitzgerald was eventually arrested at Murphy's house in Parliament Street. But so cleverly did he divert suspicion from himself that on the very night of the arrest he was elected a member of the head committee of the United Irishmen. He continued to pose as a patriot, and at the meeting of the bar on 9 Sept. 1798 he voted against the union. On 15 Dec. 1802 he received 500*l.*, apparently for the purpose of procuring information against William Todd Jones. But he took an active interest in the catholic emancipation agitation, subscribed liberally to the association, and possessed the entire confidence of the leaders of the movement, though on the subject of the veto he sided with Arthur James Plunket, eighth earl Fingal, and the bishops. In 1821 he was appointed a commissioner for enclosing waste lands and commons. He filled a small legal office, afterwards abolished, and until 1834 enjoyed a secret pension from government of 200*l.* a year. He occasionally went on the home circuit, but never held a brief. He died in 1843, was buried in the church of SS. Michael and John in Dublin, and by his will required a perpetual yearly mass to be celebrated by all the priests of the church for the repose of his soul. He never married, but left all his property to his sister, who died worth more than 14,000*l.* According to Huband Smith, who as a commissioner for enclosing commons was brought into close relations with him, Magan in later years was 'sufficiently gentlemanlike in appearance; tall, yet rather of plain and even coarse exterior; perhaps a little moody and reserved at times, and something may have been pressing on him of which he said little.'

[W. J. Fitzpatrick's Secret Service under Pitt; Lecky's History of England in the Eighteenth Century.] R. D.

MAGAURAN, EDMUND (1548–1593), Roman catholic archbishop of Armagh, a member of the clan Macgauran or Macgovern of Tullyhaw, co. Cavan, was born in Maguire's country in 1548, and appears to have been educated abroad, either like his successor, Peter Lombard [q. v.], at Louvain, or more probably at one of the Irish colleges in Spain. In 1581 he was sent on a mission to the pope by the chiefs of his native country, and was appointed bishop of Ardagh on 11 Sept. (Brady, *Episcopal Succession*, i. 292). On 1 July 1587 he was translated to the archbishopric of Armagh and primacy of all Ireland, vacant by the death of Richard Creagh [q. v.] The pallium was granted him on 7 Aug. (*ib.* i. 221). This appointment was gratifying to the northern chiefs, and especially to the Maguires, with whom Magauran was on intimate terms. Magauran was in Ireland in 1589 (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1588–92). But in 1592, according to a letter from Sir R. Bingham [q. v.] to Burghley, he went 'into Spain with letters and great assurance from Hugh Roe O'Donell and McGwyre' (*ib.* 1592–6, p. 81). Philip II distinctly promised him that Spanish troops should be sent by way of Scotland to aid the Irish in the summer, and Magauran is said to have accompanied Philip into France when he took his daughter to be married to the Duke of Guise (*ib.* p. 71). Before his return home he seems to have also visited Clement VIII, who entrusted him with a message to the Irish troops, exhorting them to persevere in their opposition to the queen.

At length crossing to Ireland in a vessel of James Fleming, a merchant of Drogheda, he landed there probably at the end of 1592. The government regarded him as a rebel, and in two or three days he took refuge with Hugh Maguire, lord of Fermanagh [q. v.], on the confines of his diocese. Ample rewards were offered for his apprehension, and Sir William Russell [q. v.], who knew of Magauran's arrival, but was ignorant of his errand, sent to Maguire to demand his surrender. This was refused, and Maguire retired with Magauran to a strong position in the interior of Fermanagh. Magauran, who found the country quiescent, occupied himself in rousing the Irish to fresh efforts, and his words, backed as they were by promises from Rome and Spain, had considerable effect (Lombard, *De Hibernia Comment.* pp. 345–7). Sir R. Bingham, writing to Burghley 6 June 1593, said, Magauran 'doth much mischief riding on his chief horse, with his staff and shirt of mail' (*Cal. State Papers*). Meanwhile his emissaries in Lisbon and elsewhere were continuing negotiations for foreign aid, and the differences at home between Maguire and Brian Oge O'Rourke were composed by his intervention. Maguire, who had lately laid down his arms, was induced to rebel

again in 1593. But the outbreak of hostilities cost Magauran his life. He was killed in an engagement between Maguire and Bingham on midsummer eve 1593. 'McGuire was on horseback, and all their principal men and himself escaped so narrowly, and the very next unto him, round about him, were stricken down, amongst whom his ghostly father, the titulary primate, MacGauran, lost his life, a man of more worth, in respect of the villainy and combinations which he hath wrought with the ill Irishry, than the overthrow of divers hundreds of other Beggars, and so generally is his death lamented as if the same were their utter overthrow. And assuredly he was the only stirrer and combiner of their mischiefs towards in Ulster (and the primer of McGuire to come forward in their two journeys, making the Irishry full of belief that they should have the aid this summer of Spaniards), and another champion of the Pope's, like Dr. Allen, the notable traitor; but God be thanked, he hath left his dead carcase on the Maugherie, only the said rebels carried his head away with them that they might universally bemoan him at home' (Sir R. Bingham, Letter of 28 June 1593). The chronology of Magauran's life is obscure, and several dates have been given for his death. Brennan and Moran give 1598; in the 'Annals of the Four Masters,' vi. 1593, a spirited account of the engagement, called the battle of Sciath na Feart, is supplied, under date 3 July 1593; but the letter of Bingham quoted above is conclusive. Still more various is the spelling of his name, which appears in many forms, the chief of which are Macgawran, Macgavrin, Macsaruraghan, Magoran, and Magauran. His christian name is also given as Edward, Redmond, and Edmund.

[Cal. State Papers, Ireland, 1588–92, 1592–6; Peter Lombard, De Hibernia, pp. 345–7; Camden's Annals; De Burgo's Hibernia, p. 602; Roth's Analecta de Processu Martyriali; Fynes Moryson's Itinerary, ii. 20; Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, ii. 403; O'Sullevan's Hist. Cath. Hiberniæ, t. iii.; Annals of the Four Masters, vii. s.a.; Wadding, xxiii. 294; Moran's Spicilegium Ossoriense, 3rd ser. p. 38; Brady's Episcopal Succession, i. 221, 292; Brennan's Ecclesiastical Hist.; Renehan's Collections, p. 273; Stuart's Hist. Memoirs of Armagh, pp. 269, 270; Lenihan's Hist. of Limerick, p. 121; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors.]

A. F. P.

MAGEE, JOHN (*d.* 1809), Irish journalist and lottery broker, became proprietor and printer in Dublin of 'Magee's Weekly Packet' in 1777, and of the 'Dublin Evening Post' at the beginning of 1779. Both papers were printed at 20 Dame Street. From the first these journals, and especially the 'Evening Post,' opposed the government measures, and showed whig sympathies, but during 1789 the proprietor's name became particularly prominent on account of a series of attacks made on the notorious Francis Higgins (1746–1802) [q. v.], a journalist in the government pay, and on other persons, among whom was John Scott [q. v.], Lord Earlsfort, afterwards Earl of Clonmell, chief justice of the king's bench, Higgins's personal friend. Magee also charged Richard Daly [q. v.], patentee and manager of the Crow Street Theatre, with tricking the former patentee out of his patent and with making money, in conjunction with Higgins, by dishonest means. Reflections on the character of Thomas Brennan, at that time on the staff of the 'Freeman's Journal,' but formerly a writer in Magee's own employ, and on a lady named Tracey, who was a ward of Higgins, and then lived with her aunt in Brennan's house at Kilmacud, appeared at the same time in the 'Dublin Evening Post.' On the affidavits of these persons fiats were issued by Lord Earlsfort in June requiring Magee to find bail to the amount of 7,800*l.*, pending actions for libel. This he was unable to do, especially as it was requisite that the sureties should declare themselves worth twice the amount of the bail. He was consequently confined in a spunging-house. He continued while in confinement to conduct his newspapers, and Nicholas Lawless, first lord Cloncurry, sought to alleviate the hardships of his imprisonment.

On 3 July 1789 the trial of Magee for the libel on Higgins began before Lord Earlsfort. Magee was not present at the opening, a habeas corpus having been refused, and he was unrepresented by counsel. An order to bring up the body of defendant was, however, at length granted by the chief justice; but Magee, when he arrived, protested against the empanelling of the jury and the opening of the trial in his absence, and, refusing to plead, was at his own request ordered back into custody. No defence was offered. But Arthur Browne [q. v.] and other lawyers in court protested against the excessive fiats as unconstitutional (Browne, *Arguments before King's Bench on admitting John Magee to Common Bail*, 1790). Magee's charges were in popular opinion well founded. The jury at first brought in a verdict of 'guilty of printing and publishing,' but were sent back by the chief justice, and then returned a general verdict of guilty. Lord Earlsfort, who refused them a copy of the record, declared that 'had they given any other verdict they would have acted in a manner shameful to themselves and disgraceful to their country.' No good

report of the trial is in existence. On his conviction he was set at liberty pending the pronouncement of his sentence. On 10 July 1789 the Dublin Volunteers passed a resolution approving 'the firm conduct of our worthy fellow-citizen in a late transaction,' and Hamilton Rowan wrote to Magee in his confinement offering to subscribe twenty-five guineas to a public subscription which it was proposed to raise in his behalf. Magee, however, refused to accept anything. On 30 July, Brennan, one of the men libelled by Magee, entered Magee's house and destroyed the furniture. He was arrested and tried on sworn information, but was acquitted.

Meanwhile Magee continued to lampoon Higgins and Lord Clonmell, and the 'Freeman's Journal,' which belonged to Higgins, replied with equal scurrility. To revenge himself upon the lord chief justice he arranged for Lammas day, in honour of the Prince of Wales's birthday, what he called a 'Bra Pleasura' in a field adjoining Lord Clonmell's house at Dunleary, or 'Fiat Hill.' Lord Cloncurry was an eye-witness, and an account is also given by Sir Jonah Barrington. A mob of several thousands assembled. A derisive programme of sports was performed. Dogs danced in barristers' uniforms, and asses raced with jockeys in wigs; and finally, in an 'Olympic pig-hunt,' the people followed the animals into Lord Clonmell's grounds and did much damage. The 'Dublin Evening Post' of 25 Aug. announced an adjournment of further proceedings to 7 Sept., pending the arrival of the chief justice. On 27 Aug. it declared that 'there would be thirty thousand men at Dunleary.' The chief justice, according to an informant of Fitzpatrick, in great alarm implored the viceroy to summon the privy council and obtain a suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The result was that Magee was arrested on 3 Sept. by a warrant of Sir Samuel Bradstreet [q. v.], judge of the king's bench, and, being unable to give heavy bail to keep the peace for five years, was committed to Newgate. On 29 Oct. he was liberated in bail for 4,000*l.* On 3 Oct. a petition to grant a commission of lunacy in the case of Magee was dismissed by the lord chancellor of Ireland, who said 'he had observed Mr. Magee the whole time he had been in court, and he saw nothing insane in him.' In its issue of 31 Oct. the 'Dublin Evening Post' stated that 'in the argument preparatory to Mr. Magee's liberation from his cruel and oppressive imprisonment the king's attorney-general avowed in open court that Magee's persecutions were entirely a government business.'

A further period of imprisonment in Newgate between 5 and 27 Nov. followed, owing to some difficulty respecting his bail, and on 2 Dec. he was again committed on the warrant of 3 Sept. On 8 Feb. 1790 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 50*l.* for another offence—contempt of court in commenting on the proceedings in the court of king's bench.

The proceedings against Magee had now become a matter of public interest, and both Lord Clonmell and the administration generally of George N. T. Grenville, first marquis of Buckingham [q. v.], had incurred great odium in consequence. The question of the legality of the fiats was brought before the Irish House of Commons on 3 March by Ponsonby. A resolution to the effect that they were unconstitutional was moved by the latter before the grand committee of courts of justice, but the government motion that the chairman leave the chair was carried by 125 to 91. Ponsonby's speech was subsequently published. An 'Address to the Whig Club on the Judicial Discretion of Judges on Fiats and Bails,' published anonymously, was written by Leonard McNally [q.v.] (Madden, *Hist. of Irish Period. Lit.* ii. 349). The practice of issuing fiats was afterwards limited to definite sums.

The case of Daly *v.* Magee came on for hearing on 28 June 1790. Curran was among the prosecuting counsel, and Ponsonby one of those for the defence. The damages claimed were 8,000*l.*; those given were 200*l.* and 6*d.* costs.

By the beginning of 1790 Magee was broken both in fortune and in spirit, and his attacks on Higgins and his friends ceased. Though himself brought to the verge of ruin, he had accomplished his ends. Higgins was removed from the commission of the peace in 1793, and afterwards struck off the rolls. Through his representations, too, the city magistrates took active steps in September 1789 against the Dublin gambling-houses, which he had charged Higgins with supporting. Lord Clonmell's reputation Magee had also permanently ruined. Magee, whose residence was at 41 College Green, died in November 1809.

John Magee (*fl.* 1814), his eldest son, carried on the 'Dublin Evening Post' for several years on the same lines as his father. He was on 21 Feb. 1812 found guilty of publishing a libel on the Dublin police (*Ann. Reg.* 1812, pp. 271–2), and on 27 July 1813 he was convicted of a libel on the Duke of Richmond (late lord-lieutenant), and sentenced on 29 Nov. to a fine of 500*l.* and two years' imprisonment, and to give securities to keep the peace for seven years. His defence, conducted by Daniel O'Connell in a

speech of three and three-quarter hours, is generally considered to have been O'Connell's finest forensic display. This and the other speeches at the trial were published with a preface in 1813 under the title 'Trial of John Magee,' &c. (see also *Ann. Reg.* 1813, pp. 269–274; *Select Speeches of O'Connell*. On 3 Feb. 1814, John Magee, junior, was again convicted of libel, he having published in his paper certain resolutions of the Roman catholics of Kilkenny. He was sentenced on 4 Aug. to a fine of 1,000*l.* and imprisonment for six months, to commence from the expiration of his former term (*Gent. Mag.* 1814, i. 189).

James Magee (*d.* 1866), a younger son, was brought up as a merchant, but (probably in 1815) began to conduct the 'Dublin Evening Post.' The line he took was so conciliatory to the government that he appears to have been refunded part of the money paid in fines by his brother. In December 1815 he obtained from Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman damages to the amount of 977*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* with costs, the latter having induced him to publish an incorrect account of a trial—O'Dogherty *v.* O'Mullan and others—on account of which Magee had had to pay 500*l.* damages (*Trial of an Action for Deceit*, Dublin, 1816). James Magee, who became a Dublin police-magistrate, died in September 1866 (Fitzpatrick, *Ireland before the Union*, p. 148).

[Madden's Hist. of Irish Periodical Literature, ii. 298–372; J. T. Gilbert's History of Dublin, iii. 25, 27–33; Sir J. Barrington's Personal Sketches, i. 223–4, and Historic Anecdotes, ii. note on p. 3; Lord Cloncurry's Personal Recollections, p. 58, note; Charles Phillips's Curran and his Contemporaries, p. 37; Plowden's Hist. Review, vol. i. pt. i. p. 299; Fitzpatrick's Sham Squire, chaps. ii. iii. iv., Ireland before the Union, passim, and Life of Lord Cloncurry.]

G. Le G. N.

MAGEE, MARTHA MARIA (*d.* 1846), foundress of the Magee College, was born, of parents named Stewart, at Lurgan, co. Armagh, where her family had been long settled. She married William Magee, who on 12 Sept. 1780 had been ordained presbyterian minister of First Lurgan. By his death on 9 July 1800 she was left with her two sons in narrow circumstances. Both her sons entered the army, one as an ensign, the other as army surgeon; they died in early manhood, one from the result of an accident, the other, in India, of hydrophobia. Subsequently Mrs. Magee, who had been dependent on the presbyterian widows' fund and her own otherwise unaided exertions, was enriched by inheriting a fortune accumulated by her two brothers, both military men—one of them a colonel in the Indian army. She removed from Lurgan to Dublin, where she lived very quietly, but contributed to charitable and religious objects on a munificent scale. At first connected with a presbyterian church in Dublin, she attended for a time the services of the (then) established church, but ultimately became a member of Usher's Quay presbyterian congregation. She died in Dublin on 22 June 1846, leaving no near relative.

By her will Mrs. Magee left 25,000*l.* to the Irish presbyterian mission in India, 5,000*l.* to the foreign mission, 5,000*l.* to the home mission, the reversion of 5,000*l.* to the Usher's Quay female orphan school, 1,350*l.* to a new presbyterian church on Ormond Quay, to the erection of which she had largely contributed, and 20,000*l.* in trust for the erection and endowment of a college for the education of the Irish presbyterian ministry. This last bequest led to a protracted and stormy controversy, which was only settled by a chancery suit. The general assembly, led by Henry Cooke, D.D. [q.v.], wished to apply the funds to an exclusively theological college in Belfast; the trustees favoured the establishment of a college in Londonderry, with full curriculum in arts and theology. In April 1851 Master Brooke gave a judgment upholding the position of the trustees. The Rev. Richard Dill, one of the three original trustees, who died on 8 Dec. 1858, left some 15,000*l.* for the endowment of two chairs and two bursaries; another trustee, John Brown, D.D., of Aghadowey (*d.* 27 March 1873), gave 2,000*l.*; and a benefaction was received from the Irish Society. In October 1865 the Magee College, Londonderry, was opened, having seven endowed chairs. In 1881 its three theological professors were incorporated by royal charter with the seven professors in the assembly's college, Belfast, as 'The Presbyterian Theological Faculty, Ireland,' with power to grant degrees in divinity.

[Reid's Hist. Presb. Church in Ireland (Killen), 1867, iii. 493 sq.; Porter's Life of Henry Cooke, 1875, pp. 400 sq.; Killen's Hist. Congr. Presb. Church in Ireland, 1886, pp. 12, 131, 187; Hamilton's Hist. Irish Presb. Church [1886], pp. 171 sq.; Irwin's Hist. Presbyterianism in Dublin, 1890, pp. 141 sq.; Presbyterian Churchman, June 1887, p. 148.]

A. G.

MAGEE, WILLIAM (1766–1831), archbishop of Dublin, born at Enniskillen, co. Fermanagh, on 18 March 1766 (Kenney), was third child of John Magee (*d.* 1799), by his wife Jane Glasgow, a wealthy presbyterian, and was grandson of William Magee. The family was of Scottish origin. His father

farmed an estate in co. Fermanagh; the loss of a leg led him to sell his land and become a linen-yarn merchant. He was a man of high character, but, relying on a fraudulent security, he was reduced to poverty, and 100*l.* a year was allowed him by his creditors. Of four brothers William was the only one who reached maturity. His early education was at Enniskillen, under Dr. Tew, and in the endowed school under Dr. Noble. His mother's half-brother, Daniel Viridet, D.D., an accomplished scholar, prepared him for Trinity College, Dublin, which he entered as a pensioner on 30 June 1781, his tutor being Richard Stack, D.D. A close friendship subsisted between him and William Conyngham Plunket [q. v.], son of the presbyterian minister of Enniskillen, and afterwards lord chancellor of Ireland. Magee became scholar of Trinity in 1784, graduated B.A. in October 1785 (gold medallist), and was elected fellow in June 1788. The election excited great interest; for Magee was not merely a hard student, but his lively wit made him extremely popular. His own inclination was towards the church, but his uncle Viridet designed him for the bar. An arrangement was actually entered into with Theobald Wolfe Tone [q. v.], by which Tone's brother was to represent Magee at the qualifying dinners in the Middle Temple, London. But Provost John Hely-Hutchinson [q. v.], who had quarrelled with Stack, refused to his pupil the usual dispensation from orders, and Magee was ordained deacon at St. Kevin's Church, Dublin, on 25 May 1790, by Thomas Percy [q. v.], bishop of Dromore. His first sermon is said to have been preached at St. Peter's, Drogheda; his first in Dublin was in Trinity College Chapel, on 30 Jan. 1791, and made a great impression by its eloquent discussion of the revolutionary tendencies of the day in politics and religion. Magee modestly refused the request of the senior board for its publication.

As junior dean Magee exerted himself, with some success, to improve the discipline of Trinity College. He was less successful in challenging the right of the provost to reassign the pupils of the outgoing fellows, and incurred the rebuke of the visitors. On his marriage in 1793 he retained his fellowship, the prohibition in the college statutes being practically in abeyance. In 1795 he was appointed Donnellan lecturer. Taking the subject of prophecy, he delivered twenty-two discourses, and made some progress in preparing them for the press, but they were never published. A tendency of blood to the head led him to leave Dublin in 1797. Settling on a farm at Rathfarnham, five miles off, he had his father for a neighbour. Relaxing none of his academic duties, he contrived to find more time for study.

On successive Good Fridays in 1798 and 1799 he delivered in Trinity College Chapel two sermons on the doctrine of the atonement, forming the basis of a work of which the first edition appeared in 1801. This was a brilliant polemic, lively, erudite and miscellaneous, against the positions of the Priestley school of unitarians; in successive editions its proportions were expanded, and it included much criticism of Belsham's 'improved version' (1808) of the New Testament. The popularity of the work was great, and it was not unacceptable to the older school of 'rational dissenters,' among whom Magee had many family connections. His wife's uncle, Thomas Percival, M.D. [q. v.], an old-fashioned Arian, and the first president of the Manchester Academy (now Manchester New College, Oxford), helped him to a criticism of Priestley. Of unitarian replies to Magee's work the most considerable was by Lant Carpenter [q. v.]

Magee became senior fellow on 3 March 1800, and was appointed professor of mathematics. He visited Oxford and Cambridge with his friend Plunket in 1803, and was welcomed as a pillar of orthodoxy. Spencer Perceval is said to have designed him in 1811 for the vacant see of Oxford, but the appointment of a Dublin man was unprecedented. When his friend Plunket was a candidate for the representation of Dublin University in parliament in 1812, Magee supported him, although he could not follow Plunket in desiring catholic emancipation, nor was support of Plunket the way to preferment. He resigned his fellowship in 1812, on accepting (23 Sept.) two college livings, the rectories of Cappagh, co. Tyrone, and Killeleagh, co. Down, vacated by the death of Stack. A unique tribute to his popularity as fellow was the presentation to him of a silver vase and tray by members of the Historical Society and scholars of Trinity. He resided at Cappagh, and threw himself into parochial work, especially in connection with the parochial schools. In 1813 he was appointed dean of Cork, and resigned Killeleagh. He was chaplain to the lord-lieutenant, and became famous as a preacher, his sermons lasting an hour. In Cork his health suffered from the climate; his educational policy was obnoxious to the Roman catholics; and he incurred odium by insisting on a standing order, in consequence of which the performance of a Roman catholic burial service in his churchyard was interrupted.

In 1819 Magee was made bishop of Raphoe,

a diocese in which, by his own account, discipline had been unknown for full forty years, and not a single existing incumbent had his title registered. With great activity he threw himself into the work of visitation, introducing reforms with firm but kindly hand. In 1821, during George IV's visit to Dublin, he preached before the king, and was at once made dean of the vice-regal chapel. In the spring of 1822 the archbishopric of Cashel fell vacant, and was offered to Magee, but he declined it. Immediately afterwards the primate of Armagh died in London; the king suggested Magee as his successor, but Beresford was translated to Armagh, and Magee (1822) became archbishop of Dublin.

One of his first acts as archbishop was his inhibition of Robert Taylor [q. v.] of the 'Diegesis' from preaching at Rathfarnham. In his primary charge (1822) Magee clearly indicated his view of the duty of the Irish establishment to make converts from Rome. He encouraged public theological discussions and polemical preaching, and succeeded in rousing great attention to the points of protestant controversy. In 1825, in examination before the select committee of the House of Lords on the state of Ireland, he claimed that the protestant propaganda was 'in most active operation,' and that 'in Ireland the reformation may, strictly speaking, be truly said only now to have begun.' Apart from his aggressive policy Magee rendered considerable services to the Irish church. He raised the standard of examination for orders, and encouraged the religious fervour of his clergy. From the Bible Society he held aloof on grounds of churchmanship, though he was by no means exclusive in his intercourse with dissenters. Of the 'new reformation society' he was a strong promoter. In 1827 he headed a deputation which presented to George IV a petition from the Irish bishops against the Emancipation Bill. Before returning to Dublin he visited Hannah More [q. v.] at Barley Wood, near Bristol.

His health was broken, and in October 1829 a renewed attack of blood to the head seriously impaired his powers. It was falsely reported that his mind had given way. He visited North Wales in search of health, but his strength declined, and he died of paralysis on 18 Aug. 1831 at Stillorgan, near Dublin. He married in 1793 (Wills) Elizabeth Moulson (*d.* 27 Sept. 1825), and had sixteen children, of whom three sons and nine daughters survived him. John (*d.* 1837), his eldest son, was vicar of St. Peter's, Drogheda, and was father of William Connor Magee [q. v.] His fifth daughter married Hugh M'Neile [q. v.], afterwards dean of Ripon.

Personally he was a man of fine temper and ready benevolence, charming in his domestic relations, unselfish and strictly impartial in the distribution of his patronage. Out of his archiepiscopal income of 7,000*l.*, he devoted 2,000*l.* a year to charitable and diocesan uses, including the supply of curates to poor incumbents. His eloquence was not confined to the pulpit; Shute Barrington [q. v.] compared his remarkable conversational powers to those of Pitt.

Besides sermons and charges he published: 1. 'Discourses on the Scriptural Doctrines of Atonement and Sacrifice,' &c., 1801, 8vo, 2 vols.; 2nd edit., with title 'Discourses and Dissertations,' &c., Dublin, 1809, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1812, 8vo; 4th edit. 1816, 8vo, 3 vols.; also 1832, 1848, 1856. 2. 'Biographical Memoirs of . . . Thomas Percival, M.D.,' &c., Manchester, 1804, 4to (reprinted from the 'Monthly Magazine,' 1804; while stating that Percival 'steadily retained the principles of rational dissent,' he describes him as 'a Christian without guile,' and with 'scarcely one distinguishable failing').

His 'Works,' 1842, 8vo, 2 vols., include only the 'Discourses,' sermons and charges, with 'Memoir' by Arthur Henry Kenney [q. v.] A charge, in which he dealt with unitarians, called forth a remarkable letter (25 Sept. 1823) from Samuel Parr, LL.D. [q. v.] Among his unpublished writings (described in Wills) were the Donnellan lectures and a work on Daniel, which he left for publication, after revision by John Brinkley, D.D. [q. v.]

[Memoir by Kenney, 1842; Wills's Lives of Illustrious Irishmen, 1847, vi. 353 sq. (life based on personal knowledge and materials supplied by his daughter, Margaret Hunter); D'Alton's Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin, 1838; Williams's Memoir of Belsham, 1833, pp. 502 sq., 644.] A. G.

MAGEE, WILLIAM CONNOR (1821–1891), successively bishop of Peterborough and archbishop of York, was eldest son of John Magee, librarian of the Cork Cathedral library and curate of the parish, afterwards vicar of Drogheda, prebendary of Raphoe (1825–9), and treasurer of St. Patrick's, Dublin (1831–7). His mother, Marianne, daughter of the Rev. John Ker, was of Scottish family. William Magee [q. v.], archbishop of Dublin, was his grandfather. He was born in the apartments adjoining the library of Cork Cathedral on 17 Dec. 1821. From childhood he received from his parents religious teaching of the old evangelical type. In 1832 he was sent to the classical school of Kilkenny, and in 1835, when only thirteen, he entered Trinity College, Dublin. He won a classical scholar-

ship there in 1838, and graduated B.A. in 1842, M.A. and B.D. in 1854. His father died in 1837, and he was left to follow his own tastes and pursuits. Although he won Archbishop King's divinity prize in 1841, and showed in the examination an exceptional knowledge of theology, he chiefly devoted himself to desultory reading, but a retentive memory enabled him to benefit to the full by any information he acquired. To his contemporaries he was best known as a ready debater. He successfully agitated for the re-establishment of the old 'Historical Society'—an institution analogous to the Oxford Union—in Trinity College, and, becoming the first president, delivered an opening address, which gave abundant promise of his future eminence as an orator. At one period he thought of entering the medical profession, and actually walked the wards of a hospital, but he always intended to join the ministry. He accordingly received deacon's orders in Advent 1844 from the Bishop of Chester, and priest's orders from the Bishop of Tuam in the following year.

After two years' hard work (1844–6) as curate of St. Thomas's, a populous Dublin parish, he was attacked by an ailment of the throat, which compelled him to give up work and winter in the south of Spain. He spent two winters (1846–7) at Malaga, and the intervening summer at Ronda. Seville and Granada were visited, and he studied the Spanish language and literature.

On his return home in 1848 he accepted the curacy of St. Saviour's, Bath, and in 1850 became joint minister, and soon sole incumbent, of the Octagon, a proprietary chapel in Bath. In 1859 he was made an honorary canon of Wells. At Bath his reputation for eloquence and shrewd common sense had grown steadily, and in 1859 also he was appointed perpetual curate of Quebec Chapel in London. Within a year, however, in February 1860, he resigned the post in order to accept the Trinity College living of Enniskillen. The extensive and populous parish of Enniskillen involved Magee in many anxious controversies, and he experienced there all the difficulties of parochial work.

Meanwhile Magee's sermons had attracted general attention in London. In 1860 he preached at Whitehall Chapel an ordination sermon, which was published as 'The Gospel and the Age,' and when in 1861 he issued a lecture on 'The Voluntary System and the Established Church' (three editions), he was widely acknowledged as a singularly able champion of the establishment. In 1860 his university conferred on him the degree of D.D. unsolicited and without fees. The Earl of Carlisle, while lord-lieutenant of Ireland, after two ineffectual attempts to induce the prime minister to give Magee a bishopric in Ireland, promoted him in 1864 to the deanery of Cork, which had been held by his grandfather forty years before. At Cork he took up his residence close to the house in which he had been born. In 1865 he was elected Donnellan lecturer at Trinity College. A year later (1866) he was also appointed dean of the Chapel Royal, Dublin, and he divided his time between the two deaneries of Cork and Dublin. The Church Congress was held in Dublin in 1868, and Magee's opening sermon in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on the 'Breaking Net,' was one of his greatest successes in the pulpit. In the same year he preached before the British Association at Norwich on 'The Christian Theory of the Origin of the Christian Life,' and a few months later he was promoted, on the recommendation of Mr. Disraeli, then prime minister, to the see of Peterborough. He was consecrated at Whitehall on 15 Nov. 1868.

On 15 June 1869 Magee made a celebrated speech in the House of Lords in opposition to the second reading of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish church. He condemned the bill as unjust, impolitic, and against the verdict of the nation. The effort, which was loudly applauded, placed his fame as a parliamentary orator quite as high as his reputation as a preacher. Lord Salisbury stated publicly that he had heard from the greatest authorities that they considered it the finest speech ever delivered by any living man in either house of parliament. Although Magee was an active member of convocation, he intervened only at intervals in parliamentary debates, and then always with effect. When in 1876 Lord Shaftesbury was appealing to the bench of bishops for aid in procuring legislation for the absolute prohibition of the practice of vivisection, Magee, with characteristic readiness and freedom from fanaticism, explained his inability to lend his support in an unpremeditated speech of forty minutes' duration, in which he made effective use of his early study of medicine. He completely carried his hearers with him, although he offended the fanatical opponents of vivisection. Two measures which he introduced into the House of Lords he was not destined to see become law. One was for the regulation of 'church patronage;' the other was for protecting infant life by regulating 'infant insurance,' which he introduced a few months before his death.

Magee ruled the diocese of Peterborough wisely and vigorously, and although his strong hand occasionally provoked opposition and jealousy, his efficiency was appreciated by

both clergy and laity. He still preached with all his former spirit, and from 1880 to 1882 was select preacher in the university of Oxford. He received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at Oxford in 1870, and presided over the Church Congress at Leicester in 1880. A serious illness in 1883 evoked the widest sympathy not only in his diocese, but throughout the kingdom.

In January 1891 he was selected, with every sign of enthusiastic approval, to succeed Dr. William Thomson [q. v.] as archbishop of York. He was enthroned in York Minster on 17 March, but he died while on a visit to London to attend a committee of the House of Lords on his Infant Insurance Bill, on 5 May following. He was buried on 9 May in the burial-ground of Peterborough Cathedral. Magee married, in August 1851, Ann Nisbitt, second daughter of Charles Smith, rector of Arklow. She, with three sons and three daughters, survived him. Two elder children died young.

Magee was one of the greatest orators and most brilliant controversialists of his day. In his oratory, which Lord Beaconsfield described as persuasive, clearness and terseness of expression were accompanied by withering power of sarcasm, much logical reasoning and humorous illustration, and his full-toned voice was capable of sounding every gradation of feeling. In private society his faculty of witty retort was exercised without restraint, and easily placed him in the first rank of conversationalists. Although his religious views were always of an evangelical tone, they broadened considerably in later years. He viewed with disfavour ritualistic prosecutions; but all fanatical excesses in religion were abhorrent to him. His faith was too robust to tolerate artificial aids to Christian virtue or belief. Yet his sincerity attracted the two extremes of thinkers, the unquestioning believer and the honest intellectual sceptic. He had little sympathy with the eccentricities of teetotal fanatics and other social reformers, and some remarks in his latest speeches that he would rather see England free than sober, and that under certain circumstances betting was not wholly sinful, led to much misconception, but were fully consistent with his masculine hatred of exaggeration and misapplied enthusiasm.

Magee was the author of many speeches and addresses, separately issued. His chief published collections of sermons were: 1. 'Sermons at St. Saviour's, Bath,' 1852. 2. 'Sermons at the Octagon Chapel, Bath,' 1852. 3. 'The Gospel and the Age,' 1884. He also issued in a series called 'Helps to Belief,' 1887, a volume on 'The Atonement,' 1887; and two further selections from his sermons, edited by C. S. Magee, called respectively 'Christ the Light of all Scripture,' 1892, and 'Growth in Grace,' 1891, with a volume of 'Addresses and Speeches,' 1892, appeared posthumously.

[Private information; Times, 6 May 1891; Crockford's Clerical Direct. 1891; Burke's Peerage, 1891; Men of the Time, 1891; Foster's Alumni Oxon. A full Memoir is in course of preparation by the present writer.] J. C. M–L.

MAGELLAN or MAGALHAENS, JEAN HYACINTHE DE (1723–1790), scientific investigator, was lineal descendant of the great Portuguese navigator, Ferdinando Magalhaens, who discovered the passage to the Pacific Ocean through the straits bearing his name in 1520. He is said, indeed, to have been the navigator's great-grandson, but this is hardly possible (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1790, pt. i. p. 184). He is also claimed as a near relative of Gabriel Magalhaens and of Antonio Magalhaens. The former, a well-known jesuit missionary, travelled over China from 1640 to 1648, till he was carried to the court of Pekin, where he resided till his death in 1677. The latter, Antonio Magalhaens, accompanied the papal legate, Mezzabarba, from China to Rome in 1721–6. De Magellan signed his letters 'Jean Hyacinthe de Magellan,' but his proper name was João Jacinto de Magalhães (see *Biog. Universelle*, xxvi. 113). Although Lisbon was his reputed birthplace, there is reason for supposing that he was born at Talavera in 1723. On the title-page of his translation of Cronstedt's 'System of Mineralogy,' 1788, he assumed the appellation 'Talabrico-Lusitanus' (*ib.* p. 120). He seems to have been brought up at Lisbon, where he became a monk of the order of St. Augustine, and was pursuing his studies in the Portuguese capital when the city was destroyed by the great earthquake of 1755, an event which he could never recollect without shuddering (*Monthly Review*, lix. 140). Magellan obtained a wide reputation as a student of chemistry and mineralogy and other branches of natural science. When forty years old he abandoned the monastic life in order to devote himself to wider philosophical research. About 1764 he appears to have reached England and was in communication with Da Costa of the Royal Society in 1766 (see NICHOLS, *Illustrations of Literature*, 1831, vi. 498), but for some time he acted as tutor to various young foreigners of distinction on continental tours, an occupation for which his powers as a linguist, in Latin and almost all modern European languages, specially

fitted him. While travelling on the continent he made the acquaintance of the leading scholars of the day, especially in the Netherlands. 'All the Literati in Europe knew something of his merit, and the most noted of them were desirous to know more' (*Gent. Mag.* l.c.)

Magellan was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1774, and was a corresponding member of the academies of science in Paris, Madrid, and St. Petersburg. His book on English reflecting instruments, published in Paris and London, 1775, was declared by Lalande (*Bibl. Astron.*) to be the most complete work on the subject at that period. In June 1778 Magellan was at Ermenonville, the seat of the Marquis de Gerardin, and there, with M. du Presle, visited Jean-Jacques Rousseau a few days before his death on 2 July. He added a postscript describing his visit to Du Presle's 'Relation des derniers Jours de J. J. Rousseau,' London, 1778. Magellan definitely settled in London soon afterwards. He still maintained an animated correspondence with the chief French, Italian, and German physicists, and endeavoured to establish a system by which they might communicate to one another the results of their investigations of special subjects. He was for some time engaged in superintending the construction of a set of astronomical and meteorological instruments for the court of Madrid, which he described in 1779; and he also published descriptions of apparatus for making mineral waters and of some new eudiometers for testing respirable air.

He devoted his last years to perfecting the construction of instruments for scientific observation, such as thermometers and barometers, &c. Among the most notable of his mechanical devices was a clock which he made for the blind Duke of Aremburg, which indicated by the strokes of various bells the hours, half-hours, quarters, and minutes, the day of the week, of the month, of the moon, &c.

Among Magellan's friends was the Hungarian Count de Benyowsky. About 1784 the count borrowed a large sum of Magellan, and was soon afterwards shot as a pirate by the French in Madagascar. Magellan gave the count's memoirs to William Nicholson, who published them in English in 1790. Magellan's French version of the memoirs appeared after his death, and the latest letters of Magellan to Benyowsky were published in the Hungarian writer Jokai's new edition of the count's memoirs. Magellan never recovered the money lent to the count, and suffered much from the loss. He died on 7 Feb. 1790, after more than a year's illness. He was buried in Islington churchyard, having many years previously renounced the Roman catholic religion. 'His height was about six feet two inches, a bony and rather bulky man, plain in his dress, unaffectedly mild and decent in his whole demeanour.'

Magellan's chief works are: 1. 'Collection de différens Traités sur des Instrumens d'Astronomie,' &c., 4to, 1775–80. 2. 'Description des Octants et Sextants Anglois,' dedicated to Turgot, 1775. 3. 'Description of a Glass Apparatus for Making Mineral Waters,' &c., 1777; 3rd edit. 1783. 4. 'Description et Usages des nouveaux Baromètres pour mesurer la Hauteur des Montagnes et la Profondeur des Mines,' 1779. 5. 'Essai sur la nouvelle Théorie du Feu élémentaire, et de la Chaleur des Corps,' 1780. 6. 'An Essay towards a System of Mineralogy,' &c., 1788. 7. 'Mémoires de Maurice Auguste, Comte de Benyowsky,' &c. (posthumous), 1791. He also wrote various articles in 'Journal de Physique,' 1778–83.

[Gent. Mag. 1788 p. 77, 1790 p. 184, 1799 p. 434, 1818 pt. ii. p. 115; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, viii. 48 et seq.; Monthly Review, lix. 410; Dodsley's Annual Register, xxi. 132, xxxii. 196; Brit. Mus. Cat., art. 'Magalhaens, João Jacinto de.']

S. P. O.

MAGEOGHEGAN, CONALL (*fl.* 1635), Irish historian, born in Westmeath, was descended from Cucochrich Mac Eochagain, the third son of Donnchadh, chief of Cinel Fhiachach. He became head of the sept of this clan, which was settled at Lismoyny, co. Westmeath, and there translated into English a volume of Irish annals, of which the original is not now extant. They are sometimes called 'The Annals of Clonmacnois,' and extend from the earliest times to 1408. He undertook the work for his kinsman, Turloch Mac Cochlain of Delvin, co. Westmeath, and finished it 30 June 1627. The translation is into good English of the time, and the Irish names are phonetically rendered into English; thus, Nial Glunduibh is written Neal Glunduffe, and Gormflaidh is written Gormphley. Several manuscript copies exist: one in the British Museum, one in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and one at Monasterevan, co. Kildare, in Lord Drogheda's library. On a blank leaf of a fifteenth and sixteenth century manuscript, which probably belonged to Mageoghegan, and is now in the British Museum, is an entry in Irish in his hand and signed by him, headed 'Iongnad mor, 1635,' 'great marvel, A.D. 1635.' It gives an account of a great hailstorm in that year, on 25 March, in the King's and Queen's Counties. The hailstones were four inches round, a hen was slain and both her legs broken by them at

Ballymacgillamuire, two grey-backed crows were killed, a woman's headdress was knocked off, a farm labourer's feet were blistered from the blows they received. The stones sank two inches into the earth, and went to the bottom of ponds. The manuscript contains several other autograph entries illustrating his kinship and reading. Mageoghegan knew Michael O'Clery [q. v.], who began the 'Reim Rioghraidhe' in his house at Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnurcher, co. Westmeath. O'Curry and O'Donovan both thought that the original manuscript of Mageoghegan's translation was in the possession of Sir Richard Nagle [q. v.], but never succeeded in seeing it.

[O'Donovan's Preface to Annals of the Four Masters, Dublin, 1851, he also quotes large fragments of the translation in his notes; O'Curry's Lectures on MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History, Dublin, 1873; Miscellany of Irish Archæological Soc. Dublin, 1846, p. 182; Add. MS. 30512, ff. 15 *b*, 17, 72, 73, 74, in Brit. Mus.] N. M.

MAGHERAMORNE, Lord (1823–1890), politician. [See Hogg, Sir James Macnaghten McGarel.]

MAGILL, ROBERT (1788–1839), Irish presbyterian clergyman, son of George Frederic Magill and Sarah Boyd, was born on 7 Sept. 1788 in the village of Broughshane, near Ballymena, co. Antrim. When he was ten years old the Irish rebellion broke out, and in his manuscript autobiography there are some vivid pictures of the scenes which he witnessed in connection with it. After attending local schools taught by pedagogues named O'Hara, Alexander, and Millan, he himself became a teacher, first at Ballyportre, near Loughguile, in his native county, and afterwards in Broughshane. In 1811, having determined to study for the church, he placed himself under the tuition of the Rev. John Paul, D.D., of Carrickfergus, and in 1813 matriculated in the university of Glasgow, walking, according to the custom of Ulster students of that day, to Donaghadee, a distance of over thirty miles, thence crossing, in a passage of twelve hours, to Portpatrick, whence three days were spent in walking to Glasgow. He gained several honours, graduating M.A. at the university in 1817, and in addition to his proper professional studies attended several of the medical classes. His poetical gifts had already manifested themselves, and two poems which he wrote while at college, 'The Fall of Algiers' and 'Currie's Elegy,' were thought worthy to be recited by the public orator. During the long vacations he taught school in Broughshane. On 11 Aug. 1818 he was licensed by the presbytery of Ballymena, in connection with the synod of Ulster, and on 20 June 1820, having received a unanimous call, after four Sundays of 'trial,' was ordained in Antrim as assistant and successor to Alexander Montgomery, minister of Mill Row presbyterian church there. He soon acquired reputation as a preacher. 'He had a vivid imagination, and certain tones of his voice were so exquisitely tender that when touching on particular subjects he could almost at once melt an auditory into tears' (Reid, *History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, 1st edit. iii. 555, note). His congregation increased greatly under his care, and a very large new church was built for its accommodation. In the church courts, which were then agitated over the Arian controversy, Magill sided strongly with the orthodox party. At the suggestion of Dr. Henry Cooke [q. v.], the leader of the evangelicals, he wrote in 1828 'The Thinking Few,' Belfast, 1828, the work by which he is best known. It is a satirical poem of considerable power, directed against the Arians, and had a very large circulation. It was published anonymously. Six years later he published his 'Poems on Various Subjects, chiefly Religious,' Belfast, 1834, some of which are marked by a deep vein of poetic sentiment. Several of them had previously been printed separately in Glasgow. Some of Magill's unpublished pieces possess even higher merit than those which have been printed. He died on 19 Feb. 1839, and is interred in the churchyard of Donegore. He was married in 1823 to Ann Jane, daughter of Samuel Skelton, agent to Lord Massereene, by whom he had a son, William John, who died in childhood, and a daughter, Sarah, who became wife of Robert Young, esq., an eminent Belfast civil engineer.

[Manuscript Autobiography and Journals in the possession of his grandson, R. M. Young, esq., B.A., C.E., Belfast.] T. H.

MAGINN, EDWARD, D.D. (1802–1849), Irish catholic prelate, son of Patrick Maginn, a farmer, and Mary Slevin, his wife, was born at Fintona, co. Tyrone, on 16 Dec. 1802, and was educated at the Irish College in Paris. He was ordained priest in Ireland in 1825, and appointed to the curacy of Moville, co. Donegal. Some time afterwards he took an active part in a public discussion held at Londonderry between champions of the protestant and Roman churches. In 1829 he was appointed to succeed his uncle as parish priest of the united parishes of Fahan and Deysertegny. At this period he ardently joined in the agitation for the repeal of the

union. On 18 Aug. 1845 he was appointed coadjutor to Dr. John MacLaughlin, bishop of Derry, and was nominated to the see of Ortosia, in the archbishopric of Tyre, *in partibus infidelium*. The election was confirmed by the pope on 8 Sept., and Maginn was consecrated in the cathedral at Waterside on 18 Jan. 1846. An enthusiastic politician, he zealously promoted all the nationalist and clerical movements of his time. He gave evidence before Lord Devon's commission on the occupation of land in Ireland, wrote a series of letters on tenant right, and published 'A Refutation of Lord Stanley's Calumnies against the Catholic Clergy of Ireland' (reprinted at Dublin, 1850, 12mo). Lord Stanley (afterwards fourteenth earl of Derby) had stated in 1847 that in Ireland there was a fatal breach between the Roman catholic clergy and the law, and that the confessional was conducted with a degree of secretness, and carried to an extent, dangerous alike to the civil government and the peace of the country. Maginn died on 17 Jan. 1849, and was buried in the catholic cathedral at Londonderry. A highly eulogistic and inflated 'Life' of him by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, with selections from his correspondence, was published at New York, 1857, 8vo.

[Life by McGee; Brady's Episcopal Succession, i. 322.] T. C.

MAGINN, WILLIAM, LL.D. (1793–1842), poet, journalist, and miscellaneous writer, was born at Cork on 10 July 1793, and was the son of the most eminent private schoolmaster in the city. His precocity in classical study was remarkable; he is alleged to have entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of ten; but this is impossible, as he graduated B.A. in 1811. A poem composed during his undergraduate days, and entitled 'Æneas Eunuchus,' is said to have attracted great attention by its boldness and eccentricity; but it does not appear whether it was in Latin or English, or whether it was circulated in manuscript or in print. Returning to Cork, he assisted his father in his school, and carried it on after the latter's death in 1813. In 1819 he obtained the degree of LL.D. at Trinity College, and began to contribute to the 'Literary Gazette' and 'Blackwood's Magazine,' commencing the long list of his articles in the latter with a wretched parody of 'Christabel,' and continuing it with one of his cleverest performances, a rendering of 'Chevy Chase' into doggerel Latin verse. Contributions to both periodicals followed thick and fast, those to 'Blackwood' under the assumed name of R. T. Scott, and at first with no claim for remuneration. In 1821, however, he went over to Edinburgh, and introduced himself to his publisher, through whom he soon became acquainted with the leading Edinburgh literati of the tory camp. At this time he frequently adopted the signature of 'Morgan O'Doherty,' and most contributions with internal evidence of an Hibernian origin may be ascribed to him, though his biographer, E. V. H. Kenealy [q. v.], appears to doubt the genuineness of the greater part of the mock epic, 'Daniel O'Rourke,' attributed to him, a portion of which he certainly wrote. He also indited exceedingly clever poems and songs in Latin, classical and canine, attacked Byron in verse and prose, pointing out his indebtedness to Miss Lee's 'Canterbury Tales' for the plot and much of the language of 'Werner,' took Moore's style off inimitably, and perpetrated a parody of 'Adonais' more inept, if possible, than his previous parody of 'Christabel.' He has the credit of having suggested the 'Noctes Ambrosianæ;' the motto was certainly his selection and translation, and some of the raciest passages may be confidently ascribed to him. He also appears to have assisted Theodore Hook in the 'John Bull,' though the precise date and precise extent of his contributions are doubtful. These literary labours were probably not conducive to the prosperity of his school, which, if Kenealy can be trusted, he had previously conducted with success. At all events, in 1823 he made up his mind to relinquish it and try his fortune as a literary adventurer in London. He had just united himself to Ellen Cullen, described by Jerdan as an excellent woman, though she appears in a less favourable light in the biography of Letitia Elizabeth Landon [q. v.]

Maginn began his London career under brilliant auspices. His connection with 'Blackwood' and the 'Literary Gazette' recommended him to Murray, who thought for a time of entrusting him with the biography of Byron, but must soon have discovered that Maginn wanted the first qualification of a biographer, interest in his subject. He had little heart and less faculty of admiration, and himself confesses in the 'Noctes' that he cared nothing for Byron's poetry in comparison with his literary feuds. Maginn as biographer from this point of view was conceivable, but Murray as publisher was not, and the materials were soon withdrawn. Murray nevertheless enlisted him in his abortive journalistic enterprise, 'The Representative,' but Maginn, according to an anecdote related by S. C. Hall, and confirmed by an allusion in a letter from Lockhart, speedily incurred disgrace by yielding to what was

becoming his besetting failing of intemperance. He was sent off to Paris as foreign correspondent, but, says Dr. Smiles, 'proved better at borrowing money than writing articles.' He was brought back as editor of the lighter portion of the paper at 700*l.* a year, and is accused of having hastened its inevitable catastrophe by imprudent paragraphs. While at Paris he had begun a novel apparently more serious and elaborate than usual with him, which David Macbeth Moir, to whom the chapters were shown by Blackwood, considered 'full of power, originality, and interest.' It was never completed, and appears to be lost. Returning to England, he became joint editor of the 'Standard' along with Dr. Stanley Lees Giffard [q. v.], a position which would have insured him a competence but for the unfortunate habits which not only destroyed his health and his means, but overstrained the forbearance and confidence of his creditors. His powers nevertheless were still unimpaired, as he proved by his irresistibly grotesque and delightfully absurd extravaganza, 'Whitehall, or the Days of George IV,' 1827, and a singular contrast, the dignified and impressive story of 'The City of the Demons' in 'The Literary Souvenir' for the following year. It was intended as the forerunner of a series of rabbinical tales which never appeared. Maginn's editorial connection with the 'Standard' does not seem to have been of long duration, and it was probably upon its termination that he formed a less reputable and more permanent one with the 'Age,' then edited by the notorious C. M. Westmacott [q. v.]

The suspension for some unexplained reason of his contributions to 'Blackwood' in 1828 left him free for the most memorable of his undertakings, the establishment of 'Fraser's Magazine' in 1830. Having allied himself with Hugh Fraser, a clever Bohemian of the day, from whom, and not from the publisher, the magazine received its appellation, Maginn walked with his confederate into the shop of James Fraser (*d.* 1841) [q. v.], produced a quantity of manuscript ready for the printer, and arranged on the spot for the appearance of the periodical. The first three or four numbers were principally from Maginn's pen, but he never acted as editor. The new magazine was in the main an imitation of 'Blackwood,' whose characteristic features it equalled or surpassed; but the junction of Carlyle, Thackeray, and other men of genius, soon gave it an independent character, and for many years it stood decidedly at the head of English monthlies. None of its features, probably, was more generally popular than Maginn's 'Gallery of Literary Characters,' where his humorous letterpress, made incisive by the necessity for condensation, kept pace with Maclise's perfectly inimitable sketches, enough of caricatures to be laughable, enough of portraits to be valuable memorials of the persons depicted. Maginn wrote at his best; his parodies of Disraeli and Carlyle are especially excellent. His deliberate unfairness to political and literary adversaries passed unnoticed, if not applauded, at a time of violent excitement. 'The Fraserians' and the 'Report on "Fraser's Magazine"' were also remarkable contributions; others, though even more amusing, were founded on practical jokes which a man of refined feeling would not have permitted himself. Resuming his connection with 'Blackwood' in 1834, he wrote for it 'The Story without a Tail,' and his masterpiece in humorous fiction, 'Bob Burke's Duel with Ensign Brady.' In 1836 his coarse and unjustifiable attack—credibly stated to have been written in an hour in Fraser's back-parlour, 'when the whole party were heated with wine'—upon the Hon. Grantley Berkeley's worthless novel of 'Berkeley Castle' led to a most brutal assault upon the publisher by the exasperated author, and to a duel between him and Maginn, in which shots were thrice exchanged without effect [see BERKELEY, G. C. G. F.] The following year, 1837, is indicated by Maginn's biographers as the commencement of his decadence, when his constitution began to yield to the effects of prolonged dissipation, and his embarrassments amounted to absolute bankruptcy. His literary talent, nevertheless, for a time showed no signs of decay. Drawing upon the stores of erudition which he must have accumulated while yet at Cork, he produced about this time his mock review of Southey's 'Doctor,' justly described by Professor Bates as 'a farrago of Rabelaisian wit and learning,' and his three essays on the 'Learning of Shakespeare,' 'brilliant in treatment and discursive in illustration,' says the same critic, 'though leaving Farmer's essay where it found it.' The pleasantness of Maginn's disquisition is somewhat marred by his aggressive tone towards his predecessor, and the unfounded notion under which he seems to labour, that ignorance of the classics was imputed to Shakespeare as a defect. He also contributed essays on Shakespeare, as well as other articles, to 'Bentley's Miscellany,' the prologue to which was written by him. In 1838 he began to publish in 'Fraser' his 'Homeric Ballads,' versified episodes from the 'Odyssey,' whose value depends entirely upon the point of view from which they are regarded. As exercises in the ballad style

of poetry they are exceedingly clever, and justify Matthew Arnold's character of them as 'genuine poems;' but if intended as restorations of the genuine spirit of Homer, they deserve all the withering scorn heaped upon them by the same critic as dismal perversions of the Homeric spirit. They certainly served to explode the conception of Homer as a kind of Greek 'Blind Harry.' If this service on Maginn's part was unintentional, it must be admitted that his notes display much scholarship and much acuteness. They were considerably abridged when the ballads were published separately in 1850, and the editor also allowed himself liberties with the text. A much more successful, though much less known experiment, followed in 1839: a series of reproductions of Lucian's Dialogues in the form of blank-verse comedies. Here the tone throughout is most felicitous, but the general effect was too refined for the average reader; and while the 'Homeric Ballads' have been reprinted and much discussed, the Lucianic comediettas have disappeared without leaving a trace, except Peacock's manifest imitation in his version of the 'Querolus.' It is even said that some were returned to him by the publisher of the magazine, a liberty which Fraser would not have presumed to take a few years before. Maginn was evidently going down. The death of L. E. Landon, over whose life he had, inadvertently or otherwise, thrown so deep a shadow [see LANDON, L. E.], is said to have occasioned him intense grief. He wrote more than ever in the 'Age' and 'Argus,' compromised what little character for consistency he possessed by contributing at the same time to the radical 'True Sun,' and eventually gave the full measure of his political cynicism in the 'Tobias Correspondence' in 'Blackwood,' which he declared to contain 'the whole art and mystery of editing a newspaper.' This clever production was written while hiding from bailiffs in a garret in Wych Street. His circumstances were indeed desperate; he had broken with 'Fraser;' the conservatives, perhaps on account of his connection with disreputable journalism, refused to assist him by place or pension; private aid from the king of Hanover, Sir Robert Peel, Lockhart, Thackeray, and others, proved insufficient; thrown into a debtors' prison, he was compelled to obtain his discharge as an insolvent, and emerged broken-hearted and in an advanced stage of consumption. He retired to Walton-on-Thames, where he died on 21 Aug. 1842. His last moments should have been cheered by a munificent donation of 100*l.* from Sir Robert Peel, but there is reason to believe that this was never communicated to him. Lockhart wrote his epitaph in lines whose superficial burlesque cannot conceal their real feeling. Two years afterwards, 'John Manesty,' a novel of Liverpool life in the eighteenth century, was published in his name by his widow, with a dedication to Lockhart. Editorship and dedication should insure its genuineness, but it is utterly unworthy of his powers, and, though illustrated by Cruikshank, has fallen into total oblivion.

Maginn's biographers, S. C. Hall excepted, have dealt kindly with him, but his character is scarcely a more agreeable spectacle than his life. His dissipation might be forgiven, but it is not so easy to overlook the discredit he brought upon the profession of letters by his systematic want of principle, his insensibility to the courtesies and amenities of life, in a word, by the extreme debasement of his standard in everything but scholarship. Thackeray's portrait of him as 'Captain Shandon' in 'Pendennis' is probably the best which we possess; the vague encomiums of his other friends, Lockhart's epitaph excepted, seem mainly prompted by good nature. His faculties were undoubtedly extraordinary; they were those of an accomplished scholar grafted on a brilliant improvisatore, the compound constituting a perfectly ideal magazinist. Exuberant to the verge of extravagance, he could provide inexhaustible entertainment on any number of topics; his humour made the most ephemeral trifles interesting for the moment, and his learning and critical discrimination gave weight to his more serious disquisitions. His extreme facility inevitably prejudiced him as an artist. He has left only two works of imagination perfect in their respective styles: 'The City of the Demons,' and 'Bob Burke's Duel with Ensign Brady,' perhaps the raciest Irish story ever written. Half a dozen more like it would have won him a high reputation. Some of his critical papers are valuable; in others, such as that on 'Lady Macbeth,' he seems inspired by the spirit of paradox; 'O'Doherty's Maxims' are a piquant parody of Rochefoucauld; but he will probably be best remembered by the 'Gallery of Literary Characters' as republished by Professor Bates, where Maginn's sarcastic personalities, Maclise's pictorial mastery, and the editor's genial erudition combine to make 'the threefold cord that is not soon broken.' His 'Miscellanies' were edited in five volumes by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, New York, 1855–1857, and a selection in two volumes was edited by R. W. Montagu, London, 1885.

[Memoirs prefixed to Shelton Mackenzie's and R. W. Montagu's editions of Maginn's Miscel-

lanies; Memoir, with engraved portrait after Samuel Skillen of Cork, in the Dublin University Magazine, January 1844, by E. V. Kenealy, assisted by D. M. Moir; Irish Quart. Rev. September 1852; Bates's Memoir in his edition of the Maclise Portrait Gallery; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biog.; Read's Cabinet of Irish Lit.; Notes and Queries, series i–ii.; S. C. Hall's Book of Memories, p. 158; Gillies's Memoirs of a Literary Veteran; Jerdan's Autobiog.; Grantley Berkeley's Life and Recollections; Smiles's Memoir and Corresp. of John Murray.] R. G.

MAGLORIUS, SAINT (495?–575), second bishop of Dol in Brittany, was son of Umbrafel, the younger son of Emyr Llydaw, who was descended from a royal family of the district of Meath in Ireland (*Lib. Landav.* ed. Evans and Rhys, p. 6). His mother was Afrella, elder daughter of Meurig ab Tewdrig, king of Glamorgan (R. REES, *Welsh Saints*, p. 218). St. Sampson [q. v.] and St. Malo are called his first cousins, the former being son of his father's elder brother, Amwn Ddu, king of Grawegin, in Armorica, by Anna, elder sister of Maglorius's mother, while the latter was son of his father's sister, Derwela (LOBINEAU, ed. Tresvaux, ii. 45). Maglorius was born in Britain after the general emigration of Armorican saints under Cadfan (R. REES, p. 253), and, like Sampson, was educated from his infancy in the college of St. Illtyd, at Llantwit Major (*ib.* 179, 256).

Maglorius returned to his parents from St. Illtyd in early youth and stayed with them till his seventeenth year, when his father fell dangerously ill, and St. Sampson came to visit him. Like his uncle Amwn and his father Umbrafel, who both, according to the 'Liber Landavensis,' took the monastic habit, Maglorius probably accompanied Sampson to St. Peirio's monastery on an island near Llantwit, of which Sampson became abbot on the death of Peirio (*Lib. Landav.* pp. 12 sqq.) By Sampson's care Maglorius was ordained deacon (*Acta SS.* Oct. x. p. 782). Subsequently, at a date variously given as about 521 (HARDY, *Cat. of Materials*, i. 158) or 550 (WILLIAMS, *Dict. Eminent Welshmen*, s. v. 'Sampson'), Sampson and Maglorius returned to Armorica, landing at Aleth, now St. Malo. Under the protection of Childebert, king of Neustria, they preached along the coast, and Sampson founded monasteries for his converts, and the chief of them was doubtless at Dol, in the diocese of Rennes (*ib.*; see under SAMPSON).

Maglorius was placed at the head of one of Sampson's religious communities near Dol, and by him was ordained priest and subsequently bishop. On the death or retirement of Sampson, the date of which it is impossible to fix, the care of the monastery fell upon Maglorius, probably as episcopal abbot (HADDAN and STUBBS, *Councils*, ii. 76, note *a*). He was now nearly seventy, and was eager to retire to the solitude he had been taught in Wales to regard as the fit conclusion to a saintly life. At the end of three years he left Dol in the charge of a monk, Budoc, and retired to Jersey. But his retreat soon became known, and his hermitage grew into a monastery for sixty-two monks. He subjected himself to a rigorous fast, ate only after sunset on ordinary days, and nothing at all on Wednesdays and Fridays. He would eat nothing but barley-bread and pulse, adding a little fish on Sundays and festivals. For six months before his death he lived continuously in the church. When a famine threatened to destroy the monastery, it was proposed that the sixty-two should go out in couples to Ireland and Wales, to seek for a subsistence, but this idea Maglorius rejected as destructive of discipline. Their necessities were soon afterwards relieved, and his devotion was thus rewarded. He is said to have been about eighty years of age when he died on 24 Oct. 575. His body was removed to the priory of Lehon in the diocese of St. Malo, near Dinan, in 857, and thence his relics were removed with those of Sampson to Paris in the tenth century, for fear of the Northmen. St. Maglorius's relics remained in the collegiate church of St. Bartholomew, which changed its name to St. Maglorius. This church had a chapel in the Rue St. Denis, dedicated to St. Maglorius. In 1138 the mother-church removed to the Rue St. Denis, and the collegiate church resumed its name of St. Bartholomew. In 1572 Catherine de Medicis gave the church of St. Maglorius in the Rue St. Denis to some nuns, and the priests moved with their relics to the church of S. Jacques du Haut-Pas in the Faubourg du Midi, which took the name of St. Magloire, still retains it, and is famous as the house of the French Oratorians, who acquired it in 1621 (BAILLET, vii. 372).

It has been said that the hymn 'Cœlo quos eadem' was written by Maglorius, but it is really the work of Jean-Baptiste Santeul (*Hymni Sacri et Novi*, p. 212, ed. 1698), who took the name of Maglorianus, having been in the seminary of St. Magloire. It was inserted in the Paris Breviary of 1758 as a hymn for All Saints' day.

Hardy (*Descr. Cat.* i. 158) gives a list of the manuscript lives of Maglorius. Baldric of Anjou, bishop of Dol in the twelfth century, wrote lives of the early bishops of his diocese, and parts of his manuscript have been translated in Le Baud's 'Histoire de Bre-

tagne,' but he did not write the manuscript from which the Bollandists have printed their version of Maglorius's life (*Acta SS. Bened.* sæc. i. 223, and 24 Oct. x. 782). Surius used the same manuscript, but introduced amendments of his own (SURIUS, 24 Oct.) It is anonymous, and there is some uncertainty as to its date. The authors of the 'Histoire Littéraire de la France' (vi. 540 sq.) show that it was originally written in the tenth century. Perhaps it was copied and retouched by a thirteenth-century author (BAILLET, *Vies des Saints*, vol. vii. 24 Oct.), but the absence of any account of the translation of Maglorius's relics and the use of the title archbishop in speaking of Sampson and Maglorius are internal evidence for the earlier date. The 'Histoire Littéraire' considers it nevertheless worthless as history, because of the large miraculous element the author has thought fit to introduce. The Bollandists, in a learned 'Commentarius prævius' (*Acta SS.* Oct. x. 24, p. 772), justly consider the criticism too severe; much of the biographer's professedly historical matter can be supported from Welsh sources.

[Regestum Landavense, Achau y Saint, and other Welsh Genealogies quoted by Rice Rees in Welsh Saints, and W. J. Rees in Cambro-British Saints; Acta Sanctorum, 24 Oct. x.; Dictionary of Christian Biography.] M. B.

MAGNUS, THOMAS (*d.* 1550), ambassador, said by Wood to have been a foundling, and called at first 'Among us,' was really the son of John and Alice Magnus, and born at Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire. Wood is probably correct in saying that he was 'a doctor from beyond the sea,' as he incorporated in a doctor's degree at Oxford in 1520. He had already attracted the favourable notice of the court, and became archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire in 1504, upon the promotion of Richard Mayhew [q. v.] to the see of Hereford. At the beginning of Henry VIII's reign he was chaplain to the king and one of the royal servants. Before Flodden he was employed in carrying money to the army, and for the rest of his life was occupied in border affairs. He had many acquaintances in Scotland, with whom he was constantly corresponding, and duly reporting the information he thus acquired to the privy council. His chief associates in the work were Dacre and Williamson. In February 1513–14 he was at Edinburgh, and on 17 Jan. 1514–15 he wrote to the pope on behalf of Gavin Douglas [q. v.], who was trying to obtain the see of Dunkeld. This he probably did to please Queen Margaret, who sent her commendations to him about the same time, and was always friendly to him; he had some share in the management of Margaret's English property (cf. *Letters and Papers Henry VIII*, ed. Brewer, II. i. 48, ii. 3335, 4677, III. i. 166). In the north he acted as a receiver for Wolsey (*ib.* II. i. 250). In October 1515 he was with Dacre at Harbottle, Northumberland, when Queen Margaret was delivered of a daughter, and sent accounts of the mother's health to Henry. On 30 May 1516 he was one of the commissioners to arrange the terms of the Scottish treaty, and in January 1516–17 negotiated a prolongation of the truce. He obtained a grant of the deanery of the collegiate church of St. Mary in Bridgenorth Castle, Shropshire, on 14 Aug. 1517, and, 1 Sept. 1518, was a commissioner to make inquiries in Yorkshire for concealed wardships and marriages; and in May 1519 he was in Edinburgh again as the bearer of a letter from Henry to James V. As a king's chaplain he was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520; he seems also about this time to have become a member of the privy council. The king had given him a Welsh rectory in 1519, and in 1520 added the office of receiver of the lands of the king's wards and a canonry of Windsor. A valuable survey, which he drew up as receiver of the Duke of Buckingham's lands in 1521, is preserved in the Record Office (*ib.* III. i. 1286).

Magnus, however, was mainly employed on the border. He was acting in 1523 as paymaster of the forces there, and was called treasurer of wars in the north, attending to the navy accounts at times (*ib.* IV. i. 162). In September 1524 he was sent with Roger Ratcliffe on a mission to Scotland (*ib.* IV. i. 162, 729, 767, Wolsey's instructions). Their business was to reconcile, if possible, Margaret and Angus, to counteract French influence, and to propose a marriage between James V and the Princess Mary. The queen, however, was obstinate. The ambassadors unwisely took part in Angus's riotous proceedings, and were rebuked by the queen for their interference. They left for England on 29 Nov. without having accomplished their ends. Further preferment had been meanwhile bestowed on Magnus. On 7 May 1521 he had become prebendary of North Kelsey, and on 25 March 1522 of Corringham in Lincoln Cathedral. He was also made master of the chapel of St. Mary, near York Cathedral.

Magnus in February 1524–5 acted as mediator between Angus and the queen, and behaved, as Gilbert Kennedy, second earl of Cassillis [q. v.] said in writing to Wolsey, 'like a wise and true man.' A definitive treaty with Scotland was concluded by Mag-

nus on 15 Jan. 1525–6, but he remained in the north as a member of the Duke of Richmond's council at York, seeking in correspondence with Scotsmen to oppose the French policy, and at the same time helping to keep peace on the border. James was well disposed towards him, and wrote, 8 Jan. 1526–7, to ask him for 'ratches' and bloodhounds.

On 11 Dec. 1529 he became custodian of the hospital of St. Leonards at York. He also had the living of Bedale, Yorkshire, and a house at Sibthorpe, Nottinghamshire, which Wolsey borrowed when going to Southwell, 18 April 1530. His duties, however, were hardly religious, and he was excused on 11 Feb. 1530–1 from observing the statute of 21 Henry VIII as to residence of spiritual persons. What religious opinions he had seem to have been at the service of the king. He wrote to Cromwell, 1 July 1535, that he had been actively engaged in his archdeaconry in spreading the king's views as to the papal jurisdiction, taking with him an Austin friar who was a good preacher, and preparing a book, of which he circulated 140 copies among the clergy. He resigned his canonry in 1547 and his prebend in 1548, died at Sessay in Yorkshire 28 Aug. 1550, and was buried in the church there. His brass is reproduced in Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 32490, v. 41. From a note in his will it has been assumed that at one time he was domestic chaplain to Thomas Savage, archbishop of York [q. v.] He had founded a chantry and free school at Newark-on-Trent in 1529 for the benefit of himself, his parents, and his sisters. Some of his letters will be found in Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 24965, 32646, 32651, and 32655.

[Letters and Papers Henry VIII, ed. Brewer and Gairdner, passim; Lansd. MS. 980, f. 82; Le Neve's Fasti Eccl. Angl.; Hamilton Papers, i. 8, 10, 96, 635, ii. 433, 489; Rymer's Fœdera, xiii. 549, 566, 788; Thoroton's Nottinghamshire, ed. Throsby, i. 403; Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 53.] W. A. J. A.

MAGRAIDAN, AUGUSTIN (1349–1405), hagiologist and annalist. [See MACGRADOIGH.]

MAGRATH, JOHN MACRORY, in Irish Eoghan MacRuadhri MacCraith (*fl.* 1459), Irish historian, was born in Munster of a family of hereditary men of letters, other members of which mentioned in the Irish chronicles are: Eoghan (*d.* 1240), poet; Ruadhri (*d.* 1342), historian; Maelmuire (*d.* 1390), poet, author of a long lament on the death of Domhnall MacCarthy; Thomas (*d.* 1410), chief poet of Thomond, son of Maelmuire; Diarmait (*d.* 1411), chief poet of Thomond, son of Gilla Isa; Aedh Og (*d.* 1426), chief poet of Thomond, plundered by Sir John Talbot in 1415; Oengus (*d.* 1461), poet. John MacRory became chief historian to the Dal Cais in Thomond. He wrote a history of the wars of Thomond from 1194 to 1318, called 'Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh.' This is not a chronicle, but a finished historical composition, giving a very full account from contemporary sources of the long struggle for the possession of Clare with the De Clares, which ended in the defeat and death of Robert de Clare and his son, and the final expulsion of the Normans and their allies at the battle of Disert O'Dea in 1318. Important events are celebrated in verse, which is as good as the admirable prose which makes up the great part of the book. The best existing copy is one made by Andrew MacCuirtin [q. v.] for Teigne MacNamara of Ranna in 1721 (H. 1. 18, in library of Trinity College, Dublin); an imperfect copy, made in 1509, is in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. The 'Cathreim' has been translated by Standish Hayes O'Grady.

Subsequent members of the literary family of Magrath were: Flann (*d.* 1580), poet, son of Eoghan, author of a poem on Thomas Butler, tenth earl of Ormonde [q. v.], beginning 'Eolach me air mheirge an iarla' ('I know the standard of the earl'), of verses on death, and of a poem on the woes of Ireland; and Eoghan (*fl.* 1620), poet, author of verses on the death of Donough O'Brien, fourth earl of Thomond.

[Manuscript translation of Cathreim Thoirdhealbhaigh, kindly lent by the author, S. H. O'Grady; O'Curry's Lectures, vol. i.; Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, 1820; Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan.] N. M.

MAGRATH, MEILER (1523?–1622), archbishop of Cashel, was probably born in co. Fermanagh. He had an hereditary connection with the church, or at least with churchlands, for his father, Donough Gillegrowmoe, was in possession of Termon Magrath and Termonamongan in cos. Tyrone, Donegal, and Fermanagh (letter to Walsingham, 7 July 1584, *State Papers*). Termon Magrath is interesting as containing St. Patrick's Purgatory. An old building believed to have been erected by Meiler is still standing in the parish of Templecrone, co. Donegal (HILL, p. 183). Magrath became a Franciscan friar, and spent much of his early life in Rome, whence he was sent on special missionary duty to Ireland. According to O'Sullevan, he went through England with the express purpose of showing the pope's letters and of accepting bribes for his adhesion to the Reformation; but this, though not incredible, is

hardly probable. On 12 Oct. 1565 he was appointed bishop of Down and Connor by papal provision, but the temporalities were practically at the disposal of Shane O'Neill, whom he visited in August 1566 along with Archbishop Richard Creagh [q. v.] (*Spicilegium Ossoriense*, i. 44). In May 1567 Magrath went to the lord deputy, Sir Henry Sidney, at Drogheda, and then, or soon afterwards, professed himself ready to conform and to hold his bishopric of the queen. In September 1570 he was appointed to Clogher and restored to the temporalities; but he could have made little of them in the then state of Ulster. In February 1571 he was made archbishop of Cashel and bishop of Emly, and no fresh appointment was made to Clogher until 1605. John Merriman became legal bishop of Down in 1569, but Magrath still held on under the pope. He was in England in 1570, and had a fever there. In July 1571 he imprisoned friars at Cashel for preaching against the queen, and they were forcibly, or perhaps collusively, liberated by Edward Butler. James Fitzmaurice Fitzgerald [q. v.] informed Magrath that if they were not released he would burn everything and everybody connected with him to ashes. In 1572 Magrath brought accusations against Ormonde himself, but no one believed him. During the succeeding years, and to the end of the Desmond war, he was generally resident in his province, making himself useful to the government, and intriguing all the time with the rebels. He was not always successful in keeping in with both sides, for in 1575 he was attacked and badly wounded by a rebel kern on his way to Dublin. The papal patience was at last exhausted, and he was deprived of Down and Connor in March 1580 'for heresy and many other crimes' (Brady, i. 265). He had thus been nine years a papal bishop and an Anglican archbishop at the same time.

In October 1582 Magrath went to England with a strong letter of recommendation from the Irish government, as having continually given most useful information about the rebels. He complained of poverty, saying his archbishopric was worth only 98*l*. The sees of Waterford and Lismore were given him *in commendam*—not without misgivings on Burghley's part—and he held them till 1589. In 1584 he found himself strong enough to arrest Murrough MacBrian, papal occupant of his see of Emly. MacBrian died in Dublin Castle two years later; nor is this the only service of the kind recorded of Magrath, though he was said secretly to favour recusants. In March 1589 he wrote strongly recommending the Kerry undertaker, Sir William Herbert (*d.* 1593) [q. v.] He lost the bishoprics of Waterford and Lismore in this year, but they were restored to him in 1592 on the death of Bishop Wetherhead. In 1591 Magrath went to England without leave from the Irish government, and in his absence many grave charges were made against him, the truth of which did not stop his preferment (*Irish State Papers*, October 1591). He offered his ministrations to O'Rourke on the scaffold at Tyburn, but they were contemptuously rejected. The archbishop's cousin, Dermod Magrath—or Creagh as he is generally called—was in Ireland from 1582 until after Queen Elizabeth's death: he was papal bishop of Cork, with legatine authority in Munster. Meiler kept on good terms with his kinsman, and sometimes expressed anxiety about his own soul. He sought credit from the government for giving information, but took good care that Creagh should not be captured (to his wife, 26 June 1592, *State Papers*; Brady, ii. 89). It was his habit to talk of repentance and of possible reconciliation with Rome. In 1599 he was taken prisoner by Tyrone's son Con, but the rebel earl peremptorily ordered the release of his archiepiscopal 'friend and ally,' no one but the pope having 'authority to lay hands on his person, nor any other priest whatever.' Magrath is said to have promised Hugh O'Neil, earl of Tyrone [q. v.], 'to return from that way [i.e. protestantism], saving only that he could not but take order for his children first, seeing he got them.' Con O'Neill released the archbishop upon conditions, including a money payment; the O'Meara's son, who was related to Mrs. Magrath, was one of the securities (*Cal. of Carew MSS.*, 29 March, 3 April 1599). In 1600 Magrath was in London, and on the whole satisfied Cecil of his good faith, though appearing a turbulent person. His many requests were ordered to be granted as far as possible, and a pension to be paid him. He returned to Ireland with the unfortunate 'Queen's Earl' of Desmond. In the following year Cecil complained that he was said 'very irreligiously to suffer his church to lie like an hogsty.' He had lost much by the war, but was not so poor as he pretended, and the secretary besought Carew to expostulate with him respecting his neglect of episcopal duty, 'even for the honour of Her Majesty and God's church, wherein he hath so supreme a calling' (Cecil to Desmond, *ib.* 25 Jan. 1601).

Under James, as under Elizabeth, Magrath was serviceable to the government, but his shortcomings were too great to pass quite unpunished. On 20 Feb. 1604 Sir John Davies told Cecil that Magrath was 'a notable example of pluralities,' having 'in his hands four bishoprics, Cashel, Waterford, Lismore,

and Emly, and three score and ten spiritual livings.' In 1607 Archbishop Thomas Jones of Dublin gave further details, adding that, as a rule, no provision was made for divine service in his dioceses, and that those parts scarcely knew whether there was a God. Six months later Magrath was half persuaded, half forced to resign Waterford and Lismore, where he had made shameful havoc with the connivance of nominal chapters. He alienated Lismore to Raleigh for a nominal price, and kept the capitular seal of Cashel in his own hands. He was induced to accept 'Killala and Achonry in the remotest part of Connaught, which sees have been long void, as no one of worth would take them by reason of their small value.' Several small grants were made at the same time, but Magrath complained in 1610 that he had not received actual possession of the two sees. In 1608 a jury found that he had declared Tyrone wronged about the Bann fishery, and had credited him with 'a better right to the crown of Ireland than any Irishman or Scottishman whatsoever.' He denied the charge and demanded a trial, but the indictment was not proceeded with. In 1609 he was at war with George Montgomery, bishop of Derry, Clogher, and Raphoe about the lands of Termon Magrath, which were granted to his son James in the next year. At this time he generally lived on his property in Ulster, improving his talent for intrigue, and in 1610 William Knight was appointed his coadjutor at Cashel. Knight did not stay long in Ireland, having disgraced himself by appearing drunk in public. Magrath was very fond of whisky himself. Arthur Chichester, lord Chichester [q. v.], reported that Magrath was stout and wilful, his coadjutor simple and weak, with a bad pulpit delivery, and that neither of them was likely to act for the good of the church (to Salisbury, 4 Feb. 1612, *State Papers*). In 1611 Killala and Achonry were fully granted as promised. In 1612 Chichester condemned Magrath's evil influence, but took no decided steps against him from fear of his intriguing nature and his influence among the Ulster Irish. In 1613 he attended parliament in Dublin, and he lived till December 1622. Ware says he died in his hundredth year, and he had held his bishopric for nearly fifty-two years. He was buried in his own cathedral at Cashel, and some curious Latin lines of his composition, which were printed by Harris, are still legible on his monument. Magrath was twice married; and by his first wife, Anne or Amy O'Meara of Lisany in Tipperary, who never became a protestant, he had several sons and daughters (Cotton, i. 12), whom he enriched with the spoils of the church. Some of the sons adhered to their mother's creed.

It has been maintained that Magrath returned to the church of Rome before his death, and Brennan professes to prove this conclusively. But the documents relied on only show that the Franciscan provincial had hopes of his conversion in 1612. Another Franciscan, Mooney, who wrote in 1617, says: 'Magrath is still alive, extremely old and bedrid; cursed by the Protestants for wasting the revenues and manors of the ancient see of Cashel, and derided by the Catholics, who are well acquainted with the drunken habits of himself and his coadjutor Knight. Nevertheless there is some reason to believe that he will return to the church; and if I be not misinformed he would now gladly exchange the rock of Cashel for the Capitoline, where he spent his youth' (Meehan, p. 81). He certainly kept on the best possible terms with his first wife's co-religionists, and let his papal rival, Kearney, live quietly in Cashel, though he might easily have arrested him. O'Sullevan says he did not try to proselytize, nor to hunt down priests. His simony, rapacity, and evil example did incalculable harm to Irish protestantism, and Strafford spoke truly of the 'ugly oppressions of that wicked bishop Melerus.'

[Calendars of Irish State Papers, Eliz. and Jac. I; Calendar of Carew MSS.; Morrin's Patent Rolls, Eliz. vol. ii.; Cotton's Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ, vols. i. iii. iv.; Ware's Bishops, ed. Harris; Brady's Episcopal Succession, vol. i.; O'Sullevan's Hist. Catholicæ Hiberniæ; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors, vols. ii. iii.; Meehan's Franciscan Monasteries, ed. 1872; Brennan's Ecclesiastical Hist. of Ireland, ed. 1864; Cardinal Moran's Spicilegium Ossoriense, vol. i.; Hill's Plantation of Ulster; Strafford Letters, vol. i.] R. B–L.

MAGUIRE, CATHAL MACMAGHNUSA (1439–1498), Irish historian, was born in 1439 on the island of Loch Erne, called in modern Irish Ballymacmanus, but in old writings Seanait, and by the English Belleisle. He was eldest son of Cathal, son of Giollapatraic. His paternal great-grandfather was Maghnus, whence his name MacMaghnusa, and Maghnus's father was Donn Carrach, who died in 1302, the first lord of Fermanagh of the Sil Uidhir, a tribe which included the MacAmhalgaidhs, MacMaghnuses, and MacCaffraidhs, as well as the Maguires. Cathal became chief of the MacMaghnus sept of the Maguires. He took orders and became rector of Inishkeen, a church in upper Loch Erne, canon of Armagh, and in 1483 archdeacon ('fer ionait epscoib,' erroneously translated 'coadjutor' by O'Dono-

VAN, iv. 1242) of Clogher. He collected a fine library of manuscripts, and compiled the history variously known as 'Leabhar airisin bhaile mec Maghnusa' (*Annala Rioghachta Eireann*, 1498), as 'The Historical Book of Ballymacmanus,' as 'Annales Senatenses' (Harris's edition of WARE, p. 90), and as 'Annals of Ulster' (ed. Hennessy, Rolls Ser. 1887). This valuable work, which owes its latest title to the fact that it gives the fullest account of the affairs of Ulster, begins with the reign of Feradach, A.D. 60, and extends to the commencement of 1498. Like the book afterwards composed by the O'Clerys, and commonly known as 'The Annals of the Four Masters,' it is written in the form of an annual register, giving a summary of the events of each year, with characters of some of the more important men who had died. The author gave minute attention to chronology, and with his aid the errors of other Irish historical writers may often be corrected. Two vellum manuscript copies are extant: Rawlinson 489 in the Bodleian, and H. 1. 8 in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, where there is also a transcript of this manuscript made by E. O'Curry in 1841. The part from 431 to 1056 was published with translation and notes by W. M. Hennessy in 1887, under the direction of the Royal Irish Academy, but without any mention of the codex used for the edition. Further volumes of this edition are to appear, edited by the Rev. B. MacCarthy. Continuations of these annals to 1604 are also extant. Cathal is stated by Paul Harris [q. v.] to have written additions to the 'Felire' of Oengus, and annotations to the 'Register of Clogher.' He was famous for his hospitality no less than for learning, and Rory O'Cassidy, who was the first continuator of his annals, and who knew him, says 'he was a precious stone, and a bright gem, and a shining star, and a treasury of knowledge, and a fruitful branch of the Canon law, and a fountain of charity and meekness and mildness, and a dove in cleanness of heart and chastity, and the person to whom the learned and the pilgrims and the poor of Ireland were most thankful—one full of grace and knowledge in every science to the time of his death, in law, divinity, physic, and philosophy, and in Irish attainments.' He died of small-pox at Ballymacmanus, co. Fermanagh, 23 March 1498, at the age of fifty-nine.

[Annala Rioghachta Eireann, ed. J. O'Donovan, vols. iii. iv.; Sir J. Ware's Writers of Ireland, Dublin, 1704; E. O'Curry's Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History, p. 83, App. xlii.; E. O'Reilly in Transactions of Iberno-Celtic Society, 1820.] N. M.

MAGUIRE, CONNOR or CORNELIUS, second BARON OF ENNISKILLEN (1616–1645), born in co. Fermanagh, was son of Sir Bryan, who was created a peer on account of his own and his father's loyal adherence to the English crown when resisting those chiefs of Fermanagh who supported Tyrone. His mother was an O'Neill. He is said to have been partly educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, but did not matriculate in the university. He succeeded to the peerage in 1634, and attended the parliament which met in Dublin on 16 March 1639–40. Carte says he was a dissipated young man, who had impaired what was still a very considerable estate, though only a small part of the territory over which his ancestors held sway. Being in Dublin during the session in February 1640–1, he gave ear to the suggestions of Roger More [q. v.], who had conceived the idea of raising catholic Ireland while the English government was busy with Scotland. Having first sworn him to secrecy, the tempter reminded Maguire that he was 'overwhelmed in debt,' that rebellion alone gave him a chance of regaining his ancestral estates, and that there was no other chance of maintaining their religion against the oppression intended by the English parliament. Being married to a lady of the Pale, Maguire was valued as much for his influence among her connections as for his own importance in Ulster. In August 1641 he first heard of the plan for seizing Dublin Castle; but it was settled to do nothing till close upon winter, for then help from England would be long delayed. Discontented officers of Strafford's army furnished ready tools. It was vaguely supposed that Richelieu would help the Irish, but the chief hope of the conspirators rested on Colonel Owen Roe O'Neill, who served the king of Spain in the Low Countries. The rising was fixed for 23 Oct., but the folly of Hugh MacMahon [q. v.] disclosed the plot on the night of the 22nd. Roger More escaped, but Maguire, who throughout was rather a dupe than a leader, was captured, with MacMahon and Colonel Reade (afterwards Sir John and gentleman of the bedchamber), who had served the king in Scotland. The two latter were racked, but Maguire admitted all the material facts without torture on 26 March 1642, and made a fuller voluntary statement some six months later. In June Maguire, MacMahon, and Reade were removed to the Tower of London, and treated there with great rigour. Eleven months later they were transferred 'to the noisome prison of Newgate, and there kept close prisoners, without any maintenance, having not one penny to buy themselves food;' but they were not allowed quite to starve. In October

1643 Reade escaped—perhaps there was no great wish to keep him—when Maguire and MacMahon were sent back to the Tower, with a weekly allowance of seven shillings each. In August 1644 both prisoners escaped, suspicion falling upon persons about the Spanish embassy, but were retaken within six weeks. After many delays Maguire was brought to trial in the king's bench before Mr. Justice Bacon in February 1644–5.

MacMahon had been already hanged, but the peerage in Maguire's case made a difficulty. There were several precedents for trying in England treasons committed in Ireland. That being admitted as good law, it was easy to show that an Irish peer was a commoner in England, and as such Maguire was tried. Many points of law were raised, but the facts were patent, and he was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. After conviction, Prynne, who was one of the prosecuting counsel, urged the prisoner to 'confer with some godly ministers,' but Maguire would have only a Roman catholic priest, and none was allowed. Sir John Clotworthy [q. v.], who had been at school with him, was present in court and behaved humanely. On the cart at Tyburn Maguire was cruelly harassed about religious matters, but he remained firm. He carried in his hand some curious papers, partly of a devotional character, with directions as to how he should bear himself (*Contemp. History*, i. 644). He declared that he forgave all his 'enemies and offenders, even those that have a hand in my death,' and that he died a Roman catholic.

Maguire married Mary, daughter of Thomas Fleming of Castle Fleming [?Queen's County], by whom he had a son. The chieftainship of Fermanagh during the civil war fell to his brother Rory, who was killed in the winter of 1648. Descendants direct or collateral were long called Barons of Enniskillen in the service of France or of James II. The last titular lord was a retired captain of Lally's regiment at the outbreak of the revolution in 1689.

[Carte's Ormonde, bk. iii.; State Trials, vol. i. ed. 1742; Nalson's Collections, vol. ii.; Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerage; O'Callaghan's Irish Brigades, vol. i. The most important documents concerning Lord Maguire are collected in vol. i. of the Contemporary History of Affairs in Ireland, and in vol. iv. of the Confederation and War in Ireland, both edited by Mr. Gilbert.]

R. B–L.

MAGUIRE, HUGH, Lord of Fermanagh (*d.* 1600), was eldest son of Cuconnaught Maguire (*d.* 1589) and Nuala, daughter of Manus O'Donnell. One of his earliest exploits was to attack and plunder a party of Scots who had in 1587 made a raid upon co. Down under his own auspices and those of Sir Arthur O'Neill. For some unknown reason Maguire fell upon his former friends on their return to Erne, killing and wounding many of them (*Cal. State Papers*, Ireland, 1586–8, pp. 146, 175, 179). He was also repeatedly in trouble with the English. In 1586 he appears to have surrendered and was pardoned on agreeing to pay five hundred beeves to the queen: two hundred of these were appropriated by Sir John Perrot [q. v.] as his perquisite for making Maguire a captain, but the lord-deputy's part of the bargain was not fulfilled (*ib.* p. 507). Although three pledges for Maguire's loyalty were placed in Dublin Castle, he entered in 1588 into league with O'Rourke, the Burkes, and the Spaniards (*ib.* 1588–92, p. 54). He was implicated in a plot of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone (1540?–1616) [q. v.], to murder Con MacShane O'Neill, who petitioned the lord deputy for protection. In 1589, on the death of his father, Maguire succeeded to the estates held by his ancestors since 1302. These were situated in co. Fermanagh, and the position of a considerable portion of them on the islands of Lough Erne gave Maguire an almost impregnable retreat; he considered himself able to hold his country against any power in Ireland. Other of the Maguires, however, were eager to rid themselves of his supremacy, and were willing to join the English with that object (*ib.* p. 199). Maguire defied the Dublin government, and replied to the lord deputy, Sir William Fitzwilliam (1526–1599) [q. v.], when told that he must allow the queen's writs to run in Fermanagh, 'Your sheriff shall be welcome, but let me know his *eric* [i.e. price due to his relatives in case of his death], that if my people should cut off his head, I may levy it upon the country.' He said he had paid three hundred beeves to the deputy on the understanding that no sheriff should be appointed in his country. Nevertheless, a Captain Willis was made sheriff of Fermanagh; he maintained a force of a hundred men, and gathered as many more followers about him. Maguire in 1590 drove Willis and his men into a church and besieged them there. They were only saved from death by the intervention of Tyrone. Consequently the lord deputy invaded Fermanagh, declared Maguire to be a traitor, and took Enniskillen (Cox, *Hibernia Anglicana*, i. 402; Fynes Moryson, *Itinerary*, ii. 12). Not discouraged by this reverse, and incited by the primate, Edmund Magauran [q. v.], although Tyrone declared against him, Maguire straightway invaded Connaught. Near Tulsk he fell in with Sir Richard Bingham [q. v.] during a

dense fog. The cavalry on either side were close together before they recognised the situation. Bingham's men at first took to flight, and were hotly pursued by Maguire; but on arriving at 'the camp and fortification where the governor was,' the English troops 'turned upon Maguire and pursued him until he had reached the middle of his forces' (*Annals of the Four Masters*, vi. 1938). Bingham lost only William Clifford; on the other side were killed among others Magauran, Cathal Maguire, and Felim McCaffry. Maguire now retreated into Fermanagh with considerable spoil (Cox, i. 447–8).

During the next few years Maguire alternately acknowledged and defied the government. Towards the end of 1593 he was wounded in an attempt to prevent Bagnall and Tyrone from crossing the Erne. In June 1594, in conjunction with Hugh Roe O'Donnell, he invested Enniskillen, and when Bingham endeavoured to raise the siege, intercepted and defeated him at the Arney river in an engagement called Bel-Atha-nam Briosgaidh, or the Ford of Biscuits. Enniskillen surrendered to Maguire immediately afterwards. Next year he devastated Cavan, and was publicly declared a traitor (Fynes Moryson, ii. 16; Cox, i. 447). On the outbreak of Tyrone's war Maguire took vigorous action; he shared in the victory of Clontibert, and commanded the cavalry at Mullaghbrack in 1596, when the Anglo-Irish were defeated with great loss. Later in the year he sent in his submission (Fynes Moryson, ii. 17), but in 1598 he was again in arms, and held command at Bagnall's defeat at Yellow Ford. In 1599 he joined in a raid upon Thomond, and took Inchiquin Castle. Early in 1600 he commanded the cavalry in Tyrone's expedition into Munster and Leinster. But he was intercepted by Sir Warham St. Leger within a mile of Cork on 18 Feb. 1600 (*Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Reagh*). An engagement followed, and in the course of it Maguire slew St. Leger, but his own wounds were so severe that he died a few hours afterwards. 'His foster-father, his priest, all the commanders of his regiment,' met their death on the field. 'Thus this auncient Traytor to her Ma^tie^,' wrote Sir H. Power to the council, 4 March 1600, 'ended his dayes, hauing prosperously contynewed these xvj yeares, and being the meanes of drawing ye rest into action.' His death caused 'a giddiness of spirits and depression of mind in O'Neill and the Irish chiefs in general; and this was no wonder, for he was the bulwark of valour and prowess, the shield of protection and shelter, the tower of support and defence, and the pillar of the hospitality and achievements of the Oirghialla, and of almost all the Irish of his time' (*Annals of the Four Masters*, vi. 2164–5). An ode, addressed to Maguire by his bard O'Hussey, has been forcibly rendered into English by James Clarence Mangan [q. v.] Maguire is said to have married a daughter of Hugh O'Neill, earl of Tyrone.

He was succeeded as lord of Fermanagh by his younger brother Cuconnaught Maguire, whom the 'Four Masters' style 'an intelligent, comely, courageous, magnanimous, rapid-marching, adventurous man, endowed with wisdom and personal beauty, and all the other good qualifications.' He accompanied Tyrone and Tyrconnel to the continent and died at Genoa on 12 Aug. 1608. Almost the whole of Fermanagh was confiscated after his departure and planted with English settlers.

[Calendar of State Papers, 1586–8, 1588–92, 1592–6, passim; Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, ii. passim; Camden's Annals; Fynes Moryson's Itinerary, ii. 12–17, 32; Annals of the Four Masters, vol. vi. passim; Burke's Extinct Peerages; Renehan's Collections; Stuart's Armagh, p. 285; Life and Letters of Florence MacCarthy Reagh; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; Carew MSS.; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography.] A. F. P.

MAGUIRE, JOHN FRANCIS (1815–1872), Irish politician, was eldest son of John Maguire, merchant, of Cork, where he was born in 1815. He was called to the Irish bar in 1843, but adopted the profession of a journalist. In 1841 he founded the 'Cork Examiner,' in support of O'Connell, and conducted the paper for many years. In 1847 he was brought forward as the repeal candidate for Dungarvan in opposition to Richard Lalor Sheil, who defeated him by only fifteen votes. After a second unsuccessful candidature (against Charles F. A. C. Ponsonby) he was returned at the general election of 1852; a petition charging him with corrupt compromise with his opponent was dismissed by a committee of the House of Commons, and he continued to represent the constituency until 1865. From 1865 till his death he represented the city of Cork. In parliament he acted with the party of independent Irishmen pledged to resist every government who refused to concede tenant-right, disestablishment, and other demands of the Irish nationalists. Offers of office were made to him by both English parties, but, unlike many of his friends, he steadily declined them. In 1857 he thus described the position of his party in parliament: 'They had voted Lord Derby out of office and Lord Aberdeen into it in 1853. They had displaced the Aberdeen cabinet on the motion for inquiry into Crimean

disasters. They had also voted Lord Palmerston into office' (*Parl. Debates*, cxliv. 2424). Maguire was one of the small minority who voted in 1857 against the grant to the princess royal on her marriage, as being too large, and the same year declared himself in favour of the abolition of the lord-lieutenancy, 'when the right time comes and the right plan is proposed' (*ib.* cxlvi. 1086). In all debates on the Irish land question Maguire took a very prominent part. He seconded the proposal to read a second time G. H. Moore's bill on tenant right in 1856; himself brought forward a Tenants' Compensation Bill in 1858; accepted with modifications the government bill of 1860; and moved for a select committee to revise it in 1863, in which he was successful two years later, when his motion was seconded by John Forster. Of this committee he was appointed chairman. He gave a general support to the land bill of 1870, stating his opinion that the delay in settling the question had been of benefit to the tenant (*ib.* vol. cxcix.) Maguire advocated with equal vigour improvements in the system of public education in Ireland, the abrogation of repressive laws, and the necessity of relieving distress in Ireland between 1862 and 1865. He also procured a reform of the Irish poor law, by which the period of settlement required for relief was reduced to six months. On 10 March 1868 Maguire, in moving a resolution on the state of Ireland, laid great stress upon the evils of the Irish church establishment, and elicited from Mr. Gladstone his first declaration against the establishment. Maguire gave the liberal ministry an independent support while they were dealing with the question, though he frequently pressed them on the subject of the treatment of the Fenian prisoners. In 1871 he gave notice of a motion in favour of home rule, but was persuaded not to proceed with it.

Questions of foreign policy also interested Maguire. In the discussions arising from the Crimean war, he spoke very earnestly in favour of Roebuck's vote of censure on the conduct of the war (*ib.* cxxxix. 997), and supported Mr. Whiteside's motion on the fall of Kars, strongly condemning the conduct of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. He took frequent part in the debates on repeal of the paper duties, approving the removal of the excise, while opposed to taking off the custom duty. In questions of foreign policy he was a strong upholder of the papacy, and denounced the policy of Palmerston and Russell as 'truckling and cowardice to great powers, and tyranny and oppression to small powers' (*ib.* clviii. 1407–10). On 7 May 1861 he was thanked by Lord Palmerston for his motion for papers with regard to the Ionian islands; his speech (of which the exordium was very eloquent) drew an exhaustive reply from Mr. Gladstone. Maguire was devoted to Pius IX, and visited him thrice at Rome. After his first visit in 1856 he published 'Rome and its Ruler,' for which the pope named him knight commander of St. Gregory. After his third visit he issued a third and much enlarged edition in 1870, under the title of 'The Pontificate of Pius IX.'

Maguire actively promoted local enterprise in Cork, his native place, endeavouring to introduce the linen industry into the south of Ireland, and obtaining from parliament a vote for the construction of a naval harbour at Cork. He was elected mayor of Cork in 1853, 1862, 1863, and 1864. In 1866 he spent six months in travelling through Canada and the United States, and published on his return 'The Irish in America,' which was largely quoted by Mr. Gladstone in 1868.

Meanwhile he was collecting materials for a history of the jesuits (never published), and under the stress of his literary and political work his health gave way. He died at Dublin on 1 Nov. 1872, and was buried at St. Joseph's cemetery, Cork. Maguire had been on friendly terms with the leaders of both political parties, and the national 'tribute' which was collected for his wife and children was contributed to by the home secretary (Henry Bruce, now Lord Aberdare), as well as by several conservative members. Queen Victoria was also among the subscribers. He is said to have been a brilliant *raconteur*.

Maguire was an able writer, as well as an energetic politician, and in addition to the works already mentioned he was author of: 1. 'The Industrial Movement in Ireland,' 1852 [1853]. 2. 'Father Mathew, a Biography,' 1863. 3. 'The Next Generation,' a novel in 3 vols. 1871. 4. 'Young Prince Marigold, and other Fairy Stories,' illustrated, 1873, 12mo.

[Cork Examiner, 2, 4, and 6 Nov. 1872, &c.; Times, 4 Nov.; Daily News, Dublin Evening Post, &c.; Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography; Justin McCarthy's Hist. of our own Times, iv. 240–3; Allibone's Dict. (Suppl.); Parl. Debates, vols. cxxiv–ccxiii. passim; Men of the Reign.] G. Le G. N.

MAGUIRE, NICHOLAS (1460?–1512), bishop of Leighlin, natural son of a priest, was born in Idrone, co. Carlow, about 1460. He was educated at Oxford, where he is said to have remained two years and three months with much profit, and to have taken one or more degrees (Wood, *Athenæ*, i. 15). On his return to his native country he was made prebendary of Hillard or Ullard, in the diocese of Leighlin, and was highly respected

there for his assiduity in preaching, learning, and hospitality. On 21 April 1490 he was advanced by papal provision to the see of Leighlin, vacant by the death in 1489 of Milo Roche, whose life he wrote. Maguire died at Leighlin in 1512, and was buried in the church there. Dowling 'comendes him for hospitalitie and the number of cowes that he grased without losse (so well was he beloved) upon the woodes and mountaines of Knockbrannen,' and he is described as 'beinge in favour with the king and nobilitie of Leinster' (*Annals*, ii. 32).

Maguire is said to have commenced many works, but he only completed the 'Chronicon Hiberniæ' and 'Vita Milonis Episcopi Leighlinensis.' The former was materially useful to Dowling in the composition of his 'Annals.' Neither work seems now accessible. There is a drawing of his episcopal seal in the archives of Christ Church, Dublin.

[Ware's Ireland, i. 460; Dowling's Annals, ii. 32, who notes that Maguire's Life was written by Thomas Browne, his chaplain; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. i. 15; Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 499; Cotton's Fasti, ii. 381, 386, 400, v. 183; Brady's Episcopal Succession, i. 384; Nouvelle Biographie Générale.] A. F. P.

MAGUIRE, ROBERT (1826–1890), controversialist, born in Dublin 3 March 1826, was son of William Maguire of Dublin, inspector of taxes there, and was educated at Trinity College, where he graduated B.A. 1847, M.A. 1855, and B.D. and D.D. 1877. On Trinity Sunday 1849 he was ordained to the curacy of St. Nicholas' parish, Cork. In 1852 he became clerical secretary to the Islington Protestant Institute, which had for its object 'the awakening of Protestant Christians to the progress of Popery.' Maguire's efforts increased the number of members from six hundred to fourteen hundred. In a controversy with Frederick Oakeley, Roman catholic priest of Islington, and his schoolmaster, Mr. Weale, Maguire published in 1853 a pamphlet entitled 'The Early Irish Church independent of Rome till A.D. 1172,' which had a large sale. In July 1856 he was elected Sunday afternoon lecturer at St. Luke's, Old Street, and in the following October perpetual curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, one of the few livings to which the parishioners themselves have the right to present. His election led to legal proceedings, and he was not inducted till 3 May 1857. While at Clerkenwell he soon became popular as a preacher and lecturer, and distinguished himself in a controversy with the National Sunday League. He was appointed morning lecturer at St. Swithin, Cannon Street, in 1864, and rector of St. Olave, Southwark, in 1875. He died at Eastbourne on 3 Sept. 1890. His first wife, Effie, died on 13 June 1864, and he married secondly, 5 Aug. 1869, Margaret Mary, daughter of Edward Erastus Deacon, barrister-at-law.

Besides numerous addresses, introductory prefaces, lectures, tracts, and single sermons, Maguire wrote: 1. 'Notes and Queries on the Keystone of Popery, the Creed of Pope Pius IV,' 1854. 2. 'Perversion and Conversion, or Cause and Effect,' 1854. 3. 'Transubstantiation, a Tractarian Doctrine, suggested by Archdeacon Wilberforce on the Holy Eucharist,' 1854. 4. 'Twenty Contrasts between the Sacrifice of the Mass and the Lord's Supper,' 1854. 5. 'What does Popery want here?' 1855. 6. 'The "Oxford Movement" Strictures on the "Personal Reminiscences" of Dr. Newman, Mr. Oakeley, and others,' 1855. 7. 'The Immaculate Conception of the B. V. Mary historically reviewed,' 1855. 8. 'A Chapter for the Living, a Memoir of a Student of King's College [T. A. S. Clack],' 1856. 9. 'The Discussion at Exeter Hall on the Sunday Question between R. Maguire and J. B. Langley,' 1858. 10. 'Man, his Likeness and his Greatness,' 1860. 11. 'Things Present and Things to Come: a Series of Lectures,' 1860. 12. 'The Miracles of Christ: Expositions, Critical, Doctrinal, and Experimental,' 1863. 13. 'Self, its Dangers, Doubts, and Duties,' 1863. 14. 'Mottoes for the Million,' twelve numbers, 1866. 15. 'St. Peter Non-Roman in his Mission, Ministry, and Martyrdom,' 1871. 16. 'Lyra Evangelica: Hymns Original and Selected,' 1872. 17. 'Sighs and Songs of Earth, and other Poems,' 1873. 18. 'Temperance Landmarks; a Narrative of the Work and the Workers,' 1880. 19. 'Melodies of the Fatherland,' translated from the German, 1883. He also edited 'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with Expository Lectures,' 1859, which went to six editions, and was translated into German; and 'A True Relation of the Holy War by J. Bunyan, with Annotations,' 1863; two editions.

[Drawing Room Portrait Gallery, 1859, portrait 14; C. M. Davies's Orthodox London, 1874, pp. 108–22; Times, 6 Sept. 1890, p. 7.] G. C. B.

MAGUIRE, THOMAS, D.D. (1792–1847), Roman catholic controversialist, born in 1792 on the lands of Turagan in the parish of Kinnawly, about three miles from Swanlinbar, co. Cavan, was son of Thomas Maguire, a member of one of the highest families of the Knockninny Maguires; his mother, Judith Maguire, was sister to Dr. Patrick Maguire, coadjutor bishop of Kilmore. He entered the college at Maynooth in 1814,

and was ordained priest in September 1816 in the parish church of Templeport. After acting as curate to his uncle, Dr. Maguire, he was parish priest of Drumreilly from July 1818 till September 1825, when he was promoted to the parish of Ennismagrath. In 1827 he engaged with the Rev. Richard T. P. Pope in the lecture-room of the Dublin Institution in a public discussion respecting the distinctive doctrines of the Roman church. As usual on such occasions both sides claimed the victory. He succeeded Hugh O'Reilly as parish priest of Ballinamore in August 1835, and he was also dean of Kilmore. In 1838 he engaged in another polemical discussion, of nine days' duration, at Dublin with the Rev. Tresham D. Gregg. He died at Ballinamore on 2 Dec. 1847.

'He used to boast that he was the best shot, the best courser, the best quoit-player, the best breeder of greyhounds, pointers, and spaniels, and the best brewer of "scaltheen" in the whole county of Leitrim. He is supposed to have been poisoned by his housekeeper, together with his brother and sister-in-law' (*Gent. Mag.* March 1848, p. 334).

'Authenticated Reports' of his platform discussions appeared at Dublin in 1827 and 1839 respectively. The accuracy of the earlier report is attested by both the disputants. The second was published by Gregg. Maguire published his 'Lectures delivered in SS. Michael and John's Church, Lower Exchange Street, during the Lent of 1842,' 2nd edit. Dublin, 1842, 12mo.

[Catholic Directory for Ireland, 1848, p. 343; Cat. of Libr. of Trin. Coll. Dublin.] T. C.

MAGUIRE, THOMAS (1831–1889), classical scholar and metaphysician, first Roman catholic fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, born in Dublin 24 Jan. 1831, was the son of Thomas Maguire, a Roman catholic merchant, subsequently stipendiary magistrate in Mauritius. Young Maguire, after attending a school in Dublin, went at the age of fifteen with his family to the colony, but returned to enter Trinity College, Dublin, in 1851. He obtained a sizarship, but being a Roman catholic he could not hold a scholarship or fellowship. He gained high honours in classics and metaphysics, including the Wray prize in the latter (1853), and the Berkeley medal in Greek literature and composition (1857). In 1855 he graduated B.A. as senior moderator in classics and in philosophy. In the same year the board of Trinity College endowed non-foundation scholarships for the relief of those labouring under religious disabilities. Maguire competed, and was elected. In 1861 he obtained the law studentship at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1862 was called to the English bar. Although highly commended by Lord Westbury, he soon ceased to practise, and, returning to Dublin about 1866, set up as a private teacher in Trinity College. In 1868 he was presented by the college with the degree of LL.D., the payment of the usual fees being remitted as a mark of favour. In 1869 the chair of Latin in Queen's College, Galway, became vacant, and Maguire was appointed to it. In 1873 'Fawcett's Act' for the removal of religious disabilities in Trinity College and the university of Dublin was passed, and Maguire at once prepared to compete for a fellowship. He was elected on Trinity Monday, 24 May 1880, being then forty-nine years and five months old. His accession to the fellowship was hailed with universal rejoicing. He was personally known to all the fellows and to most of the students who had passed through college since 1851. He was held in high esteem for the courtesy of his manners, and was socially a charming companion. A special chair of classical composition was forthwith created for him, and in 1882 he vacated this to take the professorship of moral philosophy. Although no active politician, Maguire took some part in the transfer to the 'Times' newspaper of the 'Pigott' letters, which were published by the 'Times' in a series of articles called 'Parnellism and Crime' in 1887 [see PIGOTT, RICHARD], and he came to London early in 1889 to give evidence before the commission appointed by parliament to inquire into the truth of the statements made in those articles. He was fully convinced of the authenticity of the 'Pigott' letters. Before his examination in court took place he died in London on 26 Feb. 1889.

Maguire was a thorough idealist in philosophy, Plato and Berkeley being his chosen masters. His published works are: 1. 'Essays on the Platonic Idea,' 1866. 2. 'Essays on the Platonic Ethics,' 1870. 3. 'The Parmenides, with Notes, &c.,' Dublin University Press Series, 1882. 4. 'Lectures on Philosophy,' 1885. He contributed largely to 'Hermathena' and 'Kottabos;' and many of his translations in the latter have appeared in the volume of 'Dublin Translations,' edited by Professor Tyrrell.

[Personal knowledge; statements of surviving sister; Dublin Univ. Cal.] E. S. R.

MAHOMED, FREDERICK HENRY HORATIO AKBAR (1849–1884), physician, son of the keeper of a Turkish bath, was born at Brighton in April 1849. He began medical studies at an early age at the

Sussex County Hospital, and went thence to Guy's Hospital, where he obtained several prizes. He became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1872, and soon after became resident medical officer at the London Fever Hospital. In 1875 he was elected medical tutor at St. Mary's Hospital, and shortly after medical registrar at Guy's Hospital. While discharging the very laborious duties of this office he entered at Caius College, Cambridge, and used to go to Cambridge every evening by the last train in order to perform the pernoctation essential for keeping a term, returning to London by an early morning train. He had taken the degree of M.D. at Brussels, and in 1881 he graduated M.B. at Cambridge, taking no other degree, and in the same year he was elected assistant physician to Guy's Hospital. In 1880 he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians of London. He was the chief mover in the establishment of a system of obtaining information on diseases by means of replies to printed papers of questions forwarded to practitioners of medicine throughout the country, and worked most laboriously at this 'collective investigation.' He made many contributions to the 'Transactions of the Pathological Society' (vols. xxvi. xxviii. xxxii. xxxiv. xxxv. xxxvi. xxxvii. xxxviii.), of which the most important is one on the sphygmographic evidence of arterio-capillary fibrosis; and he wrote a long series of papers on the results of the use of the sphygmograph in the investigation of disease in the 'British Medical Journal.' To the 'Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society' he contributed a valuable paper on the early stages of scarlatinal nephritis, and also published many observations in the Guy's Hospital 'Reports.' He died of enteric fever on 22 Nov. 1884, at his house in Manchester Square, London. He had been married twice. He was a tall, muscular man, of a dark complexion, impulsive in manner, and possessed of extraordinary powers of work.

[British Medical Journal, 29 Nov. 1884; personal knowledge; Works.] N. M.

MAHON, Viscount (1805–1875), historian. [See Stanhope, Philip Henry, fifth Earl Stanhope.]

MAHON, CHARLES JAMES PATRICK, better known as The O'Gorman Mahon (1800–1891), Irish politician, was born at Ennis, co. Clare, on 17 March 1800. His father, Patrick Mahon, had taken part in the rebellious movements of 1798. His mother was the daughter of James O'Gorman of Ennis. Educated at a small clerical school in Dublin, and afterwards at Trinity College, where he matriculated in 1819 and graduated M.A. in 1826, The O'Gorman Mahon had barely attained his majority when in 1821, upon his father's death, he became a J.P. for co. Clare. A boldness of demeanour, rare in those days among Roman catholics, combined with a singularly handsome face and imposing stature to attract attention to him as a young man. Before 1826 he had become acquainted with O'Connell's famous lieutenant, Tom Steele, who introduced him to the Catholic Association, of which he soon became a member. He was one of the first to impress upon O'Connell the desirability of wresting Clare from William Vesey Fitzgerald [q. v.] on the latter's accepting office as president of the board of trade in the Duke of Wellington's administration in 1828, and, as soon as O'Connell had decided on the struggle, Mahon spared no pains to secure his victory. Not content with ordinary electioneering tactics, he exploited to the full the eccentric resources of his own picturesque personality. On the opening of the polling in the court-house, he suspended himself from a gallery over the heads of the gaping crowd below, attired in an extravagant national costume, and with a medal of the 'Order of the Liberators' on his breast. In a whimsical speech he declined to obey the high sheriff's direction that he should remove the badge. O'Connell was returned triumphantly at the head of the poll, 5 July 1828. On 17 Aug. 1830 he was himself elected M.P. for Clare along with Major William Nugent M'Namara, but was unseated on petition on a charge of bribery. Next year this place was filled by Maurice O'Connell. In the following general election in May 1831 The O'Gorman once more appeared as candidate in opposition to Major M'Namara, in whose interest O'Connell threw his influence. The O'Gorman was defeated, and the contest, which was conducted with some bitterness, resulted in a quarrel, never healed, between him and O'Connell. He now took up his residence at Mahonburgh, became a D.L. for his county, and a captain in the West Clare militia. In 1834 he was called to the Dublin bar, but did not practise, and in 1835 he set out on foreign travel. Paris was his first destination, and there he made the acquaintance of Talleyrand, and became a favourite at the court of Louis-Philippe. From Paris he proceeded to one European capital after another; and he travelled in Africa and the East, and was for a short time in South America before he returned to Ireland in 1846. He represented Ennis in parliament from 1847 until 1852, when on again offering himself as candidate he was defeated by Lord Fitzgerald.

The following years also were devoted to foreign travel. At Paris he interested himself in financial, literary, and journalistic projects, and proceeding thence to St. Petersburg he attracted the notice of the czar, who appointed him a lieutenant in his international bodyguard. Subsequently he hunted bears in Finland with the czarevitch, fought against the Tartars, travelled in China and India, and served under the Turkish and Austrian flags. About 1862 he returned to Paris, and afterwards made his way to South America. He served as general under the government during the civil war in Uruguay, had command of a Chilian fleet in the war with Spain, held the post of colonel under the emperor of Brazil, and took part in the American war on the side of the north. On returning once more to Paris, in 1866, he obtained a colonelcy in a regiment of chasseurs from Louis Napoleon, but, always restless, proceeded in 1867 to Berlin, where he became intimate with Bismarck and the crown prince, and mixed much in society. He reappeared in Ireland in 1871, and took part in the home rule conference of 1873. As a supporter of Charles Stewart Parnell [q. v.] he was in 1879 elected member for Clare, and was re-elected in 1880. In June 1887, after two years' absence from parliament, he was returned for Carlow, and that constituency he continued to represent until his death in Sidney Street, Chelsea, London, on 15 June 1891. In spite of his great age he retained all his faculties to the end, and his last public act was to repudiate Mr. Parnell, of whose treachery to the Irish cause he was convinced. He was buried in Glasnevin cemetery, within the O'Connell circle, on 21 June 1891. An oil portrait is in the possession of Mr. Charles Mahon Hagan of New Park, co. Clare.

The O'Gorman married in 1830 Christina, daughter of John O'Brien of Dublin, and had an only son, St. John, whose death on 22 Sept. 1883 was perhaps the greatest affliction of his life.

The O'Gorman Mahon was one of the last of the old race of dare-devil Irish gentlemen, and was more in his element upon the famous 'fifteen acres' than on the floor of the House of Commons. He fought thirteen duels in all; in how many the result proved fatal is not known. One of his duelling pistols bears two notches that seem significant, but he was able to say that he had never done anything to provoke a challenge; and to his gentleness of demeanour, in times of peace, all who knew him have borne testimony.

[The Parnell Movement, by T. P. O'Connor; obituary notices, 16 June 1891, in the National Press, Times, and Pall Mall Gazette; Sunday Sun, 20 June 1891; Saturday Review, 19 June 1891; Mr. Justin McCarthy in Black and White, 26 June 1891.] F. W. W.

MAHONY, CONNOR, CORNELIUS, or CONSTANTINE, called also CORNELIUS À SANCTO PATRICIO (*fl.* 1650), Irish jesuit, was born in Muskerry, co. Cork. He resided at Lisbon, and Patrick Plunkett, titular bishop of Ardagh, and subsequently of Meath, made his acquaintance there between 1650 and 1660. John Serjeant, an English secular priest, who studied at Lisbon, also met him there. Both to Plunkett and Serjeant Mahony owned himself author of the small book which has alone preserved his memory, and to the former he gave a copy. The title-page of this volume is 'Disputatio Apologetica de Jure Regni Hiberniæ pro Catholicis Hibernis adversus hæreticos Anglos. Authore C. M. Hiberno Artium et Sacræ Theologiæ Magistro. Accessit ejusdem authoris ad eosdem Catholicos exhortatio. Francofurti Superiorum permissu typis Bernardi Govrani. Anno Domini 1645,' 4to.

The object of these treatises, which were really printed at Lisbon, is to claim Ireland for the Irish in the strictest sense, and to show that the kings of England had no right to it. 'The Irish Catholics,' says Mahony (p. 98), 'had a perfect right to cast off the heretic government as they did in 1641, and are still doing while I write. . . . The Portuguese did the same thing for the same reason in 1640, and chose for themselves King John IV, hitherto Duke of Braganza.' And he strongly advises the Irish (p. 103) 'never again to admit the yoke of English heretics, but to elect a Catholic King for themselves, who should also be a vernacular or aboriginal Irishman—vernaculum seu naturalem Hibernum.' The natives were exhorted to kill heretics, and to drive out even Irishmen who gave them any help.

In 1647, or perhaps earlier, some copies of this inflammatory book reached Ireland through France or direct from Portugal. One was found with John Bane, parish priest of Athlone, and the nuncio Rinuccini was called upon by the confederate catholics at Kilkenny to punish him. This the nuncio refused to do; but they had the book burned by the common hangman, and rigorous search for copies was made at Galway. Peter Walsh, by command of the supreme council, preached nine sermons running against it in Kilkenny Cathedral, all on the text Jer. ix. 12: 'Who is the wise man, that may understand this? and who is he to whom the mouth of the Lord hath spoken, that he may declare it, for what the land perisheth?' Rinuccini says (1 Oct. 1647): 'The great out-

cry was roused by the judges and lawyers, who abhor the proposition that the heretical king is not a legitimate sovereign, because this would bring overwhelming ruin on all who hold ecclesiastical property from him.' Complaints of Mahony's book were lodged at Lisbon by an English priest (perhaps John Serjeant). King John condemned it in December 1647, and it was made penal to possess a copy (GILBERT, i. 739). The author is described as 'Constantine Mahun, an Irishman . . . of the Company of Jesus called Cornelius of St. Patrick.' In the National Congregation of the Roman catholic clergy held in Dublin in June 1666, Walsh procured a unanimous decision in favour of burning the 'Apologia,' but it may be doubted whether this was done.

[Peter Walsh's Hist. of the Remonstrance, 1674, pt. ii. sec. xxii.; Rinuccini's Embassy in Ireland, Engl. transl., Dublin, 1873; Irenæi [Belling's] Vindiciæ Catholicorum Hiberniæ, Paris, 1650, lib. ii.; Contemporary Hist. of Affairs in Ireland, ed. Gilbert, vol. i.; Carte's Ormonde, bk. iv.; Smith's Hist. of Cork, bk. iii. ch. v.]

R. B–L.

MAHONY, FRANCIS SYLVESTER, best known by his pseudonym of FATHER PROUT (1804–1866), humorist, born at Cork in 1804, was second son of Martin Mahony, a woollen manufacturer, whose factory at Blarney still flourishes. His mother was Mary Reynolds. He claimed descent from an old Irish family, the O'Mahonies of Dromore Castle, co. Kerry. After attending the jesuits' college at Clongoweswood, co. Kildare, he and a brother Nicholas entered the jesuits' college of St. Acheul at Amiens in 1812. Determining to become a jesuit, in spite of his father's desire that he should go to the bar, Francis was soon transferred to the seminary in the Rue de Sèvres in Paris, and having spent his two years' novitiate there or at the country house of the seminary at Montrouge, he proceeded to the jesuits' college at Rome. In due course he was admitted to the order. His remarkable facility in writing Latin verse and prose, and in speaking Latin, attracted the notice of his teachers at an early period, but an impatience of discipline roused doubts in the minds of his superiors as to his fitness for his vocation. The Abbé Martial Marcet de la Roché-Arnaud, an enemy of the jesuits, who seems to have met him and other jesuit students at Rome, credited him, on the other hand, in his 'Les Jésuites Modernes,' Paris, 1826, with all 'the fanaticism, the dissimulation, the intrigue, and the chicanery' usually deemed jesuitical characteristics. In August 1830 Mahony was appointed prefect of studies at the jesuits' college at Clongoweswood, and in October he was promoted to be master of rhetoric. His pupils included John Sheehan, a well-known writer under the pseudonym of 'The Irish Whisky-Drinker,' and Francis Stack (afterwards Serjeant) Murphy. In November Mahony accompanied his pupils on a coursing expedition across country to Maynooth. They were entertained on their return by John Sheehan's father at Celbridge, and at supper Mahony offended the parish priest, Daniel Callinan, by disrespectful remarks about Daniel O'Connell, for whom he always showed a total want of sympathy. He returned with his companions to Clongoweswood very late at night and half intoxicated, and his resignation consequently followed. After a short sojourn at the jesuits' college at Freiburg he went again to Italy. At Florence he was informed by the provincial of the jesuits that his association with the order was at an end. Mahony felt the indignity keenly, but showed no animosity against his former colleagues, whom he subsequently defended from conventional accusations in an essay called 'Literature and the Jesuits' (cf. PROUT, *Reliques*). No longer a jesuit, he sought to become a priest. For two years he attended theological lectures at Rome, and in 1832 obtained, with some difficulty, priest's orders. In 1832 he was directed to join the Cork mission, and displayed courage and devotion as chaplain to a hospital in Cork during the cholera epidemic of that and the following year (*Hibernia*, 1 Feb. 1882; cf. KENT's Introduction). Anxious to obtain the erection of a new church, to be administered by himself, he came into collision with his bishop over some point of detail, and hastily severed his connection with his native city. He thereupon made London his headquarters, and soon abandoned the active exercise of his profession. On a few occasions he preached and conducted mass in the Spanish ambassador's chapel. But his tone of thought and conversation was unclerical. His interests were mainly literary, and, befriended by his fellow-townsman, William Maginn [q. v.], he readily adopted the bohemian mode of life that then characterised London literary society.

In April 1834 Mahony sent to 'Fraser's Magazine' an article entitled 'Father Prout's Apology for Lent, his Death Obsequies, and an Elegy.' A real Father Prout, parish priest at Watergrasshill, co. Cork, 'a man of quiet, simple manners,' was well known to Mahony in his boyhood, and died in 1830. But Mahony's 'Father Prout,' although located at Watergrasshill like the real personage of the name, is, for all practical purposes, a

creation of Mahony's imagination, suggested to some extent by Goldsmith's 'Vicar.' For two years (1834-6) Mahony contributed, month by month, his 'Reliques of Father Prout;' accounts of fictitious episodes in Prout's career, with his views on life and literature. Very varied learning was offered, with engaging lightness (cf. *The Days of Erasmus*). In entertaining comments on current literature, Mahony, following the example of Christopher North, introduced Sir Walter Scott in conversation with Father Prout and his friends, or he parodied the style of Dionysius Lardner, or defended Harriet Martineau and Henry O'Brien from their critics, or explained his contempt for Bulwer-Lytton. But his original poems and playful translations into Latin, Greek, French, and English verse, with which he freely interspersed the papers, are their most attractive features. Campbell's 'Hohenlinden' turned into Latin sapphics, and Millikin's 'Groves of Blarney' in Latin, French, and Greek metres, are very clever *tours de force*. In the paper called 'The Rogueries of Tom Moore' Mahony renders some of Moore's best-known verses into Latin or French, and then wittily charges Moore with plagiarism. His translations into English verse, from Horace, Béranger, or Victor Hugo, from modern Latin poets, like Vida, and from Greek poets, like Simonides, are less pleasing. Here he often degenerates into a wordy jingle, which does injustice to his originals, and in his own lyrics, of which 'The Shandon Bells' is the best-known example, the same defect is apparent. The brilliance of the papers helped, however, to establish 'Fraser's Magazine' on a firm basis, and secured for their author a wide reputation. He regularly attended the meetings, at taverns or clubs, of the 'Fraserians,' the contributors to the magazine, and he came to know the most distinguished men of letters of the day. His 'Reliques' came to an end in 1836, and he collected them—representing that they were edited by a fictitious editor, Oliver Yorke—in two volumes in the same year, with illustrations by his friend and fellow-townsman Maclise.

In 1837 'Bentley's Miscellany' was founded, with Charles Dickens as editor, and on the first page of the first number appeared an original poem by Mahony, 'The Bottle of St. Januarius.' To the same number he contributed a clever French rendering of Wolfe's 'Burial of Sir John Moore,' which he entitled 'Les Funerailles de Beaumanoir,' and pretended to regard as the original of Wolfe's poem. A few pages later appeared Mahony's English parody of Chatterton, with translations into both Pindaric and Horatian verse. Some seventeen or eighteen poems followed in succeeding numbers, and he contributed a few readable notes to the edition of De la Boulaye de Gouz's 'Tour in Ireland in 1644,' which his friend Thomas Crofton Croker [q. v.] published in 1837. Although Mahony enjoyed the convivial society which he found in the literary clubs of London, at Lady Blessington's house at Kensington, or with Harrison Ainsworth at Kensal Lodge, he was always of restless and uncertain temper. Towards the close of 1837 he abandoned London. In January 1838 appeared in 'Bentley's' some genial lines sent by him from Genoa—'A Poetical Epistle from Father Prout to "Boz."' After that date he made a long tour through Hungary, Greece, and Asia Minor, and only reached the south of France on his return journey in 1841. From Bordeaux he sent further verse to 'Bentley's Miscellany,' and in 1842 he took the publisher's part in the dispute between Bentley and Ainsworth. Despite his previous relations with Ainsworth, Mahony now attacked him with brutal violence in a mock-heroic poem entitled 'The Cruel Murder of Old Father Prout by a Barber's Apprentice, a Legend of Modern Latherature, by Mr. Duller of Pewternose' (*Bentley's Miscellany*, 1842, xi. 144).

After a short sojourn in London and a visit to Malta, Mahony, in 1846, set out for Rome to act as correspondent for the 'Daily News,' which had been founded in 1845, and was edited by Dickens. His contributions ceased at the end of 1847, and he thereupon published them in a volume entitled 'Facts and Figures from Italy, by Don Jeremy Savonarola, Benedictine Monk, addressed during the last two Winters to Charles Dickens, Esq., being an Appendix to his Pictures,' i.e. to Dickens's 'Pictures from Italy,' London, 1847, 8vo. The conservatism which had characterised his papers in 'Fraser' was here exchanged for advanced liberalism, and he declared himself in full sympathy with the Italian patriots. Mahony was well known to English visitors in Rome, and frequently attended Mrs. Jameson's Sunday evening parties (Macpherson, *Life of Mrs. Jameson*, p. 239).

From Rome Mahony, about 1848, removed to Paris, and there, except for rare visits to England, he remained till his death, living in an *entresol* in an hotel in the Rue des Moulins. When in London in 1851 he gave evidence before the parliamentary committee on the Mortmain Acts. He was long a familiar figure in Galignani's reading-room in Paris, but his temper grew shorter and his remarks more caustic as he grew older, and he avoided all general society. 'His habits,' wrote S. C.

Hall, who visited him in his old age, 'were, indeed, those of a recluse. He saw little or no society, kept no servant, and lived a life the very opposite to that of a gentleman' (*Book of Memories*, p. 238). Mahony owned some shares in the 'Globe' newspaper, and in 1858 he became Paris correspondent to the journal, and he continued his daily contributions till within a fortnight of his death. He showed that he still retained some interest in the literary affairs of London by contributing an inaugural ode to the first number of 'Cornhill Magazine,' January 1860, and he expressed there very warm admiration for an early friend, Thackeray. He was also till late in life an occasional writer in the 'Athenæum.' In spite of his frankly Bohemian habits, Mahony is said to have worn to the last 'an ineradicable air of the priest and seminarist' (*Life of Mrs. Jameson*), but he often chafed at the paradox. In 1863 he drew up, in very scholarly Latin, a petition to Rome asking permission 'to resort thenceforth to lay communion.' The petition was granted, together with a dispensation enabling him, in consideration of failing eyesight and advancing age, to substitute the rosary or the penitential psalms for his daily office in the breviary. He died in Paris, of bronchitis and diabetes, on 18 May 1866, after receiving extreme unction from his friend Monsignor Rogerson. His sister, Mrs. Woodlock, was present during his last illness, and he was buried in the vaults of Shandon Church in Cork. A proposal in 1873 to place a memorial tablet in the Cork Library came to nothing.

Maclise included Mahony's portrait in his well-known group of 'Fraserians.' An engraving from a photograph by M. Weyler of Paris appears in the 'Final Reliques,' in Mr. Charles Kent's 'Works of Father Prout,' and in Bates's 'Maclise Portrait Gallery,' p. 463. A friendly caricature of him in the garb of a monsignore, executed by an Italian artist while Mahony was living at Rome, was exhibited at Cork.

Mahony had personally less amiability than is proverbial with Irish humorists, and his cosmopolitan culture often obscured in his more scholarly essays the character of his nationality. But vivacity was rarely absent, and in both his prose and verse he grew at times so hilarious as to bring him to the verge of nonsense. Elsewhere, as in his essay on 'Dean Swift's Madness,' he showed himself capable of pathetic eloquence. He himself claimed to be 'a rare combination of the Teian lyre and the Irish bagpipe; of the Ionian dialect, blending harmoniously with the Cork brogue; an Irish potato seasoned with Attic salt.' He is described in his best days as a brilliant talker abounding in wit and sarcasm.

The 'Reliques,' revised and 'largely augmented,' was included in 1860 in 'Bohn's Illustrated Library.' In 1876 Douglas Jerrold edited 'The Final Reliques of Father Prout,' in which he reprinted Mahony's Roman correspondence and his 'Notes from Paris,' and many personal reminiscences. 'The Works of Father Prout,' edited by Mr. Charles Kent, 1881, include, with a few omissions, Mahony's contributions in prose and verse to 'Fraser's' and 'Bentley's' magazines, with the inaugural ode that appeared in the 'Cornhill Magazine' in January 1860.

[Information from Mrs. Mahony of Ardfoile, Cork, which differs in its account of Mahony's early life from other biographic notices; Mr. Charles Kent's Memoir prefixed to his edition of Mahony's Works, 1881; Final Reliques of Father Prout, ed. Jerrold, 1876; Bates's Maclise Portrait Gallery, 1883, pp. 463–88; notices by James Hannay in Universal Rev. February 1860, and in North British Rev. September 1866 (Aytoun, Peacock, and Prout); Athenæum, 26 May 1866; Cork Examiner, 23 May 1866; Pall Mall Gazette, 23 May 1866.] S. L.

MAIDMENT, JAMES (1795?–1879), Scottish antiquary, was born in London about 1795. His father, a solicitor, was descended from a Northumberland family, and an ancestor of his mother was the Dutch patriot John van Olden Barnevelt. Called to the Scottish bar in 1817, he soon took a high position as an advocate in cases involving genealogical inquiry, and was much engaged in disputed peerage cases. On general legal cases he was also much consulted, and his written pleadings in the court of session proved his great ability as a lawyer. He died in Edinburgh, 24 Oct. 1879, and was buried in the Dean cemetery. He was an extensive collector, and the sale, in May 1880, of his library occupied fifteen days.

Maidment early showed a taste for antiquarian and historical research, and it was mainly this that led to his friendship with Sir Walter Scott, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, and other men of letters. His publications were very numerous. Many were anonymous, several were privately printed in small editions and are now rare. He published generally with John Stevenson (Scott's 'True Jock') and his son Thomas G. Stevenson. He edited works for the Bannatyne, Maitland, Abbotsford, and Hunterian Clubs, and for the Spottiswoode Society; and he was the principal and responsible editor of Kay's 'Edinburgh Portraits,' 2 vols. 1837. One of his most valuable works is the 'Dramatists

of the Restoration,' 14 vols. Edinburgh, 1877, in the editorship of which he was assisted by William Hugh Logan.

Other of Maidment's compilations were: 1. 'Nugæ Derelictæ: Documents illustrative of Scotish Affairs, 1206–1715,' with Robert Pitcairn, 1822. 2. 'Reliquiæ Scoticæ: Scotish Remains in Prose and Verse, from Original MSS. and Scarce Tracts,' 1828. 3. 'Letters from Bishop Percy, John Callander of Craigforth, David Herd, and others, to George Paton (late of the Custom House, Edinburgh), with an Appendix of Illustrative Matter, Biographical Notices, &c.,' 1830. 4. 'Historical Fragments relative to Scotish Affairs from 1635 to 1664,' 1832–3. 5. 'The Argyle Papers,' from the manuscripts of Robert Mylne, 1834. 6. 'Galations: an Ancient Mystery,' 1835, taken down from the recitations of the Guisards at Stirling about 1815. 7. 'Fragmenta Scoto-Dramatica, 1715–1758, from Original Manuscripts and other Sources,' 1835. 8. 'Bannatyniana: Notices relative to the Bannatyne Club, instituted in February M.DCCC.XXIII.; including Critiques on some of its Publications; with a curious Prefatory Notice, including Letters to and from Sir Walter Scott, Notes, &c.,' 1836. 9. 'Analecta Scotica: Collections illustrative of the Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Literary History of Scotland, chiefly from Original Manuscripts,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1834–7. 10. 'Roxburgh Revels, and other relative Papers; including Answers to the Attack on the Memory of the late Joseph Haslewood, with Specimens of his Literary Productions,' 4to, 1837. 11. 'Court of Session Garland: with an Appendix,' 1839. 12. 'Scotish Elegiac Verses on the Principal Nobility and Gentry, from 1629 to 1729, with interesting Biographical Notices, Notes, and an Appendix of illustrative Papers,' sm. 8vo, 1842. 13. 'The Spottiswoode Miscellany: a Collection of Original Papers and Tracts, illustrative chiefly of the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, with Biographical Notices and Notes,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1844–5. 14. 'Genealogical Fragments,' 8vo, 1855. 15. 'Scotish Ballads and Songs, with illustrative Notes, &c.,' 12mo, 1859. 16. 'A Book of Scotish Pasquils, 1568–1715, edited with Introductory and Prefatory Remarks,' sm. 8vo, 1868. 17. 'A Packet of Pestilent Pasquils,' a supplemental part to the 'Book of Scotish Pasquils,' 8vo, privately printed, 1868.

[T. G. Stevenson's Bibliography of Maidment (Edinburgh, 1883, with portrait), covering the period from 1817 to 1878, is complete and authoritative, and its copious notes on his works are specially valuable in view of the errors that have been made regarding Maidment's anonymous publications; it includes the obituary notices in the Edinburgh newspapers; see also Irving's Eminent Scotsmen.] J. C. H.

MAIDSTONE or MAYDESTONE, CLEMENT (*fl.* 1410), theologian and historical writer, was son of Thomas Maydestone. Tanner speaks of him as a Bridgettine friar, but he was a member of the house at Hounslow, which belonged to the Trinitarians, and Maidstone therefore probably was a friar of the latter order. He was at Hounslow previously to 20 Sept. 1410, when he was ordained sub-deacon. He was ordained deacon on 20 Dec. 1410, and priest on 19 Sept. 1412 by Richard Clifford [q. v.], bishop of London (*Reg.* CLIFFORD ap. TANNER). He and his father were both living after the death of Henry IV, when they heard at Hounslow the narrative of the alleged disposal of that king's body by throwing it into the Thames.

Maidstone wrote: 1. 'Historia martyrii Ricardi Scrope Archiepiscopi Eboracensis,' MS. C.C.C. Cant. M xiv., printed in Wharton's 'Anglia Sacra,' ii. 169–72. This history contains the narrative alluded to above. 2. 'Directorium Sacerdotum,' commonly called 'Pica Sarum.' From the preface to this version of the Sarum use we learn that Maidstone, finding the common version to contain sundry errors and omissions, obtained leave to revise it. This revision was given the name of 'Directorium Sacerdotum,' and forms the text printed by Caxton, first edition, 1487? of which there is a unique copy in the British Museum, second edition, 1489? of which there is a unique copy in the Bodleian Library. The two little tracts, 'Defensorium ejusdem Directorii,' and 'Crede mihi,' appended to this recension, may be by Maidstone. It is noticeable that the old use of St. Paul's was discarded for that of Sarum by Maidstone's diocesan, Richard Clifford, on 15 Oct. 1414.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. 500; Wharton's Anglia Sacra, ii. 169–72; Blaydes's Caxton, ii. 193.] C. L. K.

MAIDSTONE, RALPH OF (*d.* 1245?), bishop of Hereford. [See RALPH.]

MAIDSTONE or MAYDESTONE, RICHARD (*d.* 1396), Carmelite, a native of Kent, was educated at Oxford, where he became bachelor and doctor of divinity. Maidstone was confessor to John of Gaunt (*MS. e Mus.* 86, f. 160), and a Carmelite friar of Aylesford, Kent, where he died on 1 June 1396. According to the 'Savile Catalogue,' compiled in 1586, he was a fellow of Merton College, but, as Anthony à Wood noticed,

this is extremely doubtful. He speaks of himself in his 'Psalms' as

> frere Richarde Maydenstoone
> In Mary ordre of the Carme,
> That bachilor is in dyvynité.

He appears to have taken part in the controversy about evangelical poverty, and was prominent among the opponents of the followers of Wiclif. John Ashwardby [q. v.] was his special antagonist.

Maidstone's extant works are: 1. 'The Seven Penitential Psalms in English;' in Rawlinson MS. A. 389, ff. 13–20, of the early fifteenth century, and in Digby MSS. 18, ff. 38–63, and 102, ff. 128–35, all in the Bodleian Library; incipit 'To godes worshipe that us dere bouȝte.' 2. 'Protectorium Pauperis,' incipit 'Constituit eum super ecclesiam;' in MS. e Mus. 86, ff. 160–76, in the Bodleian Library. 3. 'Determinationes;' in MS. e Mus. 94 in the Bodleian there are by Maidstone two 'Determinations,' of which the first is acephalous, and the second, entitled 'Determinacio ejusdem doctoris contra magistrum Johannem [Ashwardby] vicarium ecclesie sancte Marie Oxon,' begins 'Utrum Christus enumerans in Euangelio pauperes.' Bernard (*Cat. MSS. Angliæ*, No. 3631) refers to this manuscript as containing 'Lectiones et quæstiones cum determinationibus.' 4. 'Canon in anulum Johannis de Northamptone ejusdem ordinis; scilicet regulæ . . . ad inveniendum literam dominicalem,' &c.; in Digby MS. 98, ff. 41–8, mutilated, and Bodley MS. 68, both in the Bodleian Library. 5. 'Super Concordia Regis Ricardi et civium Londiniensium,' a long poem in elegiac verse on Richard II's visit to London on 29 Aug. 1393, edited by T. Wright, with the 'Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of King Richard II,' Camden Society, 1838, and in 'Political Songs,' i. 282–99, Rolls Ser.

Other works are: 1. 'In Canticum Moysis.' 2. 'In Cantica Canticorum.' 3. 'Compendium Divi Augustini de Civitate Dei.' 4. 'Precationes Metricæ.' 5. 'Conciones xvi ad Clerum.' 6. 'Sermones Oxonienses.' 7. 'Sermones de Sanctis.' 8. 'Sermones de Tempore.' 9. 'Lecturæ Scholasticæ.' 10. 'In Sententias.' 11. 'De Sacerdotali Functione.' 12. 'Quæstiones Ordinariæ.' 13. 'Contra Lolhardos.' 14. 'Contra Wiclefistas.' Of most of these the first words are given by Bale and De Villiers, but they do not seem to be extant, with the possible exception of the sermons. At the end of the fifteenth century a collection of 'Sermones Dominicales et de Sanctis, "Dormi secure" nuncupati,' were frequently printed. These have been variously ascribed to Maidstone or John of Verdena. In the British Museum there are fourteen editions, ranging between [1475?] and 1530, of which Graesse gives the following enumeration: 1. Without date or place (C. de Hornbosch about 1481), fol. 2. Without date or place (Louvain, John de Westfalia, about 1483), fol. 3. Strasburg, 1487–8, fol. 4, 5. Lyons, N. Philippi, 1488, 4to, and De Vingle, 1497, fol. 6, 7. Paris, De Marnes, 1503 and 1514, 8vo. 8. Lyons, S. Vincentii, 1535, 8vo.

[Bale's Heliades, Harl. MS. 3838. ff. 82, 189; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 627; De Villiers's Bibl. Carmel. ii. 682–3; Brodrick's Memorials of Merton College, p. 224 (Oxford Hist. Soc.); Graesse's Trésor de Livres, iv. 341; Catalogues of the Bodleian MSS.; Brit. Mus. Cat.; information kindly supplied by F. Madan, esq., of the Bodleian Library.] C. L. K.

MAIHEW, EDWARD (1570–1625), Benedictine monk, born at Dinton, Wiltshire, in 1570, was descended from an ancient family who had suffered for their attachment to the catholic faith. He, with his brother Henry, was admitted a student of the English College of Douay, then temporarily removed to Rheims, on 10 July 1583. After remaining there seven years he removed to Rome, and was admitted into the English College in that city on 23 Oct. 1590. Having taken orders he was sent to England, where he exercised his functions for twelve years as a secular priest. Desiring to revive the Benedictine order in this country, he took the habit at the hands of Father Anselm Beach. At the end of his novitiate he was, on 21 Nov. 1607, professed by Father Sigebert Buckley, then a prisoner in the Gatehouse at Westminster, and was aggregated to the abbey of Westminster and the old English congregation (Weldon, *Chronicle*, p. 60; and see Buckley, Robert). From 1614 to 1620 he was prior of the monastery of St. Laurence at Dieulwart in Lorraine, and in 1617 he was appointed one of the nine definitors of the order. He died at Cambray, where he was vicar of the English nuns, on 14 Sept. 1625, and was buried in the church of St. Vedast.

His works are: 1. 'A Treatise of the Grovndes of the Old and Newe Religion. Devided into two parts. Whereunto is added an Appendix, containing a briefe confutation of William Crashaw his first Tome of Romish forgeries and falsifications' (anon.), sine loco, 1608, 4to. This was attacked in a book entitled 'A Sufficient Answere unto James Gretser and Anthony Possevine, Jesuits, and the unknowne Author of the Grounds of the Old Religion and the New,' by Thomas James, published with his 'Treatise of the Corruption of Scripture, Counsels, and Fathers,' 1611.

2. 'Manuale Sacerdotum . . . juxta usum insignis ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis. (Annotationes in præcedentem sacram institutionem'), Douay (L. Kellam), 1610, 8vo. 3. 'A Paradise of Prayers,' from several authors. 4. 'Congregationis Anglicanæ Ordinis Sanctissimi Patriarchæ Benedicti Trophæa tribus tabulis comprehensa. In quibus plurima, non tantum quæ ad res Angliæ, sed etiam quæ ad historias Germaniæ, Hyberniæ, Scotiæ, et Belgii spectant, accuratè traduntur et discutiuntur: nonnulla etiam Sanctorum vitæ nondum in lucem editæ habentur,' Rheims, 1625, 4to; dedicated to Dr. William Gifford, archbishop of Rheims.

[Dodd's Church Hist. ii. 401; Douay Diaries, p. 431; Foley's Records, vi. 184; Oliver's Catholic Religion in Cornwall, pp. 354, 519; Pits, De Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 815; Snow's Necrology, p. 35; Weldon's Chronicle, pp. 60, 107, 112, 146, 163, Append. pp. 4, 14; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss), ii. 177.] T. C.

MAILDULF or **MAILDUF** (*d.* 675?) was a Scottish or Irish teacher who gave his name to the town of Malmesbury ('quod Mailduf urbem nuncupant,' Beda, *Hist. Eccl.* v. 18; 'in Maldubia civitate,' Jaffé, *Mon. Mog.* p. 300), and, jointly with Hadrian, claims the honour of having been Aldhelm's master [see Aldhelm]. Bishop Stubbs gives the name in its written Irish form as Maeldubh, which written phonetically is Mailduf. It is a common name among Irish saints. That the teacher of Aldhelm was of Scottish or Irish birth is proved by a letter written to Aldhelm by a Scottish or Irish pupil ('Scottus ignoti nominis'), who says that he claims common nationality with the holy man who was Aldhelm's teacher (*ib.* p. 34). William of Malmesbury, whose account of Aldhelm may be accepted in its main outline, says that one Meldum or Meildulf, of Scottish race, a philosopher by erudition, and a monk by profession, first came to the spot now called Malmesbury as a hermit, but the densely wooded region he had chosen for his dwelling, though it offered the advantage of complete retirement, gave him no means of procuring a livelihood. To avoid the risk of starvation he opened a school, and began to teach philosophy and dialectics. But Aldhelm was not remarkable for his attainments in either subject, and this curriculum was probably suggested to William of Malmesbury by his own educational experiences. More probably reading of the holy scriptures, arithmetic, astronomy, Latin, and Greek were the school subjects—in these Aldhelm claimed proficiency (*ib.* pp. 32 sq.) Mailduf's school must have attained a certain celebrity to secure such a pupil as Aldhelm, who very probably was of royal birth. Pechthelm, afterwards bishop of Whitherne, is mentioned by Bede as for some time a fellow-monk and deacon with Aldhelm (*Hist. Eccl.* v. 18), and this may have been when Aldhelm was under Mailduf.

William of Malmesbury calls Mailduf's school a monastery, and quotes a bull of privilege from Pope Sergius (*Gesta Pontiff.* i. 335) in which Mailduf is mentioned as founder of the monastery, and which is accepted as genuine (Jaffé, *Reg. Pont. Rom.* p. 245, No. 2140). He adds that a little church, traditionally said to have been built by Mailduf, was existing a few years before he wrote (*Gesta Pontiff.* p. 345), and this may possibly have been attached to Mailduf's school, which was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul (*ib.*) When Aldhelm had learned all he could of Mailduf, he is said to have proceeded to Canterbury and studied under Hadrian (Stubbs, *Dict. Christian Biog.* s. v. 'Theodore of Tarsus'). Later, it is stated, he returned to Mailduf and took the monastic habit in his community (*Gesta Pontiff.* p. 333). What were its rules and organisation it is impossible to say. Possibly it approached to the form of society described by Adamnan in his 'Life of Columba;' or the organisation may have been still looser and approximated rather to the form of Irish school existing at Glastonbury in the childhood of Dunstan. William of Malmesbury further reports that Mailduf was buried in the great church at Malmesbury, and that his bones were turned out by Warin, the first Norman abbot (*ib.* p. 421). Leland quotes, besides William of Malmesbury's account in the 'Gesta Pontificum,' another story from a history of Malmesbury which he attributes to the same pen. This history is no longer forthcoming, and Leland's quotations do not tally with William's version in the 'Gesta Pontificum.' His extract contains an amount of precise detail about Mailduf that renders it very questionable. According to this story he came as a hermit to live near the castle at Bladon or Bladow, called in Saxon Ingelborne Castle, built by Dunwallo Mulmutius not far from the royal residence of Brokenborough, Wiltshire. Mailduf obtained leave to build a hut under the shelter of this castle, and there began his school. The same tract is the authority for the possibly true statement that Mailduf lived for fourteen years after Aldhelm received the tonsure, and died at Winchester during the episcopate of Leutherius (670–6), who conferred the abbacy on Aldhelm after Mailduf's death (Leland, *Collectanea*, quoted in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, i. 257). Another suggestion is that Aldhelm

received the abbacy before Mailduf's death, after old age had compelled him to retire. The year 675 may be best accepted as that of his death or resignation. His successor, Aldhelm, is said to have been abbot thirty-three years at his death in 709, and to have entered on his office before Leutherius was dead, in 676; while a spurious charter, which may be correctly dated, claims to have been conferred in 675 by Leutherius on Aldhelm as abbot (but cf. HAHN, *Boniface und Lull*, p. 9, note 1).

[William of Malmesbury's Gesta Pontificum, ed. Hamilton; Jaffé's Monumenta Moguntiniana; Kemble's Codex Diplomaticus, xi; article 'Mailduf' in the Dict. of Christian Biog.] M. B.

MAIMBRAY or MAINBRAY, STEPHEN CHARLES TRIBOUDET (1710–1782), electrician. [See DEMAINBRAY.]

MAIN, JAMES (1700–1761), grammarian and controversialist. [See MAN.]

MAIN, ROBERT (1808–1878), astronomer, brother of Thomas John Main [q.v.], was born at Upnor in Kent on 12 July 1808. He was educated at Portsea, became assistant-master in the grammar school at Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire, and saved out of his stipend funds for a university career. Having obtained a foundation scholarship in Queens' College, Cambridge, he graduated as sixth wrangler in 1834, was elected to a fellowship, took orders, and proceeded M.A. in 1837. In 1835 he was appointed chief assistant at the Royal Observatory under Sir George Airy, with whom he admirably cooperated during twenty-five years. He found time, moreover, to apply the results obtained to the elucidation of points of interest, and the correction of the fundamental constants of astronomy. On 9 June 1837 he presented to the Royal Astronomical Society the first of a series of papers on the 'Elements of the Planet Venus' (*Memoirs*, x. 295, xi. 139, 159), and on 8 May 1840 a critical and historical essay 'On the Present State of our Knowledge of the Parallax of the Fixed Stars' (*ib.* xii. 1). He established in 1849, from his own micrometrical measures, the elliptical symmetry of Saturn's figure (*ib.* xviii. 27), and in 1855 the unvarying dimensions of his rings (*ib.* xxv. 1). In 1850 and 1858 he deduced the proper motions of 1,440 stars common to Bessel's 'Fundamenta' and the Greenwich catalogues (*ib.* xix. 121, xxviii. 127); investigated in 1855 and 1860 the constants of aberration and nutation, and the annual parallax of γ Draconis (*ib.* xxiv. 147, xxix. 169); tested the accuracy of Bessel's table of refractions (*ib.* xxvi. 45), and communicated in 1856 the results of twelve years' determinations of the planetary diameters with Airy's double-image micrometer (*ib.* xxv. 21). These important works were distinguished in February 1858 with the gold medal of the Astronomical Society. The address was delivered by Manuel John Johnson [q.v.] (*Monthly Notices*, xviii. 123). Main's membership of that body dated from 1836; he served for thirty-nine years on the council, and acted successively as its secretary and president. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1860.

Main succeeded Johnson as Radcliffe observer on 19 June 1860, and resided at Oxford from 1 Oct. 1860. The efficiency of the establishment was fully maintained by him. He edited in December 1860 the first Radcliffe catalogue, compiled the second Radcliffe catalogue of 2,386 stars (Oxford, 1870), from observations made 1854–61, and began, with the Redhill transit-circle, purchased from Richard Christopher Carrington [q.v.] in 1861, a new series designed to furnish materials for a third catalogue, which, however, he did not live to complete. Sixteen volumes of 'Radcliffe Observations,' successively issued by him, included a valuable series of double-star measures with the heliometer; and he presented to the Royal Astronomical Society observations of Jupiter's satellites, of the great comet of 1861 (*ib.* xxi. 210, xxii. 50), and of the dimensions of the disc of Mars during the opposition of 1862 (*Memoirs Astronomical Society*, xxxii. 97), made with the same instrument. His record of the meteoric shower of 13 Nov. 1866 was inserted in the 'Monthly Notices,' xxvii. 39.

He wrote for Weale's series in 1852 'Rudimentary Astronomy,' prefixing to the second edition in 1869 a chapter on spectrum analysis. A third edition, revised by Mr. W. T. Lynn, appeared in 1882. Main published in 1860 a translation of the first part of Brünnow's 'Sphärische Astronomie,' and at Cambridge in 1863, with the assistance of his son, Mr. P. T. Main, 'Practical and Spherical Astronomy,' adapted for the use of university students. 'Twelve Sermons' preached by him in St. Mary's Church, Greenwich, were published in 1860, and he preached before the British Association at Bristol in 1875. An address on 'Modern Philosophic Scepticism,' read by him at the ninth annual meeting of the Victoria Institute, was frequently reprinted. He contributed to Weale's 'London in 1851' a chapter on observatories, and re-edited in 1859 Herschel's 'Manual of Scientific Enquiry.' Main married in 1838 a sister of Professor Kelland of Edinburgh, and left three sons. He died at the Rad-

cliffe Observatory, after a short illness, on 9 May 1878. Besides being a fair classical scholar, he read fluently nine modern languages.

[Monthly Notices, xxxix. 227; Dunkin's Obit. Notices, p. 165; Observatory, ii. 55 (Pritchard); Nature, xviii. 72; Grant's Hist. of Astronomy, pp. 266, 557; André et Rayet's l'Astronomie Pratique, i. 60; Times, 13 May 1878; Athenæum, 18 May 1878; The National Church, vii. 123; Royal Society's Cat. Scientific Papers, vols. iv. viii.] A. M. C.

MAIN, THOMAS JOHN (1818–1885), mathematician, was a younger brother of the Rev. Robert Main [q. v.] He graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1838 as senior wrangler and first Smith's prizeman, was chosen a fellow of his college, and proceeded M.A. in 1841. He joined the Royal Astronomical Society on 10 Jan. 1840. Having taken orders, he received an appointment as chaplain in the royal navy, and was placed on the retired list in 1869. He was for thirty-four years professor of mathematics at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and died in London on 28 Dec. 1885, aged 67. He wrote, with Mr. Thomas Brown, R.N.: 1. 'The Indicator and Dynamometer,' London, 1847; 3rd edit. 1857. 2. 'The Marine Steam Engine,' 1849; 5th edit. 1865; German translation, Vienna, 1868. 3. 'Questions on Subjects connected with the Marine Steam Engine,' 1857 and 1863.

[Times, 31 Dec. 1885; Nature, xxxiii. 233; Luard's Cantabr. Grad.] A. M. C.

MAINE, Sir HENRY JAMES SUMNER (1822–1888), jurist, son of Dr. James Maine, a native of Kelso, N.B., by Eliza, fourth daughter of David Fell of Caversham Grove, Reading, was born 15 Aug. 1822. His infancy was passed in Jersey. Family difficulties arose and he was for a time in the exclusive charge of his mother, who lived chiefly at Henley-on-Thames. He was a delicate child, and his mother and a 'devoted aunt' nearly poisoned him with an overdose of opium. He was sent to a school kept by a Mrs. Lamb in the Fair Mile at Henley, but in 1829 his godfather, Dr. Sumner, then bishop of Chester, and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, obtained a nomination for him to Christ's Hospital. He showed great promise, and in 1840 he won an exhibition to Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was the best classical scholar of his year. In 1841 he was elected to a foundation scholarship at Pembroke, and in 1843 to the Craven university scholarship. He won the Browne medal for a Latin ode in 1842, and in 1843 the Browne medals both for a Latin ode and for epigrams. In 1842 he also won the chancellor's medal for English verse, the subject being the birth of the Prince of Wales. He sent in a poem upon 'Plato' in 1843, but was defeated by Mr. W. Johnson of King's College. Great interest was taken by his contemporaries in the competition between Maine and W. G. Clark [q. v.], afterwards public orator, the most distinguished and popular Trinity man of the time. In the classical tripos of 1844 Maine was senior classic and Clark second. A copy of Latin elegiacs (printed by Bristed) was said to have decided the contest. Maine, who had succeeded in gaining a place as senior optime, was also first chancellor's medallist, Clark being again second. Maine's health was always delicate, while his great nervous energy led him to overtax his strength. Though member of a small college he became well known to the most intellectual of his contemporaries, and belonged to the famous 'Apostles' Club. Tom Taylor and Henry Fitzmaurice Hallam were among his friends and contemporaries. He contributed a memoir of Hallam to the 'Remains.' His delicacy disqualified him for athletic games, and he did not speak at the Union. The clearness of his voice and brightness of manner were remarked in his recitation of his prize competitions.

No fellowship was vacant at Pembroke, and in 1845 Maine accepted the junior tutorship at Trinity Hall, then at the lowest ebb in point of numbers. He could not hold the fellowship usually associated with the tutorship, for which he must have qualified by taking orders. The income was very small, and he took some private pupils, the first being C. A. Bristed, who has described him in his 'Five Years at an English University,' 1852. In 1847 Maine resigned the tutorship on becoming regius professor of civil law. He held this office till 1854. The position of legal studies at that time in Cambridge was such as to give very little scope for the energies of a man of ability, but his office probably turned his attention to the studies by which he was to distinguish himself. He married his cousin, Miss Jane Maine, in 1847, and was called to the bar in 1850. Although he retained rooms in college, and discharged his professorial duties, Maine resided chiefly in London and the neighbourhood, and began to write for the papers. He was contributing in 1851 to the 'Morning Chronicle,' edited by John Douglas Cook [q. v.], and an organ of the Peelites. He wrote especially upon foreign and American questions, his sympathies being of the liberal-conservatives. In 1852 the Inns of

Court founded five readerships, and instituted a system of examination. Maine became the first reader on Roman law and jurisprudence. His lectures very soon attracted the attention of all the other students. His voice and manner gave full effect to his keen thought and incisive style. Although he was for a time upon the Norfolk circuit, and afterwards joined the equity bar, he never obtained much practice, and at this time suffered from many serious illnesses. He was, however, rapidly gaining a high reputation as a philosophical jurist.

In November 1855 the 'Saturday Review' was started, under the editorship of Cook, and Maine became one of the foremost among a singularly able band of contributors. Cook used to say that Maine and one other writer were the only two men he had ever known who wrote as well from the first as they ever wrote afterwards. For some years the 'Saturday Review' received Maine's principal writings. Sir M. E. Grant Duff mentions especially the articles which he wrote in 1857 against the impending extinction of the East India Company.

Maine had contributed to the 'Cambridge Essays' in 1856 an able paper upon 'Roman Law and Legal Education,' and in 1861 he justified his reputation by the publication of his 'Ancient Law,' a work which made an epoch in the studies with which it is concerned. By the end of the year Sir Charles Wood, afterwards Lord Halifax, offered him the appointment of legal member of council in India. Maine, upon consulting a medical authority, was told that his life would not be worth three months' purchase in Calcutta. He declined, though bitterly disappointed by the necessity. The appointment was then given to William Ritchie, a cousin of W. M. Thackeray, but upon Ritchie's death, on 22 March 1862, was again offered to Maine, who now decided to run the risk. He left for India in 1862, having been shortly before elected member of the Athenæum Club by the committee. In the event the climate of India proved to be congenial to his health, and he returned apparently a much stronger man than he had been at his departure.

Maine held his post for seven years, two more than the ordinary period, serving during the last years of Lord Elgin's viceroyalty, the whole of Lord Lawrence's, and the first years of Lord Mayo's. A great number of acts were passed during his tenure of office, of which the principal are enumerated by Sir M. E. Grant Duff (*Memoir*, p. 24). Maine's health disqualified him for laborious application to details, and in drafting bills he depended greatly upon Mr. Whitley Stokes, formerly his pupil and afterwards one of his successors. His ability was shown in determining what legislation was needed, obtaining the ablest assistance, and carrying his measures through the council. Many of his speeches and minutes are reprinted in the volume published in 1892 by Sir M. E. Grant Duff and Mr. Whitley Stokes. He took an important part in the discussion of many affairs lying outside his special department, and Sir Alfred Lyall has spoken in the highest terms of his singular penetration and the influence of his opinions upon the minds of his contemporaries. Maine was appointed vice-chancellor of the university of Calcutta, and delivered four remarkable addresses to the graduates. His wife was prevented by her health from accompanying him to India, and he therefore lived as a bachelor, entertaining hospitably and seeing many distinguished men. Upon his departure the highest opinion was expressed of his services by his colleagues, and he reached England in 1869 with an established reputation.

He was appointed in the same year to the Corpus professorship of jurisprudence just founded at Oxford. His first course of lectures was published in 1871 as 'Village Communities.' The book was founded partly upon the researches of Nasse and G. L. von Maurer, and contained also much information acquired in India during his own legislative experience, and from the conversation of Lord Lawrence. His statements as to India were also verified by Sir George Campbell, then lieutenant-governor of Bengal. Another course of lectures formed the substance of the 'Early History of Institutions,' published in 1875, in which his Indian experience was again made to throw light upon old institutions, as illustrated by the translations of treatises on Brehon law recently published or shown to him in manuscript. In May 1871 Maine was gazetted K.C.S.I., and in November of the same year appointed by the Duke of Argyll to a seat upon the Indian council. He did not speak frequently, but, as Sir M. E. Grant Duff tells us, 'an able man, who spoke rarely and always voted right, was a great treasure.' The same authority assures us that the work is not so light as is sometimes imagined. Maine was chiefly interested in the judicial department, but he also expressed opinions upon other matters, such as the selection and training of candidates for the Indian civil service.

In 1877 Maine was elected master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. The duties of that position were not absorbing, and Maine did not give up his house in London. He re-

sided, however, frequently in the college, and was warmly welcomed as a useful and eminent member of university society. He was twice invited to stand for the university in the conservative interest, but on both occasions declined. He resigned his Oxford professorship in the following year. A book published in 1883, 'Dissertations on Early Law and Custom,' contained the last product of his Oxford lecturing, with considerable modifications, and concluded the series begun by 'Ancient Law.'

In 1885 he published 'Popular Government,' four essays which had previously appeared in the 'Quarterly Review.' It was an attempt to apply the historical method to political institutions. It has perhaps been given to no man to attain to a purely philosophical attitude in regard to contemporary politics, and although Maine preserved the tone of calm perspicacity, democrats naturally regarded his ostensible impartiality as a mask for thorough distrust of popular impulses. Mr. Morley, and Mr. E. L. Godkin, of the New York 'Nation,' were among his critics, and he replied to the last (in 1886) in the 'Nineteenth Century.' The book is at least a very acute and noteworthy criticism of some of the tenets of believers in the virtues of democracy. Maine frequently contributed in later years to the 'St. James's Gazette,' and sympathised with its anti-Jacobin principles.

In 1887 Maine succeeded Sir William Harcourt as Whewell professor of international law at Cambridge. The founder had laid down the condition that the professor should suggest measures tending towards the extinction of war. Maine had written a book on international law before his departure for India, but the manuscript had been lost. He now lectured upon the growth of the conception of international law, upon some points of law which had been recently discussed, and upon the possibility of introducing a system of arbitration. The lectures were not revised for press by the author, and represent a fragment of a larger scheme. They were edited after his death by Mr. Frederic Harrison and Sir Frederick Pollock. Maine's health, never strong, had gradually declined. In the winter he went to Cannes, and died there on 3 Feb. 1888, the immediate cause of his death being apoplexy.

Maine left a widow and two sons, the eldest of whom, Charles, was clerk of assize on the South Wales circuit, and died soon after his father. A portrait of Maine by Mr. Lowes Dickinson is at Trinity Hall (an engraving is prefixed to 'Memoir'), and an unsatisfactory medallion by Sir Frederick Boehm was placed in Westminster Abbey.

Maine received many honours. He declined offers of the chief justiceship of Bengal, of the permanent under-secretaryships at the home and the foreign office, and of the principal clerkship of the House of Commons. Among honorary distinctions he was made a member of the American Academy in 1866, of the Dutch Institute about 1876, of the Accademia dei Lincei in 1877, of the Madrid Academy in 1878, of the Royal Irish Academy in 1882, of the Washington Anthropological Society in 1883, and of the Juridical Society of Moscow in 1884. He became corresponding member of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques in 1881, and foreign member, in place of Emerson, in 1883. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and was elected an honorary fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1887.

The delicacy of Maine's constitution must be remembered in all estimates of his career. It disqualified him from taking a part in the rougher warfare of life. He often appeared to be rather a spectator than an actor in affairs, and a certain reserve was the natural guard of an acute sensibility. To casual observers he might appear as somewhat cold and sarcastic, but closer friends recognised both the sweetness of his temper and the tenderness of his nature. His refinement of understanding made him alive to the weak side of many popular opinions, and he neither shared nor encouraged any unqualified enthusiasm. His inability for drudgery shows itself by one weakness of his books, the almost complete absence of any reference to authorities. He extracted the pith of a large book, it is said, as rapidly as another man could read one hundred pages, and the singular accuracy of his judgments was often admitted by the most thorough students; but he gave his conclusions without producing, or perhaps remembering, the evidence upon which they rested. It is a proof of the astonishing quickness, as well as of the clearness and concentration of his intellect, that, in spite of physical feebleness, he did so much work of such high qualities. He succeeded conspicuously in everything that he undertook. He was among the ablest journalists of his day, though his works in that department, except a few reprinted articles, are inevitably forgotten. He took a very important part in Indian legislation, and his experience of actual business gave much value to his later writings. But full appreciation of such official work is necessarily confined to colleagues, and undoubtedly Maine's chief claim to general remembrance rests upon the 'Ancient Law' and succeeding works in a similar vein. They were among the first examples of the appli-

cation of the genuine historical method to such inquiries. Coming soon after the publication of Darwin's great book, which had made the theory of evolution a great force in natural philosophy, it introduced a correlative method into the philosophy of institutions. A scientific writer is liable to be superseded in proportion to the fruitfulness of his own discoveries. But Maine's admirable style and skill in exposition will make his works models of investigation even if their statements of fact require modification.

Maine's works are: 1. 'Ancient Law: its Connection with the Early History of Society and its Relation to Modern Ideas,' 1861. 2. 'Village Communities,' 1871. 3. 'Early History of Institutions,' 1875. 4. 'Dissertations on Early Law and Custom,' 1883. 5. 'Popular Government,' 1885. 6. 'International Law' (Whewell lectures, 1887), 1888. Papers on 'Roman Law and Legal Education' (from 'Cambridge Essays,' 1856); the Rede lecture, delivered at Cambridge in 1875, 'On the Effects of the Observation of India on Modern European Thought;' a review of Sir J. F. Stephen's 'Introduction to the Indian Evidence Act;' three addresses to the university of Calcutta; and other papers, are appended to the third edition of 'Village Communities,' 1876. Maine contributed a review of Sir W. Hunter's 'Indian Mussulmans' to the 'Cornhill Magazine' in 1871; gave lectures (separately published) upon 'Early History of the Property of Married Women,' at Manchester in 1873, and 'The King and his Relation to Early Civil Justice,' at the Royal Institution in 1881; and contributed an article upon India to the 'Reign of Queen Victoria,' edited by Mr. Humphry Ward, in 1887. An article in the 'Quarterly Review' of January 1886 upon Mr. Donald MacLennan's 'Patriarchal Theory' gives Maine's reply to criticisms made by Mr. MacLennan and his brother, J. F. MacLennan [q. v.], then dead, upon a theory of the primitive family given in 'Ancient Law.'

Maine's books have been frequently translated and republished. The 'Ancient Law' was translated into French by M. Courcille Seneuil, with an introduction, and into Hungarian, and the 'Village Communities' into Russian.

[Sir Henry Maine: a Brief Memoir of his Life, by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., with some of his Indian Speeches and Minutes, selected and edited by Whitley Stokes, D.C.L., 1892; Times, 6 Feb. 1858; Saturday Review, 11 Feb. 1858; Sir F. Pollock's Oxford Lectures and other Discourses, 1890, pp. 147–68; Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques, 1891, pp. 143–58 (by M. Darette); Sir A. C. Lyall's Asiatic Studies, p. 213; Bristed's Five Years at an English University, 1852, i. 174, 234, 237, 268–70.] L. S.

MAINE, JASPER (1604–1672), dramatist and archdeacon of Chichester. [See MAYNE.]

MAINWARING or MAYNWARING, ARTHUR (1668–1712), auditor of imprests, was born in 1668 at Ightfield, Shropshire, where his family, a branch of the Mainwarings of Over Peover, Cheshire, had been settled since the fifteenth century. His grandfather, Sir Arthur Maynwaring (WILSON, *Life of James I*, 1653, p. 57), was a well-known figure at the court of James I, and a favourite of Prince Henry. His father was Charles Maynwaring, eldest son of Sir Arthur, and his mother was the daughter of Charles Cholmley of Vale Royal, Cheshire. When a boy he attended the grammar school, Shrewsbury, was sent at fifteen to Christ Church, Oxford (1683), and in 1687 entered as a student at the Inner Temple. He took the losing side at the revolution, and during a long stay with his uncle, Sir Francis Cholmley, a cavalier who went to prison rather than acknowledge William, his Stuart sympathies were encouraged and strengthened. He had left Oxford without a degree, but a commonplace-book written at this period shows wide reading and a susceptible and quick fancy. From Cheshire he came to live with his father in Essex Street, Strand, London, in order to study law, publishing almost immediately his first literary effort, 'Tarquin and Tullia,' an outspoken and fairly vigorous satire upon William and Mary. Next year, in the 'King of Hearts,' he ridiculed Lord Delamere [see BOOTH, GEORGE, 1622–1684] and his Cheshire men entering London in state. The verses, published anonymously, sold well, were attributed to Dryden, and made the author's fortune. Lord Cholmondeley and Burlington, recognising his merit, and regarding his Jacobitism as of the heart rather than the head, introduced him to Lord Somers and other prominent supporters of William, and yielding to their influence, to the prospect of rapid and brilliant advancement, and chiefly to a ripening judgment, his early enthusiasm dwindled and disappeared. Upon his father's death, about 1693, Maynwaring inherited an estate estimated at 800*l.* a year, but reduced by incumbrances to a nominal value. He now gave up the law, and raising 4,000*l.* upon Ightfield devoted himself to politics and society, placing his pen and wit at the service of the government. When the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 reopened communication with

France he went to Paris, where he met Boileau and La Fontaine, astonishing the former by his account of English poetry and English drama. The conversation, as described by Oldmixon, closely resembles that between Addison and Boileau a few years later. Shortly after his return he was made a member of the Kit-Cat Club, and received through Montague a commissionership of customs. He gained a speedy ascendency over the board, and a reputation, even among enemies, for honesty and high principle. Oldmixon tells a pleasant story of the discomfiture of a candidate who some days preceding the election to a vacant post left fifty sovereigns at Maynwaring's lodgings with a letter soliciting his support in exchange. In 1705 Godolphin rewarded his services to the whigs by appointing him auditor of imprests, with an income of 3,000*l.* a year. Oldmixon seems to refer this appointment to an earlier year, but the first report bearing Maynwaring's signature is dated 19 Oct. 1705 (*Cal. of State Papers*, Treasury Ser. 1702–7, p. 377). His intimacy with the actress Mrs. Oldfield, the *grande passion* of his life, began some time previously. He wrote a number of prologues for her, but his influence on her style is less certain. On 27 Dec. 1706 he was elected member for the borough of Preston, and continued to represent it until 1710 (*Members of Parliament*, pt. i. p. 602, pt. ii. pp. 3, 11). He was M.P. for West Looe from 1710 till his death. In the crisis of 1709–1710 Maynwaring was a fiery advocate of the prosecution of Sacheverell, and after the dissolution attacked him and his supporters in a merciless fashion in the 'Letters to a Friend in North Britain,' the most significant of his writings apart from the 'Medley.' 'Hannibal and Hanno,' a striking defence of Marlborough, belongs to the same period. The exact part taken by Maynwaring in the 'Whig Examiner,' the first number of which appeared on 14 Sept. 1710, five weeks after its great rival, is not clearly known. The third number, 'Alcibiades to the Athenians,' is certainly his. Dissatisfied with the name 'Examiner,' however, and with the conduct of the paper, he had an interview with Oldmixon about the end of September, laid before him the plan of the 'Medley,' and on 5 Oct. the first number was issued. During the ten months that it lasted the 'Medley' was almost entirely Maynwaring's own work, pursuing the 'Examiner' with a close and vehement criticism that at last provoked Harley to try to gag it, but the attorney-general refused to move. (For particulars of Maynwaring's articles in the 'Medley,' see Oldmixon, *Life*, pp. 169–202.) With 1711 the tory position seemed secure; on 26 July the 'Examiner' was dropped, and in the following week the last 'Medley' was printed. 'Grub Street is dead,' Swift wrote jubilantly to Stella a few days later. Maynwaring's health had now given way, consumption declared itself, and his mode of life, which it was too late to change, fed the disease, but he worked on incessantly, inflamed to new effort by Louis's overtures of peace. He published a vigorous arraignment of the French policy towards the close of the year; in 1712 he was engaged on a history of the march to Blenheim, based on a diary kept by the duke's chaplain. A fragment is printed by Oldmixon. He went through his duties as auditor in person to the very end. His last report is signed 4 Nov.; ten days later he died. With Maynwaring's winning manner, he had a certain proud reserve, which when armed with a bitter wit kept the familiarity, to which his peculiar position exposed him, in check, but made his company a restraint rather than pleasure to men intellectually inferior to himself. Over Oldmixon and the like his sway was absolute. He gave a willing hand to struggling or disappointed men. Steele maintained that he owed his post as gazetteer to Maynwaring, to whom he dedicated the first volume of the 'Tatler;' and Maynwaring was certainly one of the first to discern the abilities of Walpole. He was a good hater, and never concealed a cause for it in an opponent; if he had written the attack upon Smalridge in the second 'Medley,' there would have been no dispute about the authorship. He cared nothing for money, and in spite of his large income died comparatively poor. He had appointed Mrs. Oldfield his executrix, and divided his property equally between her and his sister, the former employing her share upon the education of their son, Arthur Maynwaring. Three months after his death, 9 Feb. 1712–13, the 'Examiner' published some cowardly reflections upon his private character, to which Walpole replied.

[Maynwaring's name frequently occurs in contemporary writings, but the chief authority is Oldmixon's Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maynwaring, 1712. He is often vague, sometimes mistaken, but leaves a vivid impression of Maynwaring's character and influence. See also Finley's A Short History of the Maynwaring Family; Swift's Works, 1824, iv. 191–193, vi. 168, xv. 349; Anonymous Memoirs of Mrs. Oldfield, 1730, pp. 24–7. Egerton, in his Life of Mrs. Oldfield, merely gives extracts from Oldmixon, but prints Maynwaring's will; Oldmixon's Memoirs of the Press, 1742, pp. 6–14, 20–2; Tatler, the first number of which is dedicated to Maynwaring, Nos. 187, 190; Poems on Affairs of State, 1704, iii. 319–23. For refer-

ences to Sir Arthur Maynwaring, see Oldmixon and State Paper Calendars, Dom. Ser. 1623 to 1631; and for Maynwaring's work as auditor, Treasury Ser. 1705 to 1712. See also Biographia Brit.] J. A. C.

MAINWARING, EVERARD (*fl.* 1698), M.D., medical writer. [See MAYNWARING.]

MAINWARING, MATTHEW (1561–1652), romancist, born 26 Feb. 1561, was the second son of Thomas Mainwaring of Nantwich, Cheshire, and Margaret, daughter of Randall Crew of the same place. He married Margaret Mynshull, half-sister of Richard Mynshull, to whom he dedicated 'Vienna, where in is storied y^e^ valorous atchieuements, famous triumphs, constant loue, greate miseries, and finall happines, of the well-deseruing, truly noble and most valiant k^t^, S^r^ Paris of Vienna, and y^e^ most admired amiable Princess the faire Vienna,' a translation, or rather adaptation, of a romance of Catalonian origin. It was first published without date (about 1618), and reprinted in 1620, 1621, about 1630, n.d. (the edition was licensed 25 May 1628, ARBER, *Transcript*, iv. 164), and in 1650. Mr. W. C. Hazlitt describes a copy of the edition of 1621, which contained a dedication of the book by 'T. M.' to Lucy, countess of Bedford. 'Vienna' has been assigned to Richard Mynshull, but it contains two anagrams and a reference to the arms (those of Mainwaring) in the engraved title, which leave no doubt as to the real author. There are commendatory verses by Thomas Heywood, various members of the Mainwaring family, and Thomas Croket, from which last it appears that Matthew Mainwaring had been a soldier, and was already an old man when he wrote 'Vienna.' Geffray Mynshull [q. v.], his nephew, dedicated to him in 1618 his 'Essayes and Characters of a Prison and Prisoners.' Mainwaring died in January 1651–2, having nearly completed his ninetieth year.

[Harl. MS. 1535, f. 348; Hunter's Chorus Vatum (Add. MS. 24492); Brydges's Cens. Lit. viii. 33; Hazlitt's Handbook, p. 438, and Collections, 1867–76, p. 318; Hall's History of Nantwich, pp. 456–8; Palatine Note-book, iii. 156; information kindly supplied by C. W. Sutton, esq., of Manchester.] G. T. D.

MAINWARING, SIR PHILIP (1589–1661), secretary for Ireland, born in 1589, was fourth son of Sir Randle Mainwaring, knt., of Over Peover, Cheshire, by Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Fitton of Gowesworth in the same county (ORMEROD, *Cheshire*, i. 372). In 1609 he became a student of Gray's Inn, and on 29 Aug. 1610 he matriculated from Brasenose College, Oxford, graduating B.A. on 8 Feb. 1612–13 (FOSTER, *Alumni Oxon.* 1500–1714, iii. 960). He sat as M.P. for Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, 1624–1626, for Derby 1628–9, and for Morpeth from April to May 1640. On 13 July 1634 he was knighted at Dublin Castle on becoming secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Strafford (METCALFE, *Book of Knights*, p. 214; *Strafford Papers*, i. 54, 211, 263, ii. 360, 414). In 1650 he ventured to return to London, when he was forthwith committed to the prison of the upper bench as a delinquent, and was only released on 27 Oct. 1651, after giving a bond in 500*l.* with two sureties in 250*l.* each, the time of his appearance to be one year (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1649–50 p. 515, 1650 p. 203, 1651 p. 496). At the Restoration, being then very poor, he petitioned for the mastership of the Charterhouse as some return for his fifty-five years' service at court, but it was bestowed on Sir Ralph Sydenham, and he only obtained the reversion of the place in case of Sydenham's death (*ib.* 1659–60 p. 441, 1666–7 p. 239). In June 1661 he was elected M.P. for Newton, Lancashire. He died, unmarried, in London on 2 Aug. 1661. His nephew, Philip, was father of Sir Thomas Mainwaring [q. v.] His portrait, with that of Lord Strafford, was engraved by Vertue, after Vandyck, and is prefixed to Lord Strafford's 'Letters and Despatches,' 1739; the original is in the possession of Sir Philip Tatton Mainwaring.

[Lists of Members of Parliament, Official Return, pt. i.] G. G.

MAINWARING, ROGER (*d.* 1653), bishop of St. Davids. [See MANWARING.]

MAINWARING, ROWLAND (1783–1862), naval commander and author, born on 31 Dec. 1783, was second son of Rowland Mainwaring (1745–1815), a field-officer, of Four Oaks, Warwickshire, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Captain Latham, R.N. (BURKE, *Landed Gentry*, 7th edit. ii. 1213). Entering the navy, he was present at the battle of the Nile (1798) as midshipman in the Majestic, and he served in the Defence at the blockade of Copenhagen (1801). On 13 Aug. 1812 he was gazetted to the command of the Caledonia, 120, the flagship of Sir Edward Pellew (Lord Exmouth), but he did not serve after the peace of 1815. He was promoted captain on 22 July 1830, and was placed on the list of retired rear-admirals on 27 Sept. 1855. In 1837 Mainwaring succeeded his first cousin, Miss Sarah Mainwaring, in the estates of Whitmore Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Biddulph, Staffordshire. He died at Whitmore Hall on 11 April 1862 (*Gent. Mag.* 1862, pt. i. p. 657). He married thrice, and left a large family.

Mainwaring, who was a tolerably good artist, published 'Instructive Gleanings, Moral and Scientific, from the best Writers, on Painting and Drawing,' 8vo, London, 1832. He also compiled 'Annals of Bath, from 1800 to the passing of the new Municipal Act,' 8vo, Bath, 1838, a miscellany of amusing local gossip.

[Family information; Navy Lists.] G. G.

MAINWARING, SIR THOMAS (1623–1689), author of the 'Defence of Amicia,' born on 7 April 1623, was eldest surviving son of Philip Mainwaring of Peover and Baddeley, Cheshire, by Ellen, daughter of Edward Mynshull of Stoke, near Nantwich, in the same county (WOTTON, *Baronetage*, ed. 1771, ii. 116–17). He entered Brasenose College, Oxford, as a commoner on 20 April 1637, but did not graduate, and was admitted a student of Gray's Inn on 2 Feb. 1640 (*Admission Register*, ed. Foster). Upon the outbreak of the civil war, Mainwaring cast in his lot with the parliamentary party, and took the covenant and the engagement oath. He does not seem to have held a military command, but he served the office of high sheriff of Cheshire in 1657. In 1660 he was elected to the Convention parliament as one of the members for Cheshire. He ultimately gained favour at court, and was created a baronet on 22 Nov. 1660. Mainwaring died at Peover on 28 June 1689. By his marriage, on 26 May 1642, to Mary (*d.* 1670), daughter of Sir Henry Delves, bart., of Dodington, Cheshire, he had six sons and six daughters. The baronetcy became extinct on the death of the fourth baronet, Sir Henry, the first baronet's great-grandson, in 1797; but the title was revived in 1804 in favour of Henry Mainwaring, son of Thomas Wetenhall, a stepbrother of the fourth baronet.

Mainwaring's relative, Sir Peter Leycester [q. v.], in his 'Historical Antiquities' (1673), stated that, in his opinion, their common ancestor Amicia, wife of Ralph Mainwaring, was not the lawful daughter of Earl Hugh of Cyveliog [see HUGH, *d.* 1181]. Thereupon Mainwaring published 'A Defence of Amicia,' 12mo, London, 1673, and thus began a controversy which lasted five years. Mainwaring was considered by competent authorities to have proved Amicia's legitimacy. His other writings on the subject are: 1. 'A Reply to an Answer of the Defence of Amicia,' 12mo, London, 1673. 2. 'An Answer to Sir Peter Leycester's Addenda,' 12mo, London, 1673–4. 3. 'An Answer to Two Books,' 12mo, London, 1675. 4. 'An Admonition to the Reader of sir P. Leycester's Books,' 12mo, London, 1676. 5. 'A Reply to sir Peter Leicester's Answer to sir Thomas Mainwaring's Admonition,' printed for the first time by W. B. Turnbull, 12mo, Manchester, 1854, from the transcript by William Cole, contained in the fortieth volume of his collections in the British Museum, Additional MS. 5841, ff. 125–140. 6. 'The Legitimacy of Amicia . . . clearly proved,' 12mo, London, 1679. The entire series of the tracts written by Mainwaring and Leycester were reprinted by the Chetham Society from the collection at Peover under the editorship of William Beamont (3 pts. 1869). A portrait of Mainwaring, engraved from a painting at Peover, forms the frontispiece to the second part.

[Wood's Athenæ Oxon. (Bliss); Ormerod's Cheshire; Turnbull's Prefatory Remarks to Mainwaring's Reply (privately printed), 1854; Beamont's Introduction (Chetham Soc.) as above; Bailey's Sir Peter Leycester, 1878.] G. G.

MAINZER, JOSEPH (1801–1851), teacher of music, born at Trèves 21 Oct. 1801, was educated in the maîtrise of Trèves Cathedral, and learned to play several instruments. He was employed subsequently in the Saarbrück coal mines with the view of becoming an engineer, and at length was ordained priest in 1826, afterwards being made an abbé. He was appointed singing-master to the college at Trèves, for which he wrote a 'Singschule: oder Praktische Anweisung zum Gesange,' Trèves, 1831. He had to leave Germany on account of his political opinions, and in 1833 he went to Brussels, where he wrote an opera, and acted as musical editor of 'L'Artiste.' Proceeding to Paris he taught popular singing classes and contributed musical articles to various journals. He came to England in 1839, and in 1841 competed unsuccessfully for the music chair in Edinburgh University. He was in Edinburgh till about 1848, when he left for Manchester. There he died 10 Nov. 1851. His best-known work was 'Singing for the Million,' London, 1841, which passed through many editions, and the title of which was taken by Hood as the subject of a humorous poem. The system upon which this publication was founded—that of the French method of sol-faing by absolute pitch—has long since been superseded, but Mainzer himself had considerable success with it. His other works include: 1. 'Treatise on Musical Grammar and the Principles of Harmony,' London, 1843. 2. 'The Gaelic Psalm Tunes of Ross-shire and the Neighbouring Counties,' Edinburgh, 1844, mostly noted down from the singing of the old precentors. 3. 'The Standard Psalmody of Scotland,' Edinburgh, 1845, in which he endeavours to recall attention to

the old tunes in Knox's 'Psalter.' 4. 'Music and Education,' London, 1848. A periodical started by him under the title of 'Mainzer's Musical Times' was the basis of the present 'Musical Times.' His musical compositions, if we except a long-metre hymn-tune bearing his name but not definitely ascertained to be by him, are now forgotten; but his 'choruses,' simple yet effective, show that he understood how to wield large masses of voice.

[A short sketch of his life (25 pp.), translated from the French of Aristide Guilbert, was published in 1844; see also Novello's Short History of Cheap Music, pp. 30, 47; Grove's Dictionary of Music, ii. 198; Brown's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians, p. 410; Love's Scottish Church Music; Curwen's Teacher's Manual, p. 367.] J. C. H.

MAIR, JOHN (1469–1550), scholar. [See MAJOR, JOHN.]

MAIRE, CHRISTOPHER (1697–1767), jesuit, son of Christopher Maire, esq., of Hartbushes, co. Durham, by Frances Ingleby of Lawkland, Yorkshire, was born on 6 March 1696–7, and studied humanities in the college of the English jesuits at St. Omer. He entered the Society of Jesus 7 Sept. 1715, and was professed of the four vows 2 Feb. 1733. After a course of teaching at St. Omer, and professing philosophy and theology at Liège, he was declared rector of the English College at Rome in the autumn of 1744, and he held that office until 1750. He returned to St. Omer in March 1757; and died at Ghent on 22 Feb. 1767.

Alban Butler calls him 'an able mathematician,' in allusion to measurements which he made of St. Paul's Cathedral, London (*Lives of the Saints*, 18 Nov., note). Pope Benedict XIV entrusted to him and Father Boscovich the task of making a correct map of the State of the Church.

His works are: 1. 'Tractatus Theologicus de Sanctissima Trinitate,' 1737, 12mo, pp. 152, manuscript in the library of the University of Liège. 2. 'Observationes Cometæ ineunte anno MDCCXLIV in Collegio Anglicano Romæ habitæ, et cum theoria Newtoniana comparatæ,' Rome, 1744, 4to. A translation into Italian also appeared. 3. 'Observationes Astronomicæ Leodii, Audomarapoli, et Romæ habitæ ab anno 1727 ad 1743:' in C. A. Giuliani's 'Memorie sopra la Fisica e Istoria Naturale di diversi Valentuomini,' Lucca, 1744, vol. ii. (see *Journal des Savants*, 1746, p. 224). 4. 'Continuatio Observationum Astronomicarum P. C. Maire . . . quas Romæ habuit annis 1743 et 1744:' in Giuliani's 'Memorie,' vol. iii. 5. 'Table of Longitudes and Latitudes for the principal Towns of the World:' in 'Scientia Eclipsium,' Rome, 1747. 6. 'Defectus Solis observatus die 25 Julii in Collegio Anglicano:' in 'Mém. de Trev.' September 1748, p. 2087. 7. 'Observatio partialis Eclipsis Lunæ die 25 Decembris 1749 in Collegio Anglicano:' in Zaccaria's 'Storia Letteraria d'Italia,' xi. 375–7, and in the 'Giornale di Roma,' 1749, art. 42. 8. 'Observations made at Rome of the Eclipse of the Moon, Dec. 23, 1749, and of that of the Sun, Jan. 8, 1750:' in 'Philosophical Transactions,' x. 4 (1750). 9. 'Osservazioni dell' ultimo passagio di Mercurio fatte in Roma,' 1753: in the 'Giornali de' Letterati' (see ZACCARIA, *Storia Letteraria*, viii. 181). 10. 'De litteraria Expeditione per Pontificiam Ditionem ad dimetiendos duos Meridiani Gradus et corrigendam Mappam geographicam, jussu et auspiciis Benedicti XIV Pont. Max. suscepta a Patribus Societatis Jesu Christophoro Maire et Rogerio Josepho Boscovich;' Rome, 1755, 4to. A French translation, with notes by Hugon, appeared at Paris in 1770, 4to. 11. 'Nuova Carta Geographica dello Stato Ecclesiastico,' fol. (*Catal. de Cotte*, No. 1559). 12. Three letters in Stanislaus Wydra's 'Vita Josephi Stepling,' Prague, 1779, 8vo, pp. 106–12.

[Oliver's Jesuit Collections, p. 137; Foley's Records, v. 653, vii. 479; De Backer's Bibl. de la Compagnie de Jésus, ii. 1007; Archbishop Ullathorne's Autobiog. pp. 132–7; Watt's Bibl. Brit.] T. C.

MAIRE, WILLIAM (*d.* 1769), Roman catholic prelate, was the fifth son of Thomas Maire, esq., of Hardwick, co. Durham, and Lartington, Yorkshire, by his wife, Mary Fermor of Tusmore, Oxfordshire. He arrived at the English College, Douay, 16 Aug. 1719, was ordained priest at Tournay in 1730, and became professor at Douay, first of rhetoric and afterwards of philosophy. From 1742 to 1767 he served the Durham mission. In 1767 he was appointed coadjutor to Francis Petre, vicar-apostolic of the northern district of England, and was consecrated bishop of Cinna, *in partibus infidelium*. He died at Lartington on 25 July 1769, and was buried in the family vault in the parish church of Ronaldkirk. He published a translation of Gobinet's 'Instruction of Youth in Christian Piety.'

[Brady's Episcopal Succession, iii. 259, 261; Foley's Records, v. 654; Surtees's Durham, i. 53.] T. C.

MAITLAND, CHARLES, third EARL OF LAUDERDALE (*d.* 1691), was younger brother of John, duke of Lauderdale [q.v.], and third son of John, first earl of Lauderdale, by Isabel Seton, [daughter of Alexander, earl of Dunfermline, lord high chancellor of

Scotland. By his marriage, 15 Nov. 1652, to Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Richard Lauder, he acquired the property of Halton or Hatton, Midlothian. Shortly after the Restoration he was made master and general of the Scottish mint, and on 15 June 1661 he was sworn a privy councillor. In 1669 he was elected a commissioner to parliament for the shire of Edinburgh, and was chosen a lord of the articles. On 8 June of the same year he was admitted an ordinary lord of session under the title of Lord Halton; and in February 1671 he was appointed treasurer-depute. On 12 May 1672 he was created a baronet.

On the quarrel of his brother, Earl and afterwards Duke of Lauderdale, with the Marquis of Tweeddale in 1674 [see HAY, JOHN, second EARL and first MARQUIS OF TWEEDDALE], Halton was called in to assist Lauderdale in the management of Scottish affairs, and although both 'weak and violent, insolent and corrupt,' had 'so much credit with his brother that all the dependence was upon him' (BURNET, *Own Time*, ed. 1838, p. 200). In 1673 he had a special quarrel with William Douglas, third duke of Hamilton [q. v.], 'in regard to the taxation accounts' (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 11th Rep. App. pt. vi. p. 145). William Douglas, first duke of Queensberry [q. v.], also wrote to Hamilton that Halton courted all opportunities of disobliging him (Queensberry) (*ib.* p. 151). He was specially included in the complaints of the Duke of Hamilton in 1679 against the Lauderdale administration.

At the time of the trial of James Mitchell [q. v.], in 1678, for an attempt on the life of Archbishop Sharp, Halton, as well as Lauderdale and Rothes, denied that 'any promise of his life' had on condition of his confession been made to Mitchell (BURNET, p. 276). On this account Halton was, in the parliament of 1681, accused of perjury, his accuser holding in his hand the two letters that Halton had written to Alexander Bruce, second earl of Kincardine [q. v.], mentioning that a promise of his life had been made to Mitchell (*ib.* p. 339; cf. WODROW, *Sufferings of the Church of Scotland*, ii. 248–50). On the motion of the Duke of Hamilton parliament agreed not to decide on the matter, but to refer it to the king, who in November deprived Halton of the honour of presiding in the council. Halton was also concerned in bribing witnesses to obtain false information against Lord Bargeny in 1680 (FOUNTAINHALL, *Historical Notices*, p. 310; BURNET, *Own Time*, ed. 1828, p. 339; cf. HAMILTON, JOHN, second LORD BARGENY). Inquiry into the matter was refused Bargeny; but in June 1682 a committee was appointed to inquire into the coinage and mint, and their report being adverse to Halton, he was deprived of his office. In addition to this the lord advocate proceeded against him for malversation, and he and Sir John Falconer were, on 20 March 1683, fined 72,000*l.*, which was reduced by the king to 20,000*l.* On the death of his brother without issue, on 24 Aug. 1682, Halton succeeded him as Earl of Lauderdale, but not to the titles of Duke of Lauderdale or Marquis of March, which became extinct. On 11 March 1686 he was readmitted a councillor. After the revolution he was, on 20 July 1689, sent to the castle of Edinburgh 'upon information and other suspicions, and refusing to swear allegiance' (Lord Cardross in *Leven and Melville Papers*, p. 180). No further action was taken against him, and probably he soon afterwards obtained his liberty. He died 9 June 1691. Sir George Mackenzie describes him as 'a person more obliged to fortune than to fame, being as much injured by the one as raised by the other' (*Memoirs*, p. 240). By his wife Elizabeth Lauder he had six sons and two daughters. The sons were Richard, fourth earl of Lauderdale [q. v.], John, fifth earl [q. v.], Charles, Alexander, William, and Thomas; and the daughters were Isabel, married to John, eighth lord Elphinstone, and Mary to Charles, fourth earl of Southesk.

[Burnet's Own Time; Wodrow's Sufferings of the Church of Scotland; Hist. MSS. Comm. 11th Rep. App. pt. vi.; Lauder of Fountainhall's Historical Notices, Leven and Melville Papers (both Bannatyne Club); Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 72.] T. F. H.

MAITLAND, CHARLES (1815–1866), author, born at Woolwich in Kent, 6 Jan. 1815, was nephew of General Sir Peregrine Maitland [q. v.], and eldest son of Charles David Maitland. The father was at one time a captain of the royal artillery, who served with some distinction at the end of the great European war, but for the last forty years of his life was minister of St. James's Chapel at Brighton. Charles was educated first at a large private school at Brighton, and afterwards, when he chose medicine for his profession, in the house of a general practitioner in London. He studied in Edinburgh for three years, and graduated M.D. in 1838, the subject of his inaugural essay being 'Continued Fever.' After visiting with a patient Malta, Italy, Greece, and Egypt, he returned to England and was admitted an extra-licentiate of the London College of

Physicians, July 1842. He practised for a few years at Windsor with success. But his tastes drew him more towards theology, and he matriculated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1848, graduated B.A. (with a second class in classics) 1852, and was ordained deacon in the same year, and priest in the year following. He was at first curate at Southampton, then at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, and afterwards in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. But his mind gave way; and after being for some years separated from his family, he died in London, 26 July 1866, and was buried in the Brompton cemetery.

While at Rome Maitland was attracted by the catacombs, and, being a good amateur artist, made numerous drawings, which still exist. In 1846 he published 'The Church in the Catacombs: a Description of the Primitive Church of Rome, illustrated by its Sepulchral Remains,' London, 8vo. This was the first popular book on the subject, was generally accurate, and abounded in information. While still an undergraduate at Oxford he published 'The Apostles' School of Prophetic Interpretation: with its History down to the Present Time,' London, 1849, 8vo—an attack on the current protestant school of interpretation of prophecy, then mainly represented by Edward B. Elliott [q.v.] in his 'Horæ Apocalypticæ.'

In November 1842 he married Julia Charlotte, widow of James Thomas, an Indian judge in the Madras presidency. Her maiden name was Barrett, and her mother was a niece of Fanny Burney, Madame d'Arblay [see ARBLAY]. She was the authoress of some clever 'Letters from Madras during the Years 1836 to 1839,' published anonymously, 1843, and reprinted in Murray's 'Home and Colonial Library,' 1846. She also wrote some bright little books for children, which passed through several editions: 'Historical Charades,' 1847, new edit. 1858; 'Cat and Dog,' 5th edit. 1858; 'The Doll and her Friends,' 5th edit. 1868. She died at Stowe Provost, near Shaftesbury, 29 Jan. 1864.

[Information from the family and personal knowledge.] W. A. G.

MAITLAND, FREDERICK (1763–1848), general, born on 3 Sept. 1763, was youngest son of General Hon. Sir Alexander Maitland, bart., colonel 49th foot (*d.* 1820), by his wife, Penelope, daughter of Colonel Martin Madan, M.P., and sister of Martin Madan, bishop of Peterborough [q.v.] Charles Maitland, sixth earl of Lauderdale [see under MAITLAND, JOHN, fifth earl], was his grandfather. On 1 Sept. 1779 Frederick was appointed ensign 14th foot, in which he became lieutenant on 19 Sept. 1782. He served with a company of his regiment doing duty as marines in the Union, 90 guns, Captain J. Dalrymple, in the Channel, in 1779–80, and on board Admiral Darby's fleet at the relief of Gibraltar in 1782 [see DARBY, GEORGE]. He afterwards served fifteen months in Jamaica. In 1784 he was transferred to the 30th foot, was placed on half-pay, and devoted his leisure to study. In 1787 he went back to the West Indies, and was some time assistant quartermaster-general in Jamaica. He obtained his company in the 60th royal Americans in 1789, and brought the despatches announcing the capture of Tobago in April 1793. The Fairy sloop, 18 guns, Captain John Laforey [q.v.], in which he came home, was engaged during the voyage with a French 32-gun frigate, which escaped. Maitland was brevet major and aide-de-camp to Sir Charles Grey [see GREY, CHARLES, first EARL GREY] at the relief of Nieuport and Ostend in 1794, and deputy adjutant-general, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel, at the capture of Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia in the same year. He was promoted major 9th foot in 1794, and lieutenant-colonel in 1795, when he was transferred to the 27th Inniskillings. He went back to the West Indies in 1795, as military secretary to Sir Ralph Abercromby, with whom he served at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Porto Rico, and elsewhere, in 1795–7. Returning home in the Arethusa, 38 guns, Captain T. Woolley, he was present and commanded the cabin guns of the frigate at the capture of the French corvette, La Gaieté, 125 leagues east by south of Bermuda, on 20 Aug. 1797. He afterwards served on Abercromby's staff in Scotland, and in the expedition to Holland in 1799. As a brevet-colonel he returned once more to the West Indies in 1800, and was quartermaster-general there for six years. He commanded a brigade at the reduction of the Danish, Swedish, and Dutch West India islands in 1800–1. He was transferred as lieutenant-colonel from the Inniskillings to the 29th foot, was appointed brigadier-general in 1804, and commanded a brigade at the capture of Surinam. He became a major-general in 1805, and in 1807 was second in command, under General Bowyer, at the recapture of the Dutch and Danish islands, which had been restored at the peace of Amiens. At St. Thomas's he received the sword of the governor, Van Schogen, on the selfsame spot that he had received it six years before. He commanded a brigade at the capture of Martinique in 1809 (gold medal) and the subsequent operations at Les Saintes.

Maitland was appointed lieutenant-gover-

nor of Grenada in 1805, and except when absent on active service as above, administered the civil government of the island until 1810. He was an upright and painstaking administrator. Although his legal knowledge was self-acquired, his decisions as vice-chancellor were never reversed save in a solitary instance on a technical point of law. His private views were opposed to the abolition of slavery. He became a lieutenant-general in 1811, and on 1 Jan. 1812 was appointed second in command in the Mediterranean under Lord William Bentinck [see BENTINCK, LORD WILLIAM CAVENDISH, 1774–1839]. In that capacity he commanded the Anglo-Sicilian army sent from Sicily to the east coast of Spain to make a diversion on Suchet's left flank (NAPIER, revised edit. iv. 188). The state of affairs in Sicily prevented Bentinck from detaching a force of the dimensions expected by Wellington, and the motley corps of nine thousand British, German Legion, Swiss, Sicilians, and Neapolitans, with which Maitland arrived off Palamos on 31 July 1812, was too ill-provided as regarded commissariat and field-train to justify a landing there. Maitland proceeded to Alicante, landed his troops, and opened communication with the Spanish generals in Murcia. After some desultory movements he began to entrench his camp at Alicante at the end of August (*ib.* iv. 305 et seq.) But his health was broken, and at the beginning of November, having done nothing, he resigned the command to General Mackenzie (*ib.* iv. 394), and returned home. He received the lieutenant-governorship of Dominica on 30 June 1813, in recognition of his past services.

Maitland, a full general in 1825, was appointed in 1810 colonel in succession of the 1st Ceylon regiment (afterwards the late Ceylon rifles) and in 1833 of the 58th foot. A memoir by him on the defences of Mount's Bay, Cornwall, is in the 'Wellington Correspondence,' vii. 149–51. He died at Tunbridge Wells on 27 Jan. 1848, aged 84. His eldest brother, Sir Alexander Maitland-Gibson (or Gibson-Maitland), second baronet, deputy governor of the Bank of Scotland, only survived him a few days (cf. *Gent. Mag.* 1848, i. 435). He married at Barbados, in November 1790, Catherine, daughter of John Prettijohn of that island, who with three out of her nine children survived him.

[Foster's Peerage, under 'Lauderdale;' Foster's Baronetage, under 'Maitland;' Philippart's Royal Military Cal. 1820, vol. ii.; Napier's Hist. of Peninsular War, revised ed. vol. iv.; Gent. Mag. 1848, pt. i. 437.] H. M. C.

MAITLAND, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS (1777–1839), rear-admiral, born at Rankeilour in Fife 7 Sept. 1777, was the third son of FREDERICK LEWIS MAITLAND (*d.* 1786), captain of the royal navy, sixth son of Charles, sixth earl of Lauderdale [see under MAITLAND, JOHN, fifth EARL]. Maitland's father, the godson of Frederick Lewis, prince of Wales, commanded with distinction the Lively in 1760, the Elizabeth in 1778, and served under Rodney in 1782. Between 1763 and 1775 he was in command of the royal yacht. He was promoted rear-admiral in 1786, but died before the news reached him. Maitland's mother was Margaret Dick, heiress in tail general to James Crichton, viscount Frendraught [q. v.], and heir of the family of Makgill of Rankeilour.

Maitland's elder brother Charles (*d.* 1820) inherited the estates of his mother's family, assumed the surname Makgill, and left by his wife, Mary Johnston, a son David Maitland-Makgill-Crichton (1801–1851), who assumed the additional name Crichton in 1837 as heir to his ancestor, James Crichton. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1822, and took a prominent part in the formation of the Scottish free church. A monument was erected to his memory at Cupar (J. W. TAYLOR, *Memoir*, 1853).

After serving some time in the Martin sloop with Captain George Duff, and with the Hon. Robert Forbes in the Southampton frigate, in which he was present at the battle of 1 June 1794, Maitland was promoted to be lieutenant of the Andromeda 3 April 1795. He was shortly afterwards moved into the Venerable, flagship of Admiral Duncan in the North Sea, and in April 1797 went out to the Mediterranean to join Lord St. Vincent, by whom he was appointed to the Kingfisher sloop. In her he assisted at the capture of several privateers (cf. MARSHALL, iii. 184) with such gallantry that the ship's company subscribed 50*l.* to present him with a sword. In December 1798 the Kingfisher was wrecked as she was leaving the Tagus. Maitland, who was in temporary command, was tried by court-martial and honourably acquitted. Immediately afterwards he was appointed flag-lieutenant to Lord St. Vincent, then residing on shore at Gibraltar. On 7 July 1799, as the combined fleets of France and Spain were retiring from the Mediterranean [cf. ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE KEITH, VISCOUNT KEITH], Maitland was sent by St. Vincent to order the Penelope, hired cutter, 'to go, count and dodge them.' As the lieutenant of the cutter was sick, Maitland took the command, but the next day, owing to the cowardice and

disobedience of the men, the Penelope was captured by the Spaniards and taken into Cadiz. The Spanish admiral, Mazaredo, learning that her commander was the flag-lieutenant of Lord St. Vincent, to whom he was under some obligation of courtesy, sent Maitland back to Gibraltar, free, without exchange (Tucker, *Memoirs of Earl St. Vincent*, i. 406–7 *n.*) He was promoted by St. Vincent to be commander of the Cameleon sloop, the promotion to date from 14 June; went out to join his new ship, then on the coast of Egypt, under Sir W. Sidney Smith [q. v.], and after the signing of the convention of El Arish was sent home overland with despatches. He returned almost immediately, and continued in the Cameleon to the end of the year. On 10 Dec. he was appointed by Keith to be acting captain of the Wassenaar store-ship. As she was then lying in Malta unfit for service, he obtained permission to accompany the expedition to Egypt, where his good service in command of the boats appointed to cover the landing of the army, and to support the right flank in the actions of 13 and 21 March 1801, was specially acknowledged by the commanders-in-chief, on the report of Sir Sidney Smith (Marshall, iii. 386, iv. 852), and won for him his promotion to post rank, dated 21 March. He was then appointed temporarily to the Dragon of 74 guns, but in August was moved into the Carrère, a recent prize from the French, which he took to England and paid off in October 1802.

St. Vincent, then first lord of the admiralty, immediately appointed him to the Loire, a large 46-gun frigate, which, on the renewal of the war, was employed on the west coast of France and the north coast of Spain. During the next three years he captured or destroyed many large privateers and coasting batteries, more especially in Muros Bay, to the southward of Cape Finisterre, on 4 June 1805, where his gallantry and success won for him the thanks of the city of London, the freedom of the city of Cork, and the presentation of a sword from the Patriotic Fund. He also assisted in the capture of the French frigate Libre on 24 Dec. 1805. In November 1806 Maitland was moved into the Emerald of 36 guns, employed on the same service as the Loire, and with similar success. In April 1809 she was with the fleet outside Aix roads, under Lord Gambier, and on the 12th was one of the few ships so tardily sent in to support the Impérieuse [see Cochrane, Thomas, tenth Earl of Dundonald].

In 1813–14 Maitland commanded the Goliath on the Halifax and West India stations, and in November 1814 was appointed to the Boyne, under orders for North America. In the beginning of 1815 he was collecting a fleet of transports and merchant ships in Cork harbour, but a succession of strong westerly winds prevented his sailing, till, on the news of Bonaparte's return from Elba, his orders were countermanded, and he was appointed to the Bellerophon of 74 guns, in which he sailed from Plymouth on 24 May, under the immediate orders of Sir Henry Hotham [q. v.] Maitland, as well as Hotham, had a long experience of the Bay of Biscay, and the Bellerophon was stationed off Rochefort to keep watch on the ships of war there. On 28 June the news of the battle of Waterloo reached Maitland, and on the 30th a letter from Bordeaux warned him that Napoleon would attempt to escape thence to America. Maitland, however, adhered to the opinion that Napoleon would more likely make for Rochefort; and though he sent the two small craft in company, one to Bordeaux and the other to Arcachon, he himself, in the Bellerophon, remained off Rochefort. Hotham, in the Superb, was in Quiberon Bay, and frigates, corvettes, brigs kept watch along the whole extent of the coast. On 6 July Hotham wrote to Maitland that 'it was believed Bonaparte had taken his road from Paris for Rochefort.' On the 8th Hotham forwarded Maitland orders to keep the most vigilant look-out—'to make the strictest search of any vessel you may fall in with; and if you should be so fortunate as to intercept him, you are to transfer him and his family to the ship you command and, there keeping him in careful custody, return to the nearest port in England, going into Torbay in preference to Plymouth, with all possible expedition.'

On 10 July negotiations with Maitland were opened on behalf of Napoleon, who had then reached Rochefort. Maitland was unable to agree to the proposal that he should be allowed to sail to the United States, but offered to carry him to England. After four anxious days, Napoleon, with his staff and servants, embarked on board the Bellerophon on the morning of the 15th. The ship at once sailed for England. On the 24th she arrived in Torbay; thence she was ordered round to Plymouth to await the decision of the government; and, putting to sea again on 4 Aug., Napoleon was on the 7th, off Berry Head, removed to the Northumberland [see Cockburn, Sir George, 1772–1853]. To counteract misrepresentation, Maitland wrote a detailed account of what took place for the perusal of his friends, and subsequently published it as 'Narrative of the Surrender of Buonaparte and of his Re-

sidence on board H.M.S. Bellerophon; with a detail of the principal events that occurred in that ship between the 24th of May and the 8th of August 1815' (8vo, 1826).

In October 1818 Maitland was appointed to the Vengeur, in which, in 1819, he went out to South America. In 1820 he carried Lord Beresford from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, and went on to the Mediterranean, where he was sent to Naples to take the king of the Two Sicilies to Leghorn. On landing, 20 Dec., after a rough passage of seven days, the king invested him with the insignia of a knight commander of the order of St. Ferdinand and Merit, and presented him with his portrait, set with diamonds, in a gold box. The Vengeur returned to England in the following spring, and Maitland was appointed to the Genoa, guardship at Portsmouth, from which he was superseded in October, on the completion of his three years' continuous service. From 1827 to 1830 he commanded the Wellesley in the Mediterranean. He attained his flag 22 July 1830. He had already been nominated a C.B. on the reconstruction of the order in 1815; on 17 Nov. 1830 he was advanced to be a K.C.B. From 1832 to 1837 he was admiral superintendent of the dockyard at Portsmouth [cf. Seymour, Sir Michael, 1768–1834]; and in July 1837 was appointed commander-in-chief in the East Indies and China, with his flag in his old ship the Wellesley. In February 1839, when co-operating with the army on its advance from Bombay towards Afghanistan, he reduced the town and fort of Kurrachee, and covered the landing of the troops and stores. Afterwards, on the news of some disturbances at Bushire, he went thither and, under the protection of the marines of the squadron, brought away the resident and his staff (Low, *Hist. of the Indian Navy*, ii. 104) without inflicting any chastisement on the mob, conduct which the Anglo-Indian press censured as injudiciously lenient (*ib.* p. 106). He died at sea, on board the Wellesley, off Bombay, on 30 Nov. 1839. He was buried at Bombay, where, in the cathedral, a monument to his memory was erected by subscription (*ib.* p. 107). A portrait of Maitland was engraved.

He married in 1804 Catherine, second daughter of Daniel Connor of Ballybricken, co. Cork, but their only child died in infancy. He relates in his 'Narrative' how Napoleon, seeing her portrait in Maitland's cabin, expressed his admiration of her beauty, and when she came alongside the Bellerophon at Torbay saluted her, with an expression of regret that her husband would not allow her to pay him a visit. Lady Maitland died in 1865 at Lindores, co. Fife.

[The Memoir in Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. iii. (vol. ii.) 381 is very full, and contains copies of many interesting and important official letters; James's Naval History; other authorities in the text.] J. K. L.

MAITLAND, JAMES, eighth Earl of Lauderdale (1759–1839), second son of James Maitland, seventh earl of Lauderdale, by his wife, Mary Turner, only child of Sir Thomas Lombe [q. v.], knt., alderman of London, was born at Hatton House, in the parish of Ratho, Midlothian, on 26 Jan. 1759. He was educated at the high school and university of Edinburgh, under the care of his tutor, Andrew Dalzel [q. v.], who accompanied him to Paris in 1774. On 13 June 1775 he matriculated at Trinity College, Oxford, where he only resided a term, and subsequently studied at Glasgow University under Professor John Millar [q. v.] He was admitted a student of Lincoln's Inn on 26 Feb. 1777, and became a member of the Faculty of Advocates on 29 July 1780. At the general election in September 1780 he was returned to the House of Commons for the borough of Newport, Cornwall. On 26 Feb. 1781 he made a successful maiden speech in support of the second reading of Burke's Bill for the Regulation of the Civil List Establishments (*Parl. Hist.* xxi. 1274–6; see Dalzel, *Hist. of the Univ. of Edinburgh*, i. 31–2). In June 1781 he supported Fox's motion for a committee on the state of the American war, and declared that the authors of it were 'no less inimical to the liberties of Great Britain than America' (*Parl. Hist.* xxii. 498–9). He warmly supported Fox's East India Bill in November 1783, and 'justified it on every principle upon which it had been attacked' (*ib.* xxiii. 1291). At the general election in the spring of 1784 he was returned for the borough of Malmesbury, and on 11 Dec. 1787 was appointed by the House of Commons one of the managers of Hastings' impeachment (Bond, *Speeches in the Trial of Warren Hastings*, 1859, vol. i. p. xxxviii). On the death of his father in August 1789 he succeeded to the Scottish peerage as eighth Earl Lauderdale, and in July 1790 was elected a Scottish representative peer (*Journals of the House of Lords*, xxxix. 3). He spoke for the first time in the House of Lords on 11 April 1791, when he insisted that 'the pretences for going to war with Tippoo were highly unjustifiable and ungrounded' (*Parl. Hist.* xxix. 152–4). During the debate on the king's proclamation against seditious writings on 31 May 1791, Lauderdale made a violent attack upon Charles Lennox, third

duke of Richmond [q. v.], and General Benedict Arnold. On the following day he challenged the duke to a duel, but the affair was afterwards amicably settled. A bloodless meeting, however, took place between Lauderdale and Arnold on 1 July, when Fox attended as Lauderdale's second (*ib.* xxix. 1517–20; *Annual Register*, 1792, pt. ii. p. 30*).

In August 1792 Lauderdale went with Dr. John Moore to France, where he formed an acquaintance with Brissot. During their stay in Paris the attack was made on the Tuileries. They remained in France until December (Moore, *Journal during a Residence in France*, London, 1793, 8vo). Upon his return Lauderdale took every opportunity of protesting against the war with France, and is said on one occasion to have appeared in the House of Lords 'in the rough costume of Jacobinism' (*Annual Register*, 1839, App. to Chron. p. 364). In April 1794 he denounced the manner in which the trials of Muir and Palmer had been conducted (*Parl. Hist.* xxxi. 263–7), and in the following month opposed the passing of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill (*ib.* pp. 589–591, 603–5). On 5 June 1795 his motion in favour of making peace with France was only supported by eight votes (*ib.* xxxii. 46–52, 54). In November following he gave a strenuous opposition to the Treasonable Practices Bill, which he described as 'one of the severest and most dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people that had ever been introduced' (*ib.* xxxii. 245–6 et seq.) On 13 May 1796 he called the attention of the house to the state of the public finances, but did not attempt to take a division upon his resolutions (*ib.* pp. 1138–55). In consequence of his uncompromising hostility to the ministerial policy, Lauderdale was not re-elected a Scottish representative peer either in 1796 or in 1802. While out of the house he became a citizen of London by the purchase of his freedom from the Needlemakers' Company, and vainly attempted to get elected as sheriff. He appears also at the time to have 'formed a plan to get into the House of Commons by a surrender of his peerage, which he thought was allowable by the Scottish law' (*Public Characters*, ii. 575). In 1804 he published his 'Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase,' Edinburgh, 8vo (second edition, greatly enlarged, Edinburgh, 1819, 8vo; translated into French, Paris, 1808, 8vo; and into Italian in the 'Biblioteca dell' Economista,' 1st ser. v. 1–139). It attracted considerable attention at the time and was reviewed by Brougham in the 'Edinburgh Review' for July 1804 (iv. 343–77). Lauderdale unwisely replied to Brougham's strictures in 'Observations . . . on the Review of his Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, published in the viiith Number of the "Edinburgh Review,"' Edinburgh, 1804, 8vo, which provoked a sharp rejoinder from Brougham in his 'Thoughts suggested by Lord Lauderdale's Observations upon the "Edinburgh Review,"' London, 1805, 8vo.

Upon the accession of the whigs to power Lauderdale was created a peer of Great Britain and Ireland on 22 Feb. 1806 by the title of Baron Lauderdale of Thirlestane in the county of Berwick. He was offered by Fox the post of governor-general of India, but subsequently withdrew his claims in consequence of the strong opposition of the court of directors to his appointment. Lauderdale thereupon accepted the office of lord high keeper of the great seal of Scotland, and was sworn a member of the privy council on 21 July 1806. On 2 Aug. following he went to Paris as joint-commissioner with Francis Seymour, earl of Yarmouth, for concluding a peace with France. The negotiations proved abortive, and he returned to England in October (Martineau, *Hist. of England*, 1800–15, 1878, pp. 206–7; *London Gazettes*, 1806, pp. 1377–8). He resigned office upon Lord Grenville's downfall in March 1807, and was for many years an active member of the opposition in the House of Lords, and the recognised chief of the whig party in Scotland. In the proceedings against Queen Caroline, however, Greville records that 'there is no one more violent than Lord Lauderdale, and neither the Attorney-General nor the Solicitor-General can act with greater zeal than he does in support of the Bill' (*Memoirs*, 1st ser. 1874, i. 38). He was rewarded with the order of the Thistle on 17 July 1821. From this time Lauderdale's political views underwent much modification, and he became a tory. In February 1825 Lord Colchester remarks that though Lauderdale was not in the tory cabinet (of Lord Liverpool) he had 'as much weight in the issue of its deliberations as if he were' (*Correspondence*, iii. 363). Lauderdale spoke for the last time in the House of Lords on 12 July 1830, when he protested against the second reading of the Court of Session Bill (*Parl. Debates*, 2nd ser. xxv. 1154–8). During the remainder of his life he lived in the country and amused himself with agricultural pursuits. He voted by proxy against the second reading of the second and third Reform Bills (*ib.* 3rd ser. viii. 342, xii. 459). He died at Thirlestane Castle, Berwickshire, on 13 Sept.

1839, aged 80, and was buried in the family vault at Haddington Abbey on the 20th of the same month.

Lauderdale was a violent-tempered, shrewd, eccentric man, with a fluent tongue, a broad Scottish accent, and a taste for political economy. In 1792 he was one of the founders of the 'Friends of the People' (Stanhope, *Life of Pitt*, 1861, ii. 151); in June 1831, under 'the skilful manœuvring of that cunning old recreant Lauderdale,' twelve out of the sixteen Scottish representative peers were anti-reformers (Cockburn, *Journal*, 1874, i. 17). In consequence of the attack which Lauderdale made with the Duke of Bedford upon Burke's pension, Burke wrote his celebrated 'Letter to a Noble Lord' (1796). Lauderdale was one of the connoisseurs who were imposed upon by the Ireland forgeries [see Ireland, Samuel], and signed the attestation in favour of their authenticity (*Ann. Register*, 1796, Chron. pp. 11–12).

He married, on 15 Aug. 1782, Eleanor, only child of Anthony Todd, secretary of the general post office. She died at Thirlestane Castle on 16 Sept. 1856, aged 94. By her Lauderdale had four sons, all of whom were unmarried, and five daughters. The two elder sons, James (*d.* 1860) and Anthony (see below), were successively ninth and tenth earls. Eleanor, the third daughter, married, on 19 Jan. 1815, James Balfour of Whittinghame, Berwickshire, and died on 23 May 1869. Mr. Arthur James Balfour is her grandson.

There is a portrait of Lauderdale by J. Henning in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery. A portrait by Colvin Smith was exhibited at the Loan Collection of National Portraits at South Kensington in 1868 (*Catalogue*, No. 73), and a bust by Nollekens at Somerset House in 1804.

Several of his speeches were separately published, and there are no less than eighty-six of his protests in the 'Journals of the House of Lords' (see Rogers, *Protests of the Lords*, vols. ii. and iii.) Besides the works already noticed he issued many political tracts, of which the chief are: 1. 'Letters to the Peers of Scotland,' London, 1794, 8vo. 2. 'Thoughts on Finance suggested by the Measures of the present Session [1796] . . .,' 3rd edit. London, 1797, 4to. 3. 'A Letter on the present Measures of Finance, in which the Bill now depending in Parliament is particularly considered,' London, 1798, 8vo. 4. 'Thoughts on the Alarming State of the Circulation and of the Means of Redressing the Pecuniary Grievances of Ireland,' Edinburgh, 1805, 8vo. 5. 'Hints to the Manufacturers of Great Britain on the Consequences of the Irish Union; and the System since pursued of Borrowing in England for the Service of Ireland,' Edinburgh, 1805, 8vo. 6. 'An Inquiry into the Practical Merits of the System for the Government of India under the Superintendence of the Board of Controul,' Edinburgh, 1809, 8vo. 7. 'The Depreciation of the Paper-currency of Great Britain proved,' London, 1812, 8vo. 8. 'Further Considerations on the State of the Currency, in which the means of Restoring our Circulation to a salutary state are fully explained,' &c. (Appendix), Edinburgh, 1813, 8vo. 9. 'Letter on the Corn Laws,' 1814, 8vo. 10. 'Three Letters to the Duke of Wellington, on the Fourth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed in 1828 to enquire into the Public Income and Expenditure. In which the nature and tendency of a Sinking Fund is investigated and the fallacy of the reasoning by which it has been recommended is explained,' London, 1829, 8vo. The authorship of the anonymous 'Plan for Altering the Manner of Collecting a large part of the Public Revenue; with a short Statement of the Advantages to be derived from it' [London? 1799?], 8vo, has been attributed to him.

The second son, Anthony Maitland, tenth Earl of Lauderdale (1785–1863), admiral of the red, entered the navy at an early age. He was wounded in Nelson's attack on the Boulogne flotilla in 1801, when he was made a C.B., and took part in Lord Exmouth's bombardment of Algiers in 1826. He was subsequently appointed G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. On his death (22 March 1863) the English barony of Lauderdale became extinct, but the Scottish earldom devolved on a cousin, Thomas Maitland, eleventh earl [q. v.]

[Dalzel's History of the University of Edinburgh, 1862, vol. i.; Diary and Correspondence of Lord Colchester, 1861; Lockhart's Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, 1845, pp. 138–9, 189, 190; Moore's Life of Byron, 1847, p. 185; Anderson's Scottish Nation, 1863, ii. 637–8; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 197; Georgian Era, 1832, i. 559–60; Gent. Mag. 1839, pt. ii. 538–40; Annual Register, 1839, App. to Chron. pp. 363–4; Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, 1813, ii. 78–80; Foster's Peerage, 1883, p. 415; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1888, iii. 904; Return of Members of Parliament, pt. ii. pp. 163, 183; Haydn's Book of Dignities, 1890; Catalogue of the Advocates' Library; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. xii. 428 (bis) 1518.] G. F. R. B.

MAITLAND, Sir JOHN, Lord Maitland of Thirlestane (1545?–1595), lord high chancellor of Scotland, second son of

Sir Richard Maitland, lord Lethington [q.v.], and younger brother of William Maitland of Lethington [q.v.], was, according to the statement of his age on his tombstone, born about 1545. He completed his legal education in France, and on his return to Scotland obtained the abbacy of Kelso *in commendam*, which on 6 Feb. 1567 he exchanged with Lord John Stewart for the priory of Coldingham. On 20 April of the same year he succeeded his father as lord privy seal, and after the imprisonment of Queen Mary in Lochleven was confirmed in his office by the regent Moray on the 26th of the following August. On 2 June 1568 he was constituted a spiritual lord of session.

Maitland was one of a commission appointed by the regent's parliament, in December 1567, to report on the jurisdiction of the kirk (Calderwood, ii. 390). Nevertheless, he was a secret favourer of the queen (Labanoff, ii. 257–64), and at the Perth convention in July 1569 voted for the queen's divorce from Bothwell [see Hepburn, James] (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 8). In September 1570 he attended a meeting of the queen's party in Atholl. Thereupon he was, along with his brother, summoned to take his trial at Edinburgh, and failing to appear was denounced a rebel. By the parliament of the regent's party held in the following May he and his brother were forfaulted. Subsequently he joined his brother in the castle of Edinburgh, and on its surrender, 29 May 1573, was sent a prisoner to Tantallon Castle (Calderwood, iii. 284). In February 1573–4 he was permitted to reside at Lord Somerville's house of Cowthelly on finding sureties for 10,000*l.* to appear before the council when called on (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* ii. 334). Ultimately the bounds of his confinement were enlarged to the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, but he did not obtain full liberty and pardon till 15 Sept. 1578 (*ib.* iii. 29), when Morton had resigned the regency.

Morton's rigorous treatment of him and the other defenders of the castle necessarily rendered Maitland one of the most irreconcilable of Morton's foes; and immediately after obtaining his liberty he set himself, along with Robert Melville, to contrive with the catholics the plot for his overthrow which was finally matured by Esme Stewart. After Morton's imprisonment he was, on 26 April 1581, restored to his seat on the bench. On 29 Aug. 1583 he was elected a privy councillor, and soon began to exercise a special personal influence with the king, which, on the fall of Arran, and after him of the master of Gray, continued till the close of his life. On 18 May 1584 he was made secretary of state, and on the 22nd the act of forfeiture against him was rescinded, and he was restored to his estates. In February 1584–5 certain 'articles and injunctions penned by him' (cf. Calderwood, iv. 349–50) were imposed upon the ministers, whereupon a libel was set forth against him, in which Justice was brought in, 'lamenting that one of Cameleon's clan or of the disciples of Matchiavell had so great a place in the commonwealth' (*ib.* p. 349). Maitland connived at the plot against Arran, and reaped from it great personal advantage. But although pretending to favour the league with England (*Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. pp. 501, 513, 518), he was suspected of indirectly manœuvring to prevent its conclusion (*ib.* pp. 525, 526, 527). The treaty was signed on 5 July 1586. Previous to this Maitland, on 21 May, had been appointed vice-chancellor.

The execution of Queen Mary greatly grieved Maitland, and the evident relief of the king when he learned that all was over, and that there was now no rival to his throne, made Maitland 'so ashamed' that he took means that 'there might be few or no spectators' of James's behaviour (Calderwood, iv. 611). In May 1587 Sir William Stewart, brother of the Earl of Arran, sought to charge Maitland and the Master of Gray with complicity in the plot for Arran's overthrow, but they were formally declared by the king to be untouched by Stewart's statements and to be 'his honest and true servants' (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 165). Subsequently, however, Gray was accused of various other crimes, including an attempt to assassinate Maitland. Gray left Scotland on 7 June, and Maitland acquired new influence. At the meeting of the parliament in the following August, the chancellorship formerly held by Arran was ratified to him.

In closing the parliament, Maitland made an impassioned speech against the conduct of Elizabeth in sanctioning the execution of the Queen of Scots. The impression produced by it encouraged in no small degree the plots of the catholic nobles for a Spanish invasion of England; but Maitland personally took no part in them; and on the news reaching Scotland of the sailing of the Spanish Armada, he opposed the proposal of Bothwell [see Hepburn, Francis Stewart] for an invasion of England, and advised that Scotland should adopt an attitude of neutrality, and act merely in self-defence. This advice and his increasing influence with the king so aroused the jealousy of Bothwell and the northern catholic lords, that they made a combined attempt to raise a rebellion. On

being examined before the council, on 20 May 1589, Bothwell declared that his sole reason for appearing in arms was a private quarrel between him and Maitland (Calderwood, v. 57). On 22 Oct. 1589 Maitland set sail with the king on his voyage to Norway to bring home the royal bride, the Princess Anne of Denmark. In his declaration to the council previous to setting out, the king took occasion to deny that in the resolution he had taken he 'was led by the nose' by the chancellor (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 427–9). During his stay at Copenhagen, which extended over the winter, Maitland made the acquaintance of Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, to whom he subsequently addressed some Latin verses. Two of Maitland's letters to Robert Bruce [q. v.] the theologian, written from Denmark, are inserted in Calderwood's 'History' (v. 83–6, 92–3). On 15 Dec. James empowered him to give presents of plate out of the royal cupboard to two Danish noblemen, and in reward of his own services to retain the rest in the cupboard for himself (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iv. 444–5). He returned to Scotland with the king and queen, 1 May 1590; and on the occasion of the queen's coronation on the 17th, was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Maitland of Thirlestane, to him and heirs male of his body.

The additional favours bestowed on Maitland gave new stimulus to the jealousy of Bothwell, who soon after the king's return renewed his plots. In January 1590–1 Maitland instigated a charge against him of having had recourse to witchcraft to raise storms during the king's voyage from Norway (*Hist. of James the Sext*, p. 242). The prosecution was, however, generally resented by the nobles, a number of whom conspired to assist Bothwell in an attempt to capture the chancellor in Holyrood Palace, on 27 Dec. 1591 (Moysie, *Memoirs*, p. 87). The excessive influence exercised by Maitland was also distasteful to the queen, who endeavoured through Colonel William Stewart, a partisan of Bothwell, to effect Maitland's disgrace, but without success—Stewart being sent into ward on 14 Dec. 1592. In these plots James Stewart, earl of Moray—the 'Bonnie Earl of Moray' of the ballad—was also involved, and his tragic death on 8 Feb. at the hands of Huntly was generally attributed to the chancellor, who, according to rumour 'hounded forth' Huntly (Calderwood, v. 145). The strong feeling of resentment against the murder compelled the king for the time to make a scapegoat of Maitland, and he was commanded on 30 March to leave the court. It is generally supposed to have been on Maitland's advice—tendered chiefly with a desire to strengthen his own position by removing the odium attaching to him through the murder of Moray (*ib.* viii. 43; James Melville, *Diary*, p. 298)—that the king consented to the 'Act for abolishing the Actis Contrair to the trew Religion,' and establishing the kirk on a strictly presbyterian basis (*Acta Parl. Scot.* iii. 541–2). The act secured to Maitland the perpetual gratitude of the kirk. The faction against him at the court was still however too strong; and owing chiefly to the opposition of the queen (see *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. vol. ii. passim), he was unable to resume the discharge of the duties of his office till May 1593. His recall led to further attempts on the part of Bothwell to terrorise the king, and in August James, in view of a proposed reconciliation with Bothwell, agreed that both Maitland and Bothwell should retire from court till the meeting of parliament in November. Subsequently, however, the king declined to be bound by his agreement. Maitland returned, and Bothwell's ruin was determined on. Maitland now advocated a policy of conciliation towards the catholic lords, and at his instigation an act of abolition in their favour was passed on 26 Nov. (*Acta Parl. Scot.* iv. 46–8). When, however, they declined the conditions, he accompanied the king in his expedition against them in the following October 1594.

Influenced partly by jealousy of the Earl of Mar, and partly by a desire finally to conciliate the queen, Maitland supported her in her efforts to remove the young Prince Henry from the guardianship of Mar (cf. *Cal. State Papers*, Scott. Ser. vol. ii. passim). By doing so he however roused the jealousy of the king, who sharply reproved him for interfering in matters which were no concern of his. To a 'high melancholie,' produced by the grudge of the king against him, the author of the 'History of James the Sext' ascribes the illness of two months' duration, of which he died at Thirlestane on 3 Oct. 1595. Its serious character was disbelieved in by many of those at court, who quoted the Italian proverb, 'Il pericolo passato, il santo gabato;' and apparently the king shared their opinion, for he refused the repeated entreaties of Maitland to visit him, or send a message of reconciliation. On learning his death the king, while expressing his determination not again to bestow the chancellorship on any one too great to be 'hangable,' nevertheless commemorated his virtues in a laudatory sonnet. The special services rendered by Maitland to the kirk secured him the good will of the ministers; and they reported that he had

expressed his penitence for not having been from the beginning more devoted to its interests. 'He granted,' writes Calderwood, 'that he had greatly offended that man of God, John Knox; and wished often that he had builded an hospital when he built his castle at Lauder [the castle of Thirlestane begun by him was completed by his grandson, John, duke of Lauderdale], and cried often for mercy' (*History*, v. 382). The king's sonnet on Maitland is inscribed on the tomb of black alabaster, which, with recumbent effigy in his chancellor's robes, was erected by his son John, earl of Lauderdale, in the parish church of Haddington. He is also eulogised in a sonnet by Alexander Montgomery (*fl.* 1591) [q. v.] An engraving of Chancellor Maitland from the original portrait in Thirlestane Castle is given in Warrender's 'Illustrations of Scottish History,' 1890. Another engraving is in Smith's 'Iconographia Scotica.'

Although less brilliantly endowed than his brother William, Maitland showed many of his characteristics, including his indifference to the religious disputes of the time. If less daring and adventurous in his schemes than his brother, his statesmanship was much safer both for himself and the country. Cecil declared him to be 'the wisest man of Scotland;' and the sway he exercised over the king, as well as his ability to maintain so long his peculiar ascendency, notwithstanding the plots and schemes of influential rival factions, indicates both great force of character and a remarkable mastery of the methods of worldly success.

Like his other brothers, Maitland inherited the literary tastes of his father. A number of his poems are included in the 'Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum hujus Ævi illustrium,' Amsterdam, 1637. These and four poems in Scots—'Aganis Sklanderous Toungs,' 'Ane admonition to my lord Mar, Regent in Scotland,' 'Advyce to be Blythe in Bail,' and 'Inveccyde Aganis the Deliverance of the Erle of Northumberland'—were published in appendix to the poems of his father, Sir Richard Maitland, by the Maitland Club, 1830. With the exception of the third, the 'Scots Poems' have been reprinted in 'Satirical Poems of the Time of the Reformation' (Scottish Text Society). Their strain of reflection is commonplace.

By his wife Jean, only daughter and heiress of James, fourth lord Fleming [q.v.], lord high chamberlain of Scotland, Maitland had a son, John, second lord Maitland and first earl of Lauderdale, and a daughter, Annie, married to Robert, lord Seton, son of the first Earl of Winton.

[Histories of Calderwood and Spotiswood; History of James the Sext, Moysie's Memoirs, and James Melville's Diary (all Bannatyne Club); Reg. P. C. Scotl.; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser.; Crawfurd's Officers of State, pp. 142–52; Brunton and Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 140–6; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 6, 9.] T. F. H.

MAITLAND, JOHN, second Earl and first Duke of Lauderdale (1616–1682), born at Lethington 24 May 1616, was the eldest surviving son of John, second lord Maitland of Thirlestane, who was created first Earl of Lauderdale in 1624, and died in 1645; and was thus grandson of Sir John Maitland [q.v.] and grand-nephew of William Maitland of Lethington [q.v.], the minister of Mary Queen of Scots. His mother was Isabel Seton, second daughter of Alexander, earl of Dunfermline, high chancellor of Scotland. She died in 1638, having given birth to fifteen children, of whom one daughter, Sophia, and three sons, John, Robert (*d.* 1658), and Charles, third earl of Lauderdale [q.v.], alone survived her.

On 30 March 1622 John received a charter of the lands and baronies belonging to the abbacy of Haddington, with the barony of Haddington (Douglas, *Peerage of Scotland*). With the greater part of the Scottish nobility he embraced the covenant, the only means whereby he could take part in public life. In March 1641 he was in London with the Scottish commissioners, but whether or no in any official capacity is uncertain (Baillie, *Letters and Journals*, i. 473). At the great Scottish parliament of this year he, with others, was refused the right, which for some time had been granted to the eldest sons of peers, of being present, though without a vote, at the deliberations (*ib.* p. 379; Burton, *Hist. Scotl.* vii. 137). He was soon regarded as one of the rising hopes of the ultra-covenanting party. In July 1643 he was an elder in the assembly at St. Andrews. On 8 Aug. he was named by the assembly one of the commissioners for the Solemn League and Covenant, and on 17 Aug. was ordered to carry it to the two houses at Westminster. He was also sent as a lay elder, with John Kennedy, sixth earl of Cassillis [q. v.], and Archibald Johnston, lord Warriston [q.v.], the two most uncompromising covenanters, to attend the Westminster Assembly which was to meet on 5 Nov. He there earned the complete confidence of Henderson, Baillie, and his other colleagues. Henderson speaks especially of his skill in dealing with the peers, while Baillie thought 'no livinge man fitter to doe Scotland service against the plotting independent party'

(Baillie, ii. 45–485, passim). In February 1644 he was a member of the committee of both kingdoms, and according to Mackenzie (*Memoirs*, p. 9) was president; but there is no trace in their records of the appointment of a president. On 20 Nov. he was named one of the Scottish commissioners to take the propositions of peace to Charles at Uxbridge. Here he endeavoured, with Loudoun, in the spring of 1645, to induce Charles to accept presbyterianism (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, ii. 66). He returned home in May, 'much missed' (Baillie, ii. 241, 279, 505). In February 1646 Lauderdale was again in London as commissioner, and was spokesman to the common council for his colleagues, where he expressed their resolve to uphold the covenant (*ib.* p. 352). He was in communication with the king, as well as corresponding officially with Scotland, and advised Charles not to close with the offers of the independents (Burnet, *Lives of the Hamiltons*, p. 288). In October he argued vehemently in the committee of both kingdoms against the proposed vote of the two houses to dispose of the king's person without reference to Scotland (Baillie, ii. 403). He returned to Scotland before the end of the year (*Hamilton Papers*, Camden Soc., p. 140). His conduct regarding the surrender of the king to the English by the Scots, January 1647, is obscure. Burnet describes him (*Hamiltons*, p. 312) as working in the king's interest. It was afterwards definitely stated, though actual proof was wanting, that in letters both to Scotland and England he had advised the surrender (Mackenzie, p. 49; *Lauderdale Papers*, Camden Soc., i. 125, 128). But Burnet's statement that in this year he turned decisively to the king's interest seems borne out. In April he was sent to London to urge upon the English parliament a settlement with Charles without further conditions, and to obtain permission for Hamilton and Charles Seton, second earl of Dunfermline, to serve in the royal bedchamber, but the mission was fruitless (Burnet, *Hamiltons*, p. 314). He protested against the Holmby House abduction, and demanded liberty for the king to come to London (*ib.* p. 315). In June it was rumoured that he was entrusted with a letter from Charles to the Prince of Wales to urge him to come to Scotland with an army (Gardiner, *Great Civil War*, iii. 120; *Clarke Papers*, Camden Soc., i. 136), and on 19 June and 22 July important interviews took place between him and the king. At the second meeting they talked over a plan for bringing the Scottish army into England, and Charles offered to write a letter to Edinburgh to this purpose (Gardiner, iii. 125, 164). At this time also Lauderdale was combining with the eleven members whose exclusion from parliament had been demanded by the army. On 30 July he went to Woburn to see Charles, evidently to get the letter for Edinburgh. But the soldiers got wind of the affair, broke into his lodgings, forced him to rise and dress, and turned him away, though he begged for time to say his prayers (Burnet, *Hamiltons*, p. 319). At Hampton Court he surprised Charles by joining in the presentation of the parliamentary propositions on 7 Sept. (Gardiner, iii. p. 190). He had previously received not only an offer from Captain Batten to bring the twenty-two ships under his command to declare for the Scots, but Cromwell's assurance that he was ready to comply with their wishes if they would refrain from sending an army to help the king. On 22 Oct., with John Campbell, first earl of Loudoun [q. v.], and the Duke of Hamilton's brother, William Hamilton, earl of Lanark, he visited Charles at Hampton Court, and left with the king a declaration that Scotland would help him, after privately assuring him that the covenant would not be pressed. Burnet states further that he came to the king, while hunting at Hampton Court, with fifty armed men, prepared to rescue him, but that the king refused to accept their aid (*ib.* p. 230). When Charles was hesitating whether to try to escape to Scotland or to go to London, Lauderdale urged him not to do the first unless prepared to give full satisfaction on the point of religion, nor the latter, since London was in the power of the army; but to go to Berwick, whence he could make his own terms (Burnet, *Hamiltons*, p. 324). On 9 Nov., just before the king's flight to the Isle of Wight, he warned him that without fresh concessions on the point of presbyterianism the Scots would not help. On 8 Dec. he told the king that he was about to be made close prisoner (*ib.* p. 330). From Carisbrooke, whither he went as one of the commissioners, he returned (26 Dec.) with the famous 'Engagement,' and with a further and most important document signed by Charles agreeing to the employment of Scottish nobility in England, and promising the frequent residence of the king and the Prince of Wales in Scotland (Burnet, *Own Time*, i. 64, Clarendon Press edit.; *Lauderdale Papers*, i. 2). He, with the other commissioners, protested against the vote of non-addresses, 17 Jan. 1648, and the rest of the month was spent in London establishing a good understanding with the king's friends; the English leaders, such as Marmaduke Langdale [q. v.], being instructed by Charles to take their orders from Lanark or Lauder-

dale (BURNET, *Hamiltons*). Lauderdale left London on the 24th, and on 15 Feb., in order to rouse the Scots against the English, declared that the latter would endure neither the covenant, presbytery, monarchical government, nor the Scots; while a little later he was urging Charles to make greater concessions to Scottish opinion on the subject of religion (GARDINER, iii. 328, 330).

In the contest which followed the publication of the 'Engagement' in Scotland, Lauderdale, though he sought to convince his old friends that he had been forced into compliance (BAILLIE, iii. 45), was prominent in Hamilton's party [see HAMILTON, JAMES, third MARQUIS and first DUKE]. From April to June he was in constant correspondence with royalists in England (*Hamilton Papers*, pp. 180–206). The doubt as to his fidelity to the covenant is seen in the fact that he was this year left out of the list of commissioners who were appointed to arrange uniformity of worship with England; and Baillie records his strong expression of opinion against the violent methods of the covenanters (BAILLIE, iii. 64). 'More than any other man in Scotland he represented the insurrection of the lay feeling against clerical predominance' (GARDINER, iii. 417). On 1 May he joined in a letter to the queen and the prince, inviting the latter to Scotland (BURNET, *Hamiltons*, p. 346), and he urged upon his brother-engagers the immediate invasion of England. He was probably the author of the Scots manifesto against toleration of the sects or of those who used the prayer-book, though it did not really represent his feelings. The invasion took place in July, and was crushed by Cromwell and Lambert at Preston on 17 Aug. Lauderdale was not with the expedition, as he had been appointed on 19 July to carry the invitation of the committee of estates to the prince to come to Scotland upon comparatively easy conditions (GARDINER, iii. 422), but he was at the time in correspondence with the queen, Lord Holland, and Lady Carlisle (*Bodl. Libr. Mus.* 203, p. 50). On 5 Aug. he was at Yarmouth Roads, and he joined the prince in the Downs on the 10th. He carried with him letters also from the estates to the Prince of Orange and the king and queen of France. The negotiations were conducted on board the fleet, but upon the arrival of the news of Hamilton's defeat, 20 Aug. (BURNET, *Hamiltons*, pp. 366, 367), the prince sailed to Holland. Lauderdale accomplished his mission with dexterity and success (*Hamilton Papers*, pp. 232–50), the prince accepting all his terms on the 16th; and it was no doubt at this time that he laid the foundation of his great influence with Charles II. His movements are now obscure. Burnet, however (*Hamiltons*, p. 377), states that he came back to Scotland at the end of January 1649, but that, warned by Balmerino, whom he had converted to royalism, and who supplied him with money (*ib.* p. 342), that the jealousy of Argyll would expose himself and Lanark to danger, he at once returned to Holland (MACKENZIE, p. 38; see also the *Moderate Intelligencer*, 1–8 Feb. in *Brit. Mus. E.* 591. 27). Moreover, the 'Engagement' was condemned by the Scottish parliament. It is certain that Lauderdale was with Charles II to the end of April 1649, and that he was instrumental in inducing him to reject the proposals of Ormonde and Montrose, and to accept the parliament's invitation to Scotland in spite of the hard conditions imposed by the dominant Argyll faction (BAILLIE, iii. 73).

Lauderdale accompanied Charles to Scotland, but was debarred by the 'protesters' from his presence and councils, and ordered into banishment until he made public repentance in Largo Church on 26 Dec. 1650 for his participation in the Engagement. He continued, however, under suspicion, and it was now that he began to conceal his identity in correspondence under the pseudonym of 'John Reid' or 'Red.' In 1651 he followed Charles to Worcester, and was there taken prisoner. At the time he was on terms of close personal friendship with Charles. On 17 Sept. his trial was ordered (WHITELOCKE), and he was kept prisoner, first in the Tower and then at Windsor (THURLOE, vi. 238) and Portland, until Monck's entry into London in March 1660. He had been excepted from Cromwell's Indemnity Act, 1654 (BURTON, vii. 301), and his estates confiscated, a provision of 300*l.* a year only being given out of his estates to his wife and family (BAILLIE, *Lauderdale Papers*; *MS. Corresp. of Sir R. Moray*). On 23 March 1660 Thurloe notes that he was busily dealing with the presbyterians.

Immediately upon his release Lauderdale joined with Crawfurd and Sinclair in a letter to their friends in Scotland, urging unanimity in rallying the old 'Engagement' party; and he himself wrote to the prince at Brussels, receiving a reply in April signed 'Your most affectionate friend.' Poverty at first prevented him from going over in person, but he sent further letters through James Sharp, and on being furnished with funds by John Leslie, seventh earl of Rothes [q. v.], he went with the fleet in May to Breda (*Lauderdale Papers*; PEPYS, *Diary*, 10 May). There he recommenced the close connection with Charles, Lauderdale and Sharp 'having very much of

the king's ear.' He was perhaps already planning the re-establishment of episcopacy (*Lauderdale Papers*, i. 29), although, to maintain his influence in Scotland, he kept the design very secret. A sharp contest for power in Scottish affairs now ensued between the old cavalier, 'malignant' party, of whom John Middleton, first earl of Middleton [q. v.], William Cunningham, ninth earl of Glencairn [q. v.], and Sir Archibald Primrose [q. v.] were the chiefs, and that section of the nobles who, while bending to the presbyterian domination, had brought about the 'Engagement.' The three above named became high commissioner, chancellor, and clerk register respectively; but Lord Rothes became president of the council, and John Lindsay, seventeenth earl of Crawford [q. v.], another devoted friend of Lauderdale, and a staunch presbyterian, was made treasurer. The great fight was regarding the secretaryship, upon which, as giving him constant access to the king's ear, Lauderdale had fixed his ambition. Opposed though he was by the whole influence of Monck, Clarendon, and the bishops, who favoured the claims of Newburgh, and who wished to make Lauderdale chancellor to keep him away from London, he won the day. When Clarendon urged his presbyterianism, he pointed to his services and his long imprisonment, and Charles's personal pleasure in his society doubtless had much to do with the choice.

For maintaining his hold upon the king, and for overcoming the many difficulties which the jealousy of his rivals in Scotland, the antagonism of Clarendon, and his own poverty brought upon him, Lauderdale was well fitted by a character which had hitherto had no fair play. To great knowledge of affairs and of character he joined fertility of resource, a strong will, coolness and courage, extreme selfishness, readiness to strike at the right moment, keen discernment in choosing his tools, and utter unscrupulousness. Without gratitude or integrity, he succeeded in retaining the willing services of high-minded men, while, in his own phrase, he knew 'how to make use of a knave as well as another.' He was a bold and unabashed liar, hating 'damned insipid lies.' Deeply read in divinity and foreign languages, he soon proved himself as well the rival in debauchery, so far as embarrassed means would allow, of the most licentious of Charles's courtiers. His face and figure were unattractive; his wit was coarse but, like the whole nature of the man, robust. By dexterity and industry he soon made himself indispensable to Charles. It was noticed that he was 'never from the king's ear,' and was 'a very cunning fellow' (Pepys, 2 March 1664; *Quarterly Review*, April 1884, p. 415). He was lodged in Whitehall, on the northern side of the stone gallery south of the Privy Gardens (*English Illustr. Magazine*, i. 79).

Lauderdale's principal object was to keep Scottish affairs in Scottish hands. He strongly opposed Clarendon's arrangement, which placed Englishmen on the Scottish privy council, and as soon as he became supreme overthrew it. He induced Charles to permit the committee of estates to meet, and to order the English garrisons to be removed from Ayr, Leith, Inverness, and Perth, securing for himself in May 1662 a grant of the ground upon which the Leith fortifications stood. This he afterwards sold to the council of Edinburgh for 5,000*l.* (Mackenzie, *Memoirs*, p. 24). He had already received charters of the lordship and regality of Musselburgh, the barony of Cranschawis, the barony and regality of Thirlestane, the lands of Rodgerslaw, &c., on 15 May 1661, and to these was added the forest of Lauder, 13 Oct. 1664 (Douglas). Both to the Rescinding Act of Middleton's 'drunken administration' and to the grant of an annual subsidy of 40,000*l.* he offered the strongest opposition (Mackenzie, *Memoirs*, p. 31). At the trial of Archibald Campbell, Marquis of Argyll [q. v.], he appears first to have tried to save him, for which purpose he obtained an order from Charles giving indemnity for all acts committed before 1651; but afterwards, under pressure from Rothes, to have yielded to his old enmity for him, and to have withdrawn his aid (*ib.* p. 38).

There is no reason to think that Lauderdale aided in the restoration of episcopacy; indeed, Burnet says that he privately opposed it, and Mackenzie adds that he urged Charles to submit the question to a general assembly or to the provincial assemblies (*ib.* p. 54). From all open opposition, however, he carefully forbore. Meanwhile he was at pains to acquire support in Scotland. Rothes secured for him powerful influence; his brother, Charles Maitland, gained over William Bellenden, lord Bellenden [q. v.]; his private agent, William Sharp, brother of James Sharp, now primate of Scotland, was indefatigable. The ablest of his opponents, Primrose, was won over in 1662–3; and by espousing the interest of the Marquis of Argyll's son [see Campbell, Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll] he secured a useful friend. To gain popularity, and to lessen Middleton's control of the purse, he induced Charles, 23 Jan. 1663, to remit half the fines levied upon those who were excepted from the Act of Indemnity;

and Middleton's recall of this remission by private warrant was a proximate cause of the latter's fall.

The direct struggle between Lauderdale and the Middleton faction now began. Middleton's friends first passed an act imposing upon all persons in the public employment an oath abjuring both the national covenant and the solemn league and covenant. This they hoped would turn out Lauderdale, who had been a prominent upholder of both. It did actually turn out the conscientious Lord Crawford from the treasurership; but Lauderdale at once declared his readiness to take a cartload of oaths (*ib.* p. 65), and to turn Turk to keep his place (*Lauderdale Papers*). Middleton then attached to the Indemnity Act a clause by which twelve persons, to be selected by ballot, should be excepted from public service, and by unsparing corruption Middleton succeeded in placing Lauderdale, Sir Robert Moray [q.v.], and Crawford among the twelve. The blundering trickery of the plot, the attempt to secure secrecy and its failure, and Lauderdale's exposure of the conspiracy to the king at the critical moment, may be read in Burnet (i. 269–72), and in the 'Lauderdale Papers' (i. 105, 117). Lauderdale's enemies next sought to ruin him by asserting that they had proofs of his double dealing regarding the surrender of Charles I to the English; but this also proved only a scare, as the papers were not originals (*ib.* pp. 127, 128). Lauderdale now struck his blow. He called for a full investigation, and on 7 Sept. 1663 exposed Middleton's action in so masterly an harangue before the Scottish privy council that by the end of May the commissioner was forced to resign. Rothes succeeded him as Lauderdale's tool, and Lauderdale himself went to Scotland in May 1663 to take vengeance on the conspirators, leaving Moray as his deputy in London.

Henceforward all Scottish business was conducted by Charles, Lauderdale, and Moray, the English ministers being excluded. Lauderdale's chief business in Scotland was to make the crown absolute both in state and church. The lords of the articles were replaced upon the footing of 1633, which made the crown practically supreme over parliament. Strong acts were passed against the covenanters, which secured his reputation as a friend of the church, while his National Synod Act placed her in complete subservience to the crown. In October he returned to Whitehall, with greatly augmented credit, leaving Scotland under Rothes and James Sharp. The result of their misgovernment was the premature covenanting rising of 1666, and a design on the part of his own friends Rothes, Sharp, Hamilton, Dalyel, and Archbishop Burnet of Glasgow to consolidate a party resting on the support of the troops, and strong enough to throw off Lauderdale's domination. Lauderdale displayed the greatest skill in breaking up this new cabal. By January 1667 Rothes had returned to his old allegiance, and Sharp was disgraced. Lauderdale was, too, greatly strengthened by the wane of Clarendon's influence and of that of the strong church party. In June 1667 he sent Moray to report on the state of the country, and by the end of the year had forced Rothes to resign the commissionership and the treasury, which was placed in commission of Lauderdale's friends. He then carried out the disbanding of the troops, replacing them by a militia of twenty-two thousand men, secured Sharp's service against his former confederates, applied a policy of toleration to the covenanters, and effected the disgrace of Archbishop Burnet of Glasgow, who opposed it. In October 1669 he went again as high commissioner, with instruction to deal with the union, the militia, forfeitures, and conciliation. With a high hand he carried, in a carefully packed parliament, an act allowing Charles to use the militia when and where he pleased, and the Act of Supremacy, which still further enslaved the church. An immediate result of the last act was the resignation of Burnet. So drastic were these measures that he could justly say, 'The king is now master here in all causes and over all persons.' The negotiations for the union—a measure to which he was very hostile—proved abortive, and were postponed, 13 Nov. 1669 (*ib.* ii. 159). His last act before returning to the court at the end of the year was the annexation to the crown of the Orkneys and Shetlands, which had been formerly granted to the predecessors of the Earl of Morton, who was thus persecuted because he was a son-in-law of Middleton (Mackenzie, p. 175). On his reappearance in Scotland in July 1670 acts were passed empowering commissioners for the union to confer with the English, suppressing conventicles, quartering the militia upon the disaffected, raising troops of horse, foot, and dragoons, and giving toleration to submissive ministers (*Lauderdale Papers*, ii. 184–7). In the same year Lauderdale, along with other protestant ministers, was duped by the king in the matter of the sham treaty of Dover.

In 1671 Lauderdale's first wife died at Paris. She was Anne, second daughter of Alexander Home, first earl of Home [q. v.], by the daughter of Edward Sutton, baron Dudley. By her Lauderdale had a daughter, who was married at Highgate before the

court, on 11 Dec. 1666, to John Hay, lord Yester [q. v.], afterwards marquis of Tweeddale (Douglas, *Peerage of Scotland*). According to Burnet (i. 546) his first wife was an imperious and ill-tempered woman, and she appears to have been neglected and ill-treated. On 17 Feb. 1672 he married his second wife, Elizabeth (*d.* 1698), eldest daughter of William Murray [q. v.], page and whipping-boy to Charles I, created Earl of Dysart. She was widow of Sir Lionel Talmarsh, and after her father's death took the title of Countess of Dysart. For many years the connection between her and Lauderdale had been very close, and had embittered his relations with his first countess (Burnet, i. 449). Under this new influence he seems rapidly to have deteriorated, and to have thrown over all the friends, Robert Moray, Tweeddale, and, later, Kincardine, whose help and advice had been of the utmost service to him.

Lauderdale was now at the height of insolence and power. His influence over Charles was complete. Scotland was at his feet; all places were filled by himself and his friends; Rothes had been compelled to give up even the presidency of the council; and there was absolutely no opposition to his will. He was more like the vizier of an oriental sovereign than the servant of a constitutional king. In private life he was the type of all that was worst in Charles's court. Before 1672 he received a letter from Richard Baxter, reproving him in the most outspoken way for profligacy of the worst kind.

Lauderdale is spoken of as one of the 'cabal' of 1667, along with Lords Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, and Ashley; but he was not so in the sense in which the English ministers were. He was the *intime* of Charles, with little care for or participation in English politics; irresponsible to the English parliament, but ready to support the king in any course he might choose to take. Thus in 1676, when Charles made a money treaty with Louis XIV, with which Danby refused to be associated, Lauderdale alone was trusted by the king (*Dalrymple*, p. 103). On 2 May 1672 he was made Duke of Lauderdale and Marquis of March (as descended from the Dunbars, Earls of March) in the Scottish peerage, by patent to him and his heirs male, and on 3 June knight of the Garter. In May he again came to Scotland. The 'cabal' was then in the thick of its work. The Declaration of Indulgence had been issued, and it is significant that, along with instructions to put an end to the conventicle difficulty either by indulgence or severity, he was to see that the militia was ready to march, and to purge it of all discontented men.

The Test Act of 1673 dispersed the cabal, and, upon James's resignation of his post of lord high admiral, Lauderdale was placed upon the commission for the admiralty. His position was not otherwise affected, except that, as the act put an end to indulgence in England, it left him without any interest in indulgence in Scotland. In October 1673 he went north to raise money for the Dutch war, and to persecute the conventiclers, to embody more troops, quarter garrisons upon disaffected persons, and to impose bonds by which landlords and tenants became mutual pledges for each other's good behaviour (*Lauderdale Papers*, ii. 234). He now met with opposition for the first time. Shaftesbury in England was active in aiding it, and the fall of the cabal created the belief that his own influence was waning. The opposition —the 'party,' as it was called—was led by William Douglas, third duke of Hamilton [q. v.]; but it was disconcerted by the dismissal of Shaftesbury, and by the steady support which Lauderdale received from Charles and James. On 13 Jan. 1674 the first attack was made upon him in the House of Commons. The two great grievances were that he had suggested the Militia Act of 1669, and that he had declared in council that 'the king's edicts were equal with the laws.' It was unanimously voted that an address should be presented praying for his removal from all his employments and from the king's presence and councils. The sudden prorogation of 24 Feb., however, put an end to the matter (*Parl. Hist.* iv. 625–66). It illustrates Lauderdale's position that he pointed out to Charles that he was simply his private servant, in no way amenable to the English parliament; while his deputy, Alexander Bruce, second earl of Kincardine [q. v.], refused to answer questions from a committee of the house (*Lauderdale Papers*, iii. 26, 32). From both Charles and James he received letters of 13 and 14 Jan., promising him that whatever happened their favour was secure (*ib.*) Meanwhile Lauderdale had gone to Scotland. Charles would not yield to his suggestion that the leaders of the 'party' should be ostracised; but the deputation which had gone to complain of him had to return defeated, and General Drummond was imprisoned at his instance upon a baseless charge. His violence now alienated the Earl of Kincardine, one of the ablest as well as the most moderate of his supporters.

The Scottish parliament was then also prorogued. On 25 June 1674 Lauderdale received further honours. He was made a peer

of England as Earl of Guilford and Baron Petersham, with descent to his heirs male, and he was placed on the privy council (Douglas, *Peerage*). The English title was perhaps to give him security against parliamentary attack as an English commoner (Burnet, *Own Time*, ii. 49, note). In April 1675 the commons again fell upon him, when Burnet was examined as a hostile witness. Three separate addresses were made to the king for his removal, but Charles declared that no special charge was made out, and refused to agree to them (*Parl. Hist.* iv. 684–99). According to Wodrow (ii. 298, ed. 1829), it was Lauderdale who in this year suggested the Test Bill, with its oath against endeavouring any alteration in the government of church and state. Throughout Danby's rule he was on terms of intimate confidence with that minister.

Conventicles meanwhile were again rapidly increasing, and the savage laws which had been enacted at Lauderdale's bidding had roused such resistance on all sides that he found himself deserted by the lowland landlords. He called to his aid, therefore, the broken highland nobles, and in the winter of 1677, with the active concurrence of the bishops, he let loose eight thousand highlanders upon the west country. This crime brought complaints once more to a head, and in 1678, in defiance of a proclamation which he had induced Charles to issue, forbidding the discontented nobles to leave Scotland, a large number, with Hamilton again at their head, and under the patronage of Monmouth, appeared in London, and formed a close connection with the country party. It was one phase of the great contest in which the Monmouth, Shaftesbury, and anti-catholic party, backed by Louis XIV, was opposed to Charles, James, Danby, and Lauderdale. After a two months' duel Charles, who could not then afford disturbance, sent orders that the highlanders were to be dismissed, in spite of the 'Narrative' which Lauderdale presented in defence of his conduct. On 23 April the king summoned the Scottish council. But personal attachment to Charles and James prevailed, and Charles's orders were approved. In May the commons at Westminster voted that an address should be prepared demanding Lauderdale's removal. The address was prepared, but by an unsparing use of court influence was thrown out by a single vote (*Lauderdale Papers*, iii. 135). Lauderdale, leaving Alexander Stuart, fourth earl of Murray, as his deputy, at once went to Scotland to preside at a convention of estates summoned to vote the money rendered necessary by Charles's difficulties; the old opposition was renewed, but was met with a high hand, and on 19 and 24 July 1678 he received the personal congratulations of Charles and James.

The feeling of the English parliament again found voice on 8 May 1679, in an address to the king for Lauderdale's removal from his councils and presence, and from all offices of trust, on account of his arbitrary and destructive counsels, and as contriving to raise jealousies between England and Scotland. It is clear, however, from the language of the address, that it was as the personal friend of James that the Shaftesbury party attacked him. Once more he was saved by the dissolution of parliament on 26 May (*Parl. Hist.* iv. 1130–50). At the same time, and in agreement with the Shaftesbury party, a fresh attack was made upon Lauderdale by the Scottish nobles who followed Hamilton. They laid before Charles their grievances in a paper called 'Matters of Fact.' On 8 July a conference was held between the party lords and the king's advocate before Charles. The result was another triumph for Lauderdale (Wodrow, *Church Hist.* iii. 158–173, ed. 1829). In 1679 took place the last rising of the covenanters, who were crushed at Bothwell Brigg on 22 June. As secretary Lauderdale was responsible for the very limited indemnity issued by Charles on 27 July. But he did not, as represented in 'Old Mortality,' preside at the judicial cruelties which followed, for he appears never to have left Whitehall.

In 1680 Lauderdale's health began to give way. In April of that year he had a fit of apoplexy, and in June he went to Bath. At the end of October he resigned the secretaryship to the Earl of Murray. On 29 Nov. he voted for the condemnation of the catholic Earl of Stafford, and, according to Douglas, thus lost the favour of James. James succeeded him as commissioner in June 1681, and Douglas records that in 1682 he was deprived of all his other offices, except that of extraordinary lord of session, which he held for life, and of all pensions to himself and his duchess. The remainder of his life he lingered out at Tunbridge Wells, worn out with debauchery and the toils of his earlier days, and on 20 Aug. (or 24?) 1682 he died there. He was buried, with magnificent ceremony, at Haddington, on 5 April 1683 (*Lauderdale Papers*, iii. 230), being succeeded in his father's Scottish earldom by his brother Charles, but leaving no heir to his dukedom or English peerage. The only two authentic portraits are the picture by Lely and the miniature by Cooper in the royal collection at Windsor.

[The chief authorities for Lauderdale's life are Baillie's Letters and Journals; Burnet's Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton, and Hist. of his own Time; Mackenzie's Memoirs; Wodrow's Hist. of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland; the Hamilton Papers, published by the Camden Society; and especially the vast collection of the Lauderdale Papers in the manuscripts room at the British Museum, three volumes of selections from which have also been issued by the Camden Society.] O. A.

MAITLAND, JOHN, Lord Ravelrig, and fifth Earl of Lauderdale (1650?–1710), born about 1650, was second son of Charles, third earl of Lauderdale [q. v.], and younger brother of Richard, fourth earl [q. v.] He passed advocate at the Scottish bar, 30 July 1680. He afterwards received the honour of knighthood, and on 12 March 1685 was elected a commissioner to the estates for Midlothian. Unlike his relatives, he concurred in the revolution. He was sworn a member of the privy council, and on 28 Oct. 1689 was appointed one of the lords of session with the title of Lord Ravelrig. About the same time he was made colonel of the Edinburghshire militia. He succeeded to the earldom of Lauderdale on the death of his elder brother Richard in 1695, and on 8 March 1696 took the oaths and his seat in parliament. He was a supporter of the union. He died 30 Aug. 1710. Macky describes him as 'a well-bred man, handsome in his person,' and as also 'meaning well to his country,' but coming 'far short of his predecessors, who for three or four generations were chancellors and secretaries of state for that kingdom' (*Memoirs*, pp. 230–1). By his wife Margaret Cunningham, only child of Alexander, tenth earl of Glencairn, he had three sons and a daughter. Of the sons, Charles, sixth earl of Lauderdale (*d.* 1744), served under the Duke of Argyll at Sheriffmuir, was master of the mint in Scotland, representative peer of Scotland and lord-lieutenant of co. Edinburgh, and married Elizabeth, daughter of James Ogilvy, fourth earl of Findlater and first earl of Seafield; his sixth son, Frederick Lewis, is noticed under Maitland, Sir Frederick Lewis.

[Macky's Memoirs; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), i. 73.] T. F. H.

MAITLAND, JOHN GORHAM (1818–1863), civil servant, born in 1818, was the son of Samuel Roffey Maitland [q. v.] He became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, after having obtained the third place in the classical and the seventh in the mathematical tripos of 1839. He was called to the bar, but found little practice. He was the author of two pamphlets, 'Church Leases,' 1849, and 'Property and Income Tax,' 1853. On the formation of the civil service commission he was appointed an examiner, and shortly afterwards succeeded his friend James Spedding [q. v.] as secretary; he filled this office until his death in 1863. He married Emma, a daughter of John Frederic Daniell [q. v.], outlived her, and left one son and two daughters.

[Personal knowledge; Times, 1 May 1863.] F. W. M.

MAITLAND, Sir PEREGRINE (1777–1854), general and colonial governor, son of Thomas Maitland of Shrubs Hall, New Forest, by Caroline, daughter of George Dewar (who had married a daughter of Peregrine Bertie, second duke of Ancaster), was born at Long-parish House, Hampshire, in 1777.

On 25 June 1792 he was appointed ensign in the 1st foot-guards (grenadier guards), in which he became lieutenant and captain in 1794, and captain and lieutenant-colonel in 1803. He served with his regiment in Flanders in 1794 (Hamilton, ii. 295, 317), in the unsuccessful descent on Ostend in 1798, at Vigo and Corunna in 1809 (medal), and afterwards at Walcheren. He became brevet colonel in 1812, served with his regiment at Cadiz, and was second in command in the attack on Seville (see Gurwood, vi. 75), commanded the 1st brigade of guards at the passage of the Nive, on 9–12 Dec. 1813 (gold medal), became a major-general in 1814, and was made C.B. on 4 June 1815. He commanded the 1st brigade of guards, consisting of the 1st and 3rd battalions grenadier guards, each one thousand strong, at Waterloo, and at the occupation of Paris (K.C.B. and medal) (*ib.* viii. 147, 150). He received the foreign decorations of the third class of St. Vladimir of Russia and of Willem in Holland for the Waterloo campaign.

Maitland was lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada from 3 June 1818 to 1828, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia from 1828 to 1834, commander-in-chief of the Madras army from 11 Oct. 1836 until succeeded by Sir Jasper Nicolls at Christmas 1838, and governor and commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope from December 1843 to September 1846, when he was replaced by Sir Henry Eldred Pottinger [q. v.] The Kaffir war of 1846–7 broke out during his government, and was not ended when he left the colony.

Maitland became a full general in 1846. He was colonel in succession of the 76th and 17th regiments, and was made a G.C.B. in 1852. He died at his residence, Eaton Place West, London, on 30 May 1854.

He married, first, in 1803 the Hon. Harriet Louisa Crofton, daughter of Baroness Crofton and Sir Edward Crofton, bart., M.P. (she died in 1805); secondly, at the Duke of Wellington's headquarters during the occupation of Paris, Lady Sarah Lennox, daughter of Charles Lennox, fourth duke of Richmond [q. v.], who survived her husband, and died, leaving issue, 8 Sept. 1873.

[Hamilton's Hist. Grenadier Guards, vols. ii. and iii.; Gronow's Recollections; Narrative of Events connected with the Kaffir War of 1846-7, Graham's Town, 1848; Mrs. Ward's Five Years in Kaffirland, London, 1850; Gent. Mag. 1854, pt. ii. 300; papers relating to Maitland's colonial governments in the Record Office, London.]

H. M. C.

MAITLAND, Sir RICHARD, Lord Lethington (1496–1586), poet, lawyer, and collector of early Scottish poetry, was descended from an Anglo-Norman family, the earliest recorded ancestor being Thomas de Matalant or Matalan, who settled in Berwickshire in the reign of William the Lion (1165–1214). The ancestral keep of Thirlestane was the 'darksome house' which, according to the old ballad, one Sir Richard Matalant defended with such resolution and vigour against the army of Edward I that after a fortnight's assault the English were compelled to leave him 'hail and feir' within his 'strength of stane.' The lands of Lethington were acquired by Sir Robert Maitland from Sir John Gifford of Yester, the charter being confirmed by David II in 1345. Sir Richard, the poet and lawyer, was the son of Sir William Maitland of Lethington, who was killed at Flodden; his mother was Martha, daughter of George, lord Seton. He was born in 1496, and after completing his education at the university of St. Andrews, studied law at Paris. He was served heir to his father in 1513. Subsequently he was employed in the service of James V, from whom on 24 July 1537 he had a confirmation of the lands of Blyth (*Reg. Mag. Sig.* 1513–1546, entry 1696).

Knox states that it was by bribes given to Maitland and his relative Lord Seton that Cardinal Beaton was allowed to escape from prison at Seton in 1543 (*Works*, i. 97). The original authority for this statement, so far as Seton is concerned, was probably the Regent Arran, who, however, was himself suspected of having connived at Beaton's escape (Sadleir, *State Papers*, 2 vol. edition, i. 107). In September 1549 Maitland's castle of Lethington was burned by the English (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 48), and he was one of a committee appointed to advise in the furnishing of oxen and pioneers for the army appointed to assemble at Edinburgh in April 1550 for the siege of Lauder. He was frequently named a commissioner for settling disputes on the borders; and being on 28 Aug. 1559 named one of a commission to treat for the delivery of prisoners taken by the English (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1558–9, entry 1266), he signed the treaty of Upsetlington on 22 Sept. (*ib.* entry 1359). Sadler describes him as the 'wisest man' among the Scottish commissioners (*State Papers*, i. 448). Although 'ever civil' to George Wishart, Maitland, according to Knox, was not at the time of Wishart's martyrdom 'persuaded in religion' (*Works*, i. 137); and that, unlike his son the secretary, he continued loyal to the queen-regent during her conflicts with the lords of the congregation is attested by a line in his poem 'On Queen Mary's Arrival in Edinburgh:' 'Madam, I was trew servant to thy mother.' In his poem on the 'Assembly of the Congregation' in 1559, he advises a reconciliation by concessions on both sides.

Before the return of Mary to Scotland Maitland had become quite blind, but was, notwithstanding his infirmity, admitted in November 1561 an ordinary lord of session, sworn a member of the privy council, and on 20 Dec. 1562 nominated keeper of the great seal. This latter office he held till 1567, when he resigned it in favour of his son John [q. v.], afterwards Lord Maitland of Thirlestane. In his preface to the 'House of Seton,' Maitland states that on account of his blindness he was unable 'to occupy himself as in times past,' and that to 'avoid idleness of mind,' and because he thought it 'perilous to "mell" with matters of great importance,' he devoted his leisure to literary pursuits. Notwithstanding, therefore, the prominent part played in politics by his son William [q. v.], he kept himself aloof from the political disputes and troubles of his time. Yet, although little of a partisan, his sympathies seem to have been with the protestants, for when Queen Mary asked his advice as to the prosecution of Archbishop Hamilton of St. Andrews for celebrating the mass, he answered that 'she must see her laws kept, or else she would get no obedience' (Knox, ii. 379).

After his son, William Maitland [q. v.], joined the queen's party in the castle of Edinburgh, the castle of Lethington was seized by the party of the regent. On the surrender of Edinburgh Castle in 1573 it was not restored, and Sir Richard on 24 Aug. complained to Elizabeth that for four years he had been debarred from his house and place of Lethington, the use of which his

son, whose proceedings were entirely displeasing to him, had merely borrowed from him (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1572–4, entry 1533). His attempt to secure Elizabeth's mediation in his behalf was, however, unsuccessful; and legal proceedings taken against Captain Hume, who held possession of the castle as representing the government, were met by Morton by an act assoilizeing Hume (*Acta Parl. Scot.* iii. 163). It was not till 10 Feb. 1583–4, two years after Morton's death, that an act of council was passed at the special instance of the king restoring to the Maitlands their forfeited lands (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* iii. 633). The king expressed himself as greatly grieved at the wrong Sir Richard had sustained, 'being of so great age, having faithfully served our noble progenitors, our grandsire, gudsire, guddame, mother, and ourself, being oftentimes employed by them, and yet in his great age continuing in a public charge, never having offended against us or our crown in any sort, neither having been forfaulted' (*ib.*) On 1 July 1584 Maitland resigned his seat on the bench, but by special favour was permitted to name as his successor Sir Lewis Bellenden [q. v.], and to hold the fees and emoluments of his office for life. He died 20 March 1586, at the age of ninety. No portrait of him is known.

Maitland's chief claim to remembrance is his collection of early Scottish poems, second only in importance to the Bannatyne collection. It is included with other manuscripts in two volumes, which were presented by the Duke of Lauderdale to Samuel Pepys, and are preserved in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge. Among the amanuenses he employed was his daughter, Margaret Maitland. The collection has never yet been published in altogether complete form; but a large selection from it, including Maitland's own poems, was published by John Pinkerton, in two vols. 1786, under the title 'Ancient Scottish Poems never before in Print,' &c. Maitland's own poems were reprinted in Sibbald's 'Chronicle of Scottish Poetry,' 1807, vol. iii., and by the Maitland Club in 1830, an appendix being added of selections from the poems of his sons, Sir John Maitland of Thirlestane and Thomas Maitland, from the Drummond MS. in the university of Edinburgh. The poems of Sir Richard Maitland are of special interest from their bearing on the events, customs, and peculiarities of his time. Although manifesting small poetic ardour, they are characterised by grace, force, and picturesqueness of expression, by shrewd knowledge of the world, and by a gentle cynicism. Among the best known is his 'Satire on Town Ladies,' in which the 'newfangleness of geir' is amusingly exposed. He was also the author of a 'Cronicle and Historie of the House and Surname of Seaton unto the Moneth of November ane thousand five hundred and fifty aught yeares,' which, with a continuation by Alexander Seton, viscount Kingston, was printed by the Maitland Club in 1829 from a manuscript in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. The same work, under the title 'Genealogy of the House and Surname of Setoun, by Sir Richard Maitland of Ledington, Knight, with the Chronicle of the House of Setoun, compiled in metre by John Kennington, *alias* Peter Manye,' was published at Edinburgh in 1830 from a manuscript in the possession of Mr. Hay of Drummelzier, Peeblesshire. A manuscript volume of his 'Decisions from 15 Dec. 1560 to the penult. July 1565' is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Maitland's literary services have been specially recognised by the foundation in 1828 in his honour of the Maitland Club, Glasgow, which has rendered invaluable service by its publication of manuscripts bearing on Scottish antiquities and history.

By his wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cranstoun of Crosbie, Maitland had three sons and four daughters. The sons were William of Lethington [q. v.]; John, lord Maitland of Thirlestane [q. v.]; and Thomas, who was a fellow-student with Andrew Melville at St. Andrews and Paris, was the prolocutor with George Buchanan in his 'De Jure Regni apud Scotos,' and was the author of several verses published in the appendix to the Maitland Club edition of his father's poems; of a treatise 'On undertaking war against the Turks;' of an oration in favour of setting Queen Mary at liberty and restoring her to her throne entitled 'Ad Ser. Princip. Eliz. Anglor. Reg. Epistola,' 1570 (copy in the University Library, Edinburgh); and of a clever squib, representing a conference of the lords with the regent, in which the peculiarities of the various speakers are wittily caricatured (published in Calderwood, ii. 315–25; *Bannatyne Miscellany*, vol. ii.; and Richard Bannatyne, *Memorials*, pp. 3–13). He was forfaulted along with his brothers 14 May 1571 (Calderwood, iii. 78), and died in Italy in 1572 at the age of twenty-two. The daughters were Helen, married to Sir John Cockburn of Clerkington; Margaret, to William Douglas of Whittinghame; Mary, to Alexander Lauder of Hatton; and Isabel, to James Heriot of Trabroun.

[Knox's Works; Calderwood's History; Reg. P. C. Scotl. vols. i.–iv.; Cal. State Papers, Scott. Ser. and For. Ser., Reign of Elizabeth; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 66–7; Brunton and

Haig's Senators of the College of Justice, pp. 97–9; Preface to the Maitland Club edition of his poems.] T. F. H.

MAITLAND, RICHARD, fourth EARL OF LAUDERDALE (1653 – 1695), Jacobite, eldest son of Charles, third earl of Lauderdale [q. v.], and brother of John, fifth earl [q. v.], by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Lauder of Halton, was born 20 June 1653. He was styled of Over-Gogar, before his father succeeded to the Lauderdale title, after which he was known as Lord Maitland. On 9 Oct. 1678 he was sworn a privy councillor, and appointed joint general of the mint with his father. In 1681 he was made lord justice general, but in 1684 he was deprived of that office, on account of suspected communications with his father-in-law, Argyll, who had escaped in 1681 to Holland, and in 1683 had had some connection with the Scottish part of the Rye House plot [see CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, ninth EARL OF ARGYLL]. It would appear, however, that Maitland had really no sympathy with the schemes of Argyll, for so steadfast was he in his support of the Stuart dynasty, that he declined to agree to the revolution settlement, and became an exile. According to Nathaniel Hooke, he was present at the battle of the Boyne, 1 July 1690, after which he and Hooke retired together to Limerick (HOOKE, *Correspondence*, i. 438). Subsequently he went to the court of St. Germains. As, however, he disapproved of the extreme catholic policy of James, he lost the royal favour, and while his wife, who shared the strong protestant sympathies of the Argyll family, was ordered to England, not to return any more, he himself was forbidden to appear at James's court, and his pension was reduced to one hundred pistoles a year. He succeeded to the earldom of Lauderdale on the death of his father, 9 June 1691, but was outlawed by the court of justiciary 23 July 1694. After his exclusion from St. Germains, he retired to Paris, where he died in 1695. By his wife, Lady Agnes Campbell (1658–1734), second daughter of Archibald, earl of Argyll, who married after his death Charles, fifth earl of Moray, he left no issue.

Lauderdale was the author of a verse translation of 'Virgil,' published in two volumes in 1737. Dryden states that Lauderdale sent him over a copy from Paris, while he was working at his own translation, and that he consulted it as often as he doubted of the author's sense (*Works*, ed. Scott, xiv. 223–4). Lauderdale also wrote a 'Memorial on the Estate of Scotland' (about 1690), printed in Hooke's 'Correspondence' (i. 438–52), and in the index wrongly attributed to his father, Charles, third earl of Lauderdale.

[Hooke's Correspondence (Roxburghe Club); Dryden's Works; Douglas's Scottish Peerage (Wood), ii. 72.] T. F. H.

MAITLAND, RICHARD (1714?–1763), captor of Surat, born about 1714, enlisted in the royal artillery as a matross on 1 Nov. 1732 (KANE, *List*, 1891, p. 3). Rising by merit through the non-commissioned grades, he obtained his first commission as lieutenant-fireworker in 1742. The dates of his subsequent commissions show that his promotion was at first uncommonly rapid: second lieutenant, 1 May 1743; first lieutenant, 1 April 1744; captain-lieutenant, 1 Aug. 1747; and captain, 1 March 1755. Maitland fought at Fontenoy in 1745, and perhaps in some of the other unsuccessful battles of the two following years.

Four companies of royal artillery, one of which Maitland commanded, were specially formed for Indian service in 1755, and embarked in that year. One was totally lost on the voyage out; the other three arrived safely at Bombay. Maitland served at the reduction of the pirates' stronghold at Gheria in February 1756, on which occasion the land forces were commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Clive. On 20 Feb. 1759 his company, together with that of John Northall [q. v.], sailed from Bombay with the object of capturing the town and castle of Surat. The authorities at Bombay entrusted Maitland with the command of this important expedition, and sent instructions to that effect to the chief and factors at Surat. The land force comprised the two companies just mentioned, and a large detachment of the Bombay European regiment, altogether 850 European soldiers and 1,500 Sepoys. The naval part of the expedition, under Commodore Watson, consisted of five of the East India Company's war ships and a large number of vessels to carry the troops and stores. After a slow passage along the coast, the troops landed on 26 Feb. at Dentiloury, nine miles from Surat. On the 28th the enemy were driven from a position at the French Garden after a smart action that lasted four hours, in which Maitland lost about twenty killed and as many wounded. On 1 March some of the troops were landed at the Bunder (customs wharf), covered by the fire of the shipping, and after some fighting the town surrendered. A battery for two guns and a mortar had been completed, and after three days' firing from this and the shipping, a 'general attack' was made, and on 4 March the castle capitulated. The details of the loss of the besiegers have been vari-

ously stated, but probably amounted to 130, including four officers, killed, and near a hundred wounded on the part of the land forces, while 'the marine' lost about 150. Maitland evinced throughout the best qualities of a commander. His report of the operations, although candid and unassuming, is not particularly lucid.

Maitland remained at Surat to repair the defences till April, when he landed at Bombay under a salute of thirteen guns. He received the thanks of the East India Company, to whom the acquisition of Surat brought an increase of revenue of about 50,000*l.* per annum. He was promoted to the rank of major on 10 March 1762, and died at Bombay on 21 Feb. 1763. He was buried the same day. It seems clear that Maitland's company is now No. 5 field battery.

[Kane's List of Artillery Officers, 1891; Forrest's Bombay State Papers; Cambridge's History of the War in India; Grant Duff's History of the Mahrattas; Duncan's History of the Royal Artillery; Diary of an Officer of the Royal Artillery; commission and warrant books in the Record Office; Bombay Public Consultations; Bombay Burials.] E. O'C.

MAITLAND, SAMUEL ROFFEY (1792–1866), historian and miscellaneous writer, was born in London at King's Road (now Theobald's Road), Bedford Row, on 7 Jan. 1792. His father, who was of Scottish extraction, was Alexander Maitland, a London merchant; his mother was Caroline Busby, a descendant of the famous head-master of Westminster School. She brought her husband an estate in Gloucestershire, which still remains in the possession of the family. The elder Maitland's presbyterian proclivities led him to attach himself to the congregationalist body in London, and it was very slowly that his only son, Samuel, broke away from his connection with the nonconformists. He was unfortunate in his early training, and was sent to various private schools, where he learnt a little Latin and less Greek, picked up some smattering of chemistry and French, but, as he says in an autobiographical fragment, 'When I left school ... I had no decent knowledge of any kind of history whatever.' He left school in 1807, and was then placed under the tuition of the Rev. Launcelot Sharpe, one of the masters in Merchant Taylors' School, and a man of great learning and wide culture. Sharpe was a vehement supporter of the genuineness of the Rowley poems. From him, Maitland received his first acquaintance with the writings of Chatterton, and derived the conviction, which never left him, that there was more in the story of the Rowley poems than had yet been made known to the world. Under Sharpe, young Maitland, for the first time in his life, was brought into intimate relations with a scholar and man of real learning, who imparted to his pupil some of his own enthusiasm. From this time he became a diligent student, reading everything that came in his way. On 7 Oct. 1809 Maitland was admitted at St. John's College, Cambridge, and about the same time he entered at the Inner Temple with the intention of going to the bar. At St. John's he made no mark, and next year he migrated to Trinity College—induced to take this step by his desire to be nearer to his friend W. H. Mill [q.v.], afterwards Christian advocate, and regius professor of Hebrew in the university. It was from Mill that he caught his taste for Hebrew and Arabic literature. He left Cambridge in 1811, foreseeing that he could not get his degree without signing the Thirty-nine Articles and declaring himself *ex animo* a conscientious member of the church of England. As he afterwards declared, he could honestly have signed the articles, but he was not prepared to call himself a churchman when he was in communion with a dissenting body. In 1812 Dr. Maxwell Garthshorne [q.v.] died, leaving Maitland's father and uncle his executors. Among other things, the doctor had left a large miscellaneous library behind him, and this young Maitland undertook to catalogue, on condition of receiving the duplicates as his reward—this was his first introduction to the work of librarian. From 1811 to 1815 he was living with his father, reading omnivorously, though in the main preparing for the bar. When he applied to be called, he found there were serious difficulties in the way, as he had not kept his terms at Cambridge. Accordingly, on 10 Oct. 1815, he once more returned to the university, entering again at St. John's. He kept three more terms, and at this time made the acquaintance of Samuel Lee [q.v.], the self-taught orientalist, who had recently been made professor of Arabic. During the first half of 1816 he was occupying chambers in the Temple, and studying unceasingly, his only diversion apparently being music, which he studied as a science, while he practised it vigorously as an art, having a good command of two or three instruments. On 19 Nov. 1816 he married. He had been called to the bar in Easter term, 1816, but his literary tastes had got an increasing hold of him, and his studious habits were evidently not favourable to any hopes of professional success. In 1817 he published

his first pamphlet, 'A Dissertation on the Primary Objects of Idolatrous Worship,' which is remarkable for its range of curious learning; but the subject could not attract readers. Jacob Bryant's writings, against which it was directed, were already almost forgotten, and the new school had not yet been thought of. About this time Maitland left London and settled at Taunton, and during the next three or four years his religious views appear to have been gradually changing. On 27 June 1821 he was admitted to deacon's orders at Norwich by Bishop Bathurst, and licensed to the curacy of St. Edmund in that city—a parish where the rector, the Rev. Charles David Brereton, was non-resident. Maitland did not stay long at Norwich, and was admitted to priest's orders by Bishop Ryder of Gloucester; his father having recently retired to that city, father and son living next door to one another. On 22 May 1823 he became perpetual curate of Christ Church, at Gloucester, which had been recently built, and this preferment he held till the end of 1827, when he determined to make a journey to the continent. He had been for some time greatly interested in the subject of the conversion of the Jews, and he wished to see the working of the society among the Jews in Germany and Poland. He started, accordingly, in April 1828, travelling through France, and thence through Germany and Prussia as far as Warsaw. He remained abroad till the autumn, and a series of thirty-six letters written during his absence, which have been preserved, give a very graphic and valuable description of the various places at which he stopped, and the condition of the countries through which he passed. During this journey he made himself master of German, acquired some knowledge of Polish, and his considerable knowledge of Hebrew, and especially Mishnaic literature, proved of advantage to him in his intercourse with the Jewish converts and inquirers. During his absence abroad he published 'A Letter to the Rev. Charles Simeon,' in which he strongly advocated the establishment of an institution which might serve as a place of refuge for Jewish converts who only wished to earn their livelihood, and were debarred from doing so when they became avowedly Christians. The proposal commended itself to philanthropists at home, and was at once acted upon, Maitland himself guaranteeing the expense for two years.

Towards the end of Maitland's incumbency at Christ Church, the religious world throughout England had been greatly moved by the eloquence of Edward Irving [q.v.]; and a large school of well-meaning readers of the Scriptures had devoted themselves to what was called the interpretation of the prophecies on the theory first propounded in the twelfth century by Abbot Joachim, and which usually goes by the name of the Year-day Theory. As early as 1826 Maitland had felt very grave doubts as to whether this theory was tenable, and had put forth a pamphlet which he called 'An Enquiry into the Grounds on which the Prophetic Period of Daniel and St. John has been supposed to consist of 1260 Years.' The pamphlet attracted great attention, and was the occasion of a paper war, which continued for some years. The result was that the 'Year-day Theory' was absolutely demolished by the overwhelming learning and critical ability of the one man who was more than a match for all his assailants. But as one of the side issues in the controversy turned upon the question of the orthodoxy, or rather the protestantism, of the Albigenses and the Waldenses, whom Joseph Milner [q.v.], in his 'Church History,' had claimed as among the 'Heavenly Witnesses' during the middle ages, Maitland set himself to the task of an exhaustive examination of the tenets of those sectaries, and in 1832 he published, in a volume of 546 pages, his most elaborate work entitled 'Facts and Documents illustrative of the History, Doctrine, and Rites of the ancient Albigenses and Waldenses.' The book must be regarded as one of the most masterly monographs in ecclesiastical history which have appeared in England; and, as such, it has been recognised by theologians of all schools at home and abroad. In this volume Maitland had allowed himself to speak with something like contempt of Milner's 'Church History' [6th edit. 5 vols. 1824, 8vo; revised and continued by the author's brother, Isaac], a book which, for want of anything better, had for some time been looked upon as a standard work by a large section of the clergy and others. This tone of disparagement had caused much offence in some quarters, and again Maitland was attacked in print, and was compelled to justify his language. But by this time it began to be felt that he was an antagonist whom it was better to leave alone; and although he was not averse to engage in polemics, and did do so when in his judgment it was necessary to vindicate any position he had taken up, the last thirty years of his life were free from such annoyances, as 'unlearned and ignorant men' had caused him in the first half of his career.

In 1835 Maitland began to contribute to the 'British Magazine,' of which Hugh James

Rose [q. v.] was at that time the editor. Between him and Maitland a close friendship had grown up, and at his suggestion those remarkable papers were contributed to the 'British Magazine,' which appeared month by month during the next ten or twelve years, and which were eventually collected into two volumes, and have left a profound impress upon our historical literature. The first of these volumes appeared in 1844, under the title of 'The Dark Ages: a Series of Essays intended to illustrate the State of Religion and Literature in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Centuries.' The second was issued five years later, as 'Essays on Subjects connected with the Reformation in England.' In 1838 Archbishop Howley appointed Maitland librarian and keeper of the manuscripts at Lambeth. The stipend attaching to the office was merely nominal; the duties just as light or just as onerous as the librarian was disposed to make them—the opportunities for study and research exactly such as a lover of learning would value highly. But no preferment followed. The archbishop indeed conferred the degree of D.D. upon his librarian; but when in 1848 Archbishop Sumner succeeded, Maitland returned to Gloucester an unbeneficed clergyman, never having even received the offer of preferment, nor any substantial recognition at the hands of high or low. Meanwhile, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1839, and when Hugh James Rose died in this same year, Maitland became editor of the 'British Magazine,' and carried it on till 1849, when it was discontinued. The magazine after Rose's death became more and more literary and historical in its tone; and Maitland, while he had incurred the deep dislike of the evangelical party by his severe handling of many of their leaders, not to speak of his merciless criticism of Milner, Foxe the martyrologist, and many another, had become an object of suspicion to the tractarians, 'whom he declined to follow in their later developments,' by his 'Letter to a Friend on Tract No. 89,' which he issued in 1841, and republished in the curious little volume of 'Eight Essays,' which was printed in 1852. After his return to Gloucester and until his death Maitland lived in retirement, passing his time in amassing an immense store of varied learning, and yet interesting himself in all the literary questions of the day. He was a very active supporter of W. J. Thoms, when 'Notes and Queries' was first started, and a frequent contributor to the earlier volumes, sometimes under the signature of 'Rufus,' sometimes giving his full name. The list of his work shows how prolific a writer he was, and how wide his sympathies were. He was a man of many accomplishments, he was a considerable musician, he had great skill as a draughtsman, he kept a small printing-press in his house, and tried his hand at bookbinding among other things. His conversational powers were very brilliant, and he was very accessible to young students, whom he was always glad to help and advise. His influence, direct and indirect, upon those who were pursuing historical studies, especially at Cambridge, was far greater than is generally known. Such men as Archdeacon Hardwicke, J. G. Dowling, Canon J. C. Robertson, Dr. Luard, Professor J. E. B. Mayor, were proud to acknowledge their deep obligations to him. Animated by a rare desire after simple truth, generously candid and free from all pretence or pedantry, he wrote in a style which was peculiarly sparkling, lucid, and attractive. Few men of his generation were more stimulating and suggestive.

Maitland died at Gloucester on 19 Jan. 1866, in his seventy-fifth year. He survived his wife (Selina, daughter of Christopher Stephenson, vicar of Olney) and son, John Gorham Maitland [q. v.]

His works are: 1. 'A Dissertation on the Primary Objects of Idolatrous Worship,' 1817. 2. 'An Enquiry into the Grounds on which the Prophetic Period of Daniel and St. John has been supposed to consist of 1,260 Years,' 8vo, 1826; 2nd edit., pp. 72, 1837. 3. 'Saint Bernard's Holy War Translated' (by the Rev. S. R. Maitland), with title-page etched by the translator, 12mo, 1827 (a tiny volume, the title-page evidently the work of an amateur). 4. 'A Letter to the Rev. Charles Simeon' (Warsaw), 21 July 1828; 2nd edit. 1828. 5. 'A Second Enquiry,' pp. 175, 1829. 6. 'The 1,260 Days, in Reply to a Review in the "Morning Watch," No. 3, p. 509,' 1830 7 'An Attempt to elucidate the Prophecies concerning Antichrist,' 1830; 2nd edit. 1853. 8. 'A Letter to the Rev. W. Digby, A.M., occasioned by his Treatise on the 1,260 Days' (Gloucester, 25 Oct.), 1831. 9. 'Eruvin, or Miscellaneous Essays on Subjects connected with the Nature, History, and Destiny of Man,' 12mo, 1831; 2nd edit. 16mo, 1850. 10. 'Facts and Documents illustrative of the History, Doctrine, and Rites of the Ancient Albigenses and Waldenses,' pp. 546, 1832. 11. 'The Voluntary System.' Forty-two Letters reprinted from the 'Gloucestershire Chronicle,' 12mo, 1834; 2nd edit. 1837. 12 'The 1,260 Days, in Reply to the Strictures of William Cunningham, Esq.,' pp. viii and 118, 1834. 13. 'The Translation of Bishops,' pp. 24, 1834. 14. 'A Letter to the Rev. Hugh James Rose, B.D., Chaplain to his

Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, with Strictures on Milner's "Church History,"' pp. 53, 1834. 15. 'A second Letter to the same, containing Notes on Milner's "History of the Church in the Fourth Century,"' pp. 87, 1835. 16. 'A Letter to the Rev. John King, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Hull,' occasioned by his pamphlet, 'Maitland not entitled to censure Milner,' pp. 91, 1835. 17. 'Remarks on that part of Rev. J. King's pamphlet . . . which relates to the Waldenses . . . pp. 80, 1836. 18. 'A Review of Fox the Martyrologist's "History of the Waldenses,"' 8vo, 1837. 19. 'Six Letters on Fox's "Acts and Monuments," reprinted from the "British Magazine," with Notes and Additions,' 1837. 20. 'Remarks on the Constitution of the Committee of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Church Building Association,' 1837. 21. 'A Letter to the Rev. W. H. Mill, D.D., containing some Strictures on Mr. Faber's recent work, entitled "The Ancient Waldenses and Albigenses,"' 8vo, 1839. 22. 'A Letter to a Friend on the "Tract for the Times No. 89;" reprinted in "Eight Essays,"' infra, 1841. 23. 'Notes on the Contributions of the Rev. George Townsend to the new edit. of Fox's "Martyrology,"' 3 pts. 8vo, 1841–2. 24. 'The Dark Ages. . . . A Series of Essays intended to illustrate the state of Religion and Literature in the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Centuries,' reprinted from the 'British Magazine,' with additions, 8vo, 1844; 2nd edit., with added notes, 1845; 3rd Catholic Standard Library, 1888. 25. 'An Index of such English Books printed before the year MDC as are now in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth, pp. xii, 120, 1845. 26. 'Remarks on the first vol. of Strype's "Life of Archbishop Cranmer," reprinted from the "British Magazine,"' vols. i. and ii. 1848. 27. 'Ecclesiastical History Society. A Statement, &c.,' reprinted from 'British Magazine,' 1849. 28. 'Essays on Subjects connected with the Reformation in England,' reprinted, with additions from 'British Magazine,' 1849. 29. 'Illustrations and Enquiries relating to Mesmerism,' pt. i. pp. 82, 1849. 30. 'A Plan for a Church History Society,' pp. 16 (Gloucester, 15 Oct. 1850), 1850. 31. 'Eight Essays on various Subjects,' post 8vo, pp. 254, 1852. 32. 'Convocation. Remarks on the Charge recently delivered by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Oxford' (Wilberforce), pp. 35, 1855. 33. 'Superstition and Science: an Essay,' 1855. 34. 'False Worship: an Essay,' 1856. 35. 'Chatterton: an Essay,' 1857. 36. 'Notes on Strype' (Gloucester), 1858. 37. 'A Supplication for Toleration addressed to King James I by some of the late silenced Ministers, now reprinted with the King's notes by Rev. S. R. M.,' 1859. To these must be added a curious little brochure, written for sale at a bazaar, entitled 'The Owl: a Didactic Poem. Carefully reprinted from the original edition by Thomas Savill, dwelling in St. Martin's Lane, Westminster,' 1842, small 4to, 16 pp. This *jeu d'esprit* Maitland sent to the present writer in 1854. The copy is probably unique.

[Two brief notices of Maitland appeared shortly after his death, one in the Proceedings of the Royal Society (vol. xvi. p. xxi) by his friend Professor Augustus De Morgan, the other in the Gentleman's Magazine (April 1866, p. 590) by a kinsman, the Rev. Samuel Greatheed. He commenced an autobiographical account of his life, which still remains in manuscript. Unfortunately, it goes no further than 1817. The letters from abroad referred to above afford some interesting information, and this has been supplemented for the last years of his life by communications received from relatives and friends. Probably large numbers of his letters have been preserved. His copy of Strype, with numerous corrections in his handwriting, is now in the Cambridge University Library. A copy of his Facts and Documents on the Ancient Albigenses and Waldenses, with many brief notes and references added by him in the margin, is now in the possession of the present writer. In Mark Pattison's Memoirs, p. 200, Cardinal Newman is made to say that Maitland 'followed Boone as editor' of the British Critic. This is a mistake. See, too, Burgon's Lives of Twelve Good Men, p. 265.] A. J.

MAITLAND, Sir THOMAS (1759?–1824), lieutenant-general, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, born about December 1759, was second son of James Maitland, seventh earl of Lauderdale, by his marriage, on 24 April 1749, with Mary Turner, daughter and coheiress of Alderman Sir Thomas Lombe [q. v.], and was brother of the eighth earl. Immediately after his birth, in December 1759, he seems to have been appointed lieutenant in the old Scots 17th light dragoons or Edinburgh light horse, and after that corps was disbanded in 1763, drew half-pay of his rank until 1778, when he first took up his commission and raised a company for the Seaforth regiment or 78th (afterwards 72nd) highlanders. With this regiment, in which his younger brother William also held a commission, Maitland served some years in India, ashore against Hyder Ali, and afloat against the French, under De Suffrein. He particularly distinguished himself at the capture of Palicatchery in 1784 (see Cannon, *Hist. Rec. 72nd Highlanders*, p. 10). Afterwards, he was for some time brigade-major of the king's troops at Calcutta, and was trans-

ferred by Lord Cornwallis to a similar post at Madras, at his own request, when war was imminent in 1790 (*Cornwallis Corresp.* i. 481). He was appointed to a majority, 62nd foot, in 1790, and became lieutenant-colonel of that regiment in 1794, serving with it in San Domingo. On 18 April 1797 he was appointed brigadier-general in San Domingo, and early in May 1798 surrendered to Toussaint l'Ouverture, the republican commander-in-chief, the towns of Port au Prince, St. Marc and Arcahaye and their dependencies; the troops and stores being embarked, and all persons who chose being allowed to accompany the British force. On 1 Jan. 1798 Maitland was appointed a brigadier-general in the West Indies, and, in September, colonel of the 10th West India regiment. He was afterwards much employed in connection with the military attempts of the French royalists. Lord Cornwallis speaks of him in November 1798 as at the head of a small expedition destined for the French coast (*ib.* ii. 451). The troops appear to have gone instead to America and the West Indies.

In September 1799 Maitland received the rank of major-general while employed on particular service on the coast of France. This was a secret expedition against Belle Isle, to aid the royalist attempts in the Morbihan. The vessels employed were to meet in the channel, and at Maitland's wish the naval command was given to Sir Edward Pellew, afterwards Viscount Exmouth. The greatest difficulty was experienced in finding four thousand troops for the purpose. In May 1800 Maitland was in Dublin on his way to Cork with that object (*ib.* iii. 234). The expedition started early in June 1800, destroyed the forts on the south end of Quiberon on 4 June, and on 6 June took some vessels and about a hundred prisoners. Reports of the superior strength of the garrison of Belle Isle caused the projected attack to be abandoned, and in July the troops, which had been landed and encamped on Isle Houat, were sent on as reinforcements to the Mediterranean.

In 1803 Maitland was appointed colonel of a battalion of the army of reserve. For a few months in 1804–5 he was one of the commissioners of the board of control. He had represented the Haddington Burghs in parliament from November 1794 to May 1796, and from 1800 until he vacated his seat on appointment to the board of control. He was re-elected and sat until 1806. He became a major-general in 1805, and for a short time had a brigade command in Sussex. In 1806 he was appointed lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief in Ceylon. He arrived in that island at a very critical period, immediately after the British disasters in Kandy. At the time of the Madras mutinies he despatched all his available troops to India. A proposed scheme for the reorganisation of the East India Company's army, drawn up by Maitland after the mutiny of the Madras officers in 1807 [see under Barlow, Sir George Hilaro], is inserted in Gurwood's 'Wellington Despatches,' v. 545–8. Maitland remained in Ceylon until 1811, in which year he became a major-general, and he was appointed governor of Malta in 1813. By very rigorous means he stamped out the plague, which swept off five thousand persons in the island that year. In December 1815 he was made lord high commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean—Gibraltar excepted: posts which, together with the government of Malta, he retained till his death.

The eccentricities and arbitrary conduct of 'King Tom,' as he was called, made him very unpopular with the services; but he proved an able administrator. He gave the Ionian Greeks a constitutional charter, framed on principles of policy and justice, and restored the Greek islands to a high state of commercial prosperity without imposing extra taxes on the people. Much political capital was made by his adversaries at home out of his share in the restoration to the Turks of the Christian town of Parga, on the Adriatic, and particularly out of his impartial reduction of Pargiote claims on the Turkish government (see *Ann. Register*, 1820, pt. i. pp. 108–13; also *Parl. Debates and Papers* under date). Charles Napier, the future conqueror of Scinde, a very shrewd observer, and certainly not biassed in favour of Maitland, under whose command he served for six years in the Ionian Islands, described him as 'a rough old despot,' 'with talent, but not of a first-rate order—narrow-minded, seeing many things under false lights,' and 'surrounded by sycophants, who thought him a god because he had more intelligence than they,' but Napier bore emphatic testimony to the sagacity and beneficial results of his policy, a verdict indorsed by Greek writers of recent date.

Maitland, a P.C., G.C.B. (2 Jan. 1815), G.C.M.G., and colonel in succession of the 3rd garrison battalion, 4th West India regiment, and 10th (Lincolnshire) foot, died at Malta, of apoplexy, 17 Jan. 1824. He was buried, with great pomp, in the bastion containing the tomb of Sir Ralph Abercromby, and an oration was pronounced over the grave by Count Spiridion Bulgaris, the representative of one of the first Corfiote families.

[Peerages under 'Lauderdale;' Annual Army Lists; Cannon's Hist. Rec. 72nd Duke of Albany's Highlanders; Stewart's Scottish Highlanders, vol. ii., under '72nd Regt.;' Sir Charles James Napier's Life and Opinions, vol. i., and account of the Ionian Islands; Ross Lewin's Life of an Old Soldier, vols. i. and iii.; Ann. Registers under dates; Gent. Mag. 1824, pt. i. pp. 370–1; also papers in the Public Record Office relating to Military Expeditions, French Emigrants, the governments of Ceylon, Malta, Ionian Islands, &c.] H. M. C.

MAITLAND, THOMAS, Lord Dundrennan (1792–1851), Scottish judge, eldest son of Adam Maitland, was born at his father's seat, Dundrennan Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire, on 9 Oct. 1792. He studied at Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish bar in December 1813. After practising successfully for a quarter of a century, he was on 9 May 1840 appointed solicitor-general in Lord Melbourne's administration. He vacated the office in September 1841 on the accession of the tories under Peel to power. On the death of his father in July 1843 he succeeded to the family estates, and sat in parliament for Kirkcudbrightshire from 1845 to 1850. Lord John Russell reappointed him solicitor-general on 6 July 1846, and he remained in office till January 1850. Maitland was a sound lawyer, unready, but far-sighted and perspicuous. After Jeffrey's death he was on 6 Feb. 1850 named a lord of the court of session, and took the title of Lord Dundrennan. While his own residence was being repaired, he went to stay with his brother, E. F. Maitland (see below), in 31 Melville Street, Edinburgh, and died there of paralysis on 10 June 1851. On 3 July 1815 he married Isabella Graham, fourth daughter of James McDowall of Garthland, Renfrewshire. By her he had four sons and two daughters. The Scottish judges, Henry Thomas Cockburn [q. v.] and John, lord Fullerton, were his brothers-in-law, being married to sisters of his wife.

Dundrennan was devoted to antiquarian literature, and possessed a magnificent library —'a monument,' according to Cockburn, 'honourable to his taste and judgment.' The collection was dispersed by sale on 10 Nov. 1851 and eight following days. Lord Jeffrey was an intimate friend, and in 1843 Dundrennan selected and arranged the volume of Jeffrey's contributions to the 'Edinburgh Review,' which was published in November of that year. Dundrennan also issued in limited editions reprints of works by Geoffrey Mynshull, John Bellenden, Marlowe, Bishop Hall, and Thomas Carew, and prepared for publication 'The Works of Robert Herrick, with a Biographical Notice,' 1823, 2 vols., and for the Maitland Club, 'The Poems of William Drummond of Hawthornden,' 1832, 'The Works of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, Knight,' 1834, and 'The Works of George Dalgarno of Aberdeen,' 1834.

His brother, **Maitland, Edward Francis, Lord Barcaple** (1803–1870), was born in Edinburgh on 16 April 1803, educated at the university, where he graduated LL.D. and became an advocate in 1831. He served as sheriff of Argyllshire 9 July 1851, and as solicitor-general for Scotland under Lord Palmerston from 14 Feb. 1855 to 17 March 1858, and from 27 June 1859 to 10 Nov. 1862. As a lord of the court of session, with the title of Lord Barcaple, he sat on the bench from 10 Nov. 1862 till his death. He was curator and assessor of the university of Edinburgh in 1859, and rector of the university of Aberdeen in 1860. He died at 3 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh, 23 Feb. 1870, having married in 1840 a daughter of William Roberts of Glasgow, banker.

[For Thomas Maitland: B. W. Crombie's Modern Athenians, 1882, pp. 111–12, with portrait; Henry Cockburn's Journal, 1831–54, Edinburgh, 1874; Cockburn's Life of Francis Jeffrey (1872), p. 384; Gent. Mag. 1851, pt. ii. pp. 196–7; Illustr. London News, 1851, xviii. 588; Times, 13 June 1851, p. 6; information from Miss Agnes C. Maitland, Somerville Hall, Oxford, and from Mr. T. G. Stevenson of Edinburgh. For Edward Francis Maitland: Law Magazine and Law Review, 1870, xxix. 273–4; Law Times, 1870, xlviii. 405; Solicitors' Journal, 1870, xiv. 365; Illustrated London News, 1870, lvi. 283; Proc. of Roy. Soc. of Edinb. 1872, vii. 242.] G. C. B.

MAITLAND, THOMAS, eleventh Earl of Lauderdale (1803–1878), admiral of the fleet, born 3 Feb. 1803, was the only son of William Mordaunt Maitland, a general in the army, third son of James, seventh earl of Lauderdale. He entered the navy in 1816, and was promoted to be lieutenant of the Euryalus on 16 May 1823. In December 1825 he was appointed to the Superb, guardship at Portsmouth, and in March 1826 to the Ganges, flagship of Sir Robert Waller Otway [q. v.] on the South American station. On 30 April 1827 he was promoted to the rank of commander. In 1832–3 he commanded the Sparrowhawk on the West Indian station, and brought home a treasure freight of half a million dollars and forty-two bales of cochineal. In 1835–7 he commanded the Tweed on the north coast of Spain during the civil war, and received the cross of Charles III, which he was at the same time officially authorised to wear. He was advanced to post rank on 10 Jan. 1837, and in June was ap-

pointed to the command of the Wellesley, flagship, on the East India station, of Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland [q. v.], and after Sir Frederick's death of Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer [q. v.]. He thus had an active share in the operations in the Persian Gulf in 1839, and during the first Chinese war in 1840–1. He was nominated a C.B. on 29 June 1841, knighted in 1843, and promoted to the rank of rear-admiral on 18 June 1857. In 1859 he was examined by the commission appointed 'to consider the Defences of the United Kingdom,' when he spoke strongly against the building of the proposed fortifications at an expenditure of money which 'might be more profitably laid out in building ships; because,' he said, 'if you can secure being masters of the Channel, I do not see any absolute necessity, as far as security goes, for fortifying Spithead.' From 1860 to 1863 he was commander-in-chief in the Pacific. On 22 March 1863, on the death of his cousin, the tenth Earl of Lauderdale, he succeeded to the title, and to the hereditary offices of standard-bearer of Scotland and marshal of the royal household. On 30 Nov. 1863 he was promoted to be vice-admiral. He was nominated a K.C.B., on 28 March 1865, and G.C.B. 24 May 1873. He became an admiral, 8 April 1868, and, by a special promotion, admiral of the fleet on the retired list, 27 Dec. 1877. He died on 1 Sept. 1878. He married in 1828 Amelia, daughter of William Young of Rio de Janeiro, but, leaving no male issue, the title passed to a distant cousin. Mary Jane, his only surviving daughter, married Reginald Brabazon, twelfth earl of Meath.

[O'Byrne's Nav. Biog. Dict.; Navy Lists; Times, 2 Sept. 1878; Foster's Peerage.] J. K. L.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM (1528?–1573), of Lethington, known as the 'Secretary Lethington,' eldest son of Sir Richard Maitland [q. v.], was born about 1528. He was educated at the university of St. Andrews, and afterwards studied on the continent. Both Knox (*Works*, i. 247) and Buchanan (*Hist. Scotl.* bk. xvi.) refer to his learning, and Elizabeth described him as the 'flower of the wits of Scotland.' His letters abound in literary allusions, and some of his epigrams have passed into proverbs. In 1554 he was employed in the service of the queen-regent, and a pension of 150*l.* was paid to him on this account (note to Knox, *Works*, ii. 5). In February 1557–8 he went on an embassy to Queen Mary of England (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. p. 106), and in March to France in connection with the negotiations which resulted in the treaty of Cambray (*ib.* p. 107). Although mentioned by Knox as having in 1556 become persuaded of the unlawfulness of the mass (*Works*, i. 247), he remained in the service of the queen-regent till October 1559, when he delivered himself up to Kirkcaldy of Grange, explaining that his life was in danger from his outspokenness on religion, and affirming that there was nothing in the heart of the queen-regent but 'craft and deceit' (*ib.* p. 464). Dread of her political rather than her religious designs seems to have led to his decision, for he states that he had come to see that the French, in the support they had rendered to Scotland, had of late been actuated solely by 'ambition and insatiable cupidity to reign and to make Scotland accessory to the crown of France' (20 Jan. 1559–60, in App. to Robertson, 3rd edit. ii. 313). It was probably the revelations of Maitland that induced Huntly, Sutherland, and other catholics to declare against the queen-regent. The lords now availed themselves of his invaluable services in negotiating an agreement with Elizabeth, and henceforth he appears as the earnest advocate of an alliance with England. He set out on his embassy in November (Instructions in Sadleir, i. 604–8), and remaining some time in London, made arrangements for the treaty of Berwick, 27 Feb. 1559–60 (Knox, ii. 46–52), by which Elizabeth agreed to send a force to the help of the lords. Besides entering into close, confidential relations with Cecil, he charmed both Elizabeth and Lady Cecil by his wit and learning.

Maitland was chiefly instrumental in persuading the lords to agree to the treaty of Edinburgh of 6 July (Cecil, 25 June, *Cal. Hatfield MSS.* pt. i. p. 241; Haynes, p. 333), which bound the king and queen of France to abandon their rights to the English throne. In this he was probably influenced by the menace from French designs to Scottish independence, for, even before the treaty, he had mooted to Elizabeth a proposal for depriving Mary of the throne of Scotland (Chalmers, ii. 453; Goodall, i. 110). He acted as speaker of the Scottish parliament in August, at which it was agreed to 'move Queen Elizabeth to take the Earl of Arran to her husband' (*Acta Parl. Scot.* ii. 605). As he was one of those chosen to make the proposal to Elizabeth, he may at one time have favoured it, but if so his knowledge, both of Elizabeth's disinclination and of Arran's mental incapacity, soon led him entirely to change his opinion, for he privately intimated to Cecil that he had consented to be one of the commissioners merely to 'maintain amitie with the duke and my Lord of Arran' (18 Aug., Knox, vi. 116). The commissioners,

who set out on 12 Oct. (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 62), arrived in Edinburgh on 3 Jan. from their unsuccessful mission (*ib.* p. 63). But already the death of the French king, on 4 Dec. 1560, had entirely altered the political outlook. So general became the desire for Mary's return that Maitland saw that it could not be resisted, and at once set himself to minimise its dangers. To himself, owing to his former relations with the queen regent, these were necessarily great, and he expressed to Cecil the fear that he would be undone, 'unless the queen may be made favourable to England' (6 Feb. 1560–1, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser., 1560–1, entry 967). Mary's letter to him of 29 June 1561 tended to allay his immediate anxieties, but her promise to judge him only by his 'zeal and faithfulness in her service' was of doubtful import as to the future, and he was afraid that she would 'bide her time' (10 Aug. in KEITH, iii. 211–16). To prevent her proceeding to extremities, he wished to hold out to her the hope of securing Elizabeth's recognition as heir presumptive of England. His letters to Cecil of 9 Aug. (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser., 1561–2, p. 238), 10 Aug. (KEITH, iii. 211–16), and 15 Aug. (Appendix to TYTLER) have been interpreted as an encouragement to Elizabeth to prevent Mary's return, but they really indicate nothing more than his anxiety to prevent Elizabeth and Cecil from supposing that he had any motive for desiring it. He demonstrates, indeed, the folly of placing obstacles in the way of Mary's return unless Elizabeth had determined at all hazards to stop it, but probably he suspected that while Elizabeth wished the Scots to prevent it she would herself shrink from undertaking this responsibility. His aim therefore was, by a vivid picture of the perilous crisis in Scotland, which pointed to the overthrow of protestantism and a renewal of the league with France, to convince Elizabeth of the necessity of doing all that was possible to secure the goodwill both of Mary and the people of Scotland. In his double purpose he for a time succeeded. Mary's design for the establishment of catholicism was deferred for several years, and Elizabeth so far followed Maitland's advice as to entirely change her attitude to Mary, and to enter into negotiations, real or feigned, for an alliance between the two kingdoms, based upon the recognition of Mary as heir presumptive.

Shortly after Mary's arrival in Scotland Maitland was, on 1 Sept. 1561, sent on an embassy to England, formally to announce her return to her kingdom, and her earnest desire for permanent friendship with Elizabeth (Mary, 1 Sept. in *Illustrations*, pp. 90–1, and LABANOFF, i. 103; Instructions in KEITH, ii. 72–4; and LABANOFF, i. 104). On his return he was chosen secretary (*Reg. P. C. Scotl.* i. 165), and being entrusted with the management of Mary's foreign policy, at least as regards England, he directed his efforts towards a scheme for uniting the 'isles in friendship' by obtaining from Elizabeth the recognition of Mary as heir presumptive. His calculations were apparently based on the conviction that Elizabeth would never bear a child, for his ambition was that the recognition should be more than a dead letter. Moreover he either believed, or feigned to believe, that recognition as heir presumptive would content her, and that this once granted she would not endanger it by attempting a religious revolution, either in England or Scotland (Cecil, 8 June 1562, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser., 1562, entry 170). In Scotland one of his chief difficulties was Knox, whose purpose to establish a puritan theocracy it was necessary to thwart. Through Maitland's influence assent was refused to the 'Book of Discipline,' which he scornfully described as a 'devout imagination,' and he systematically burked all attempts of the puritan ministers to interfere in state matters, 'let thame bark and blaw alse loude as they list' (KNOX, ii. 419). No doubt he either misjudged Mary, or, as is more probable, merely made his own use of her professions of toleration; but the political situation was so critical that to stave off the perils attendant on her return was of the highest moment. This was done by enticing Elizabeth and Mary into the succession negotiations, and even although he might believe that nothing would result from them, their protraction was in itself of no small advantage.

On 25 May 1562 Maitland left for England to arrange for an interview between the two sovereigns (*Diurnal of Occurrents*, p. 72), but the continuance of hostilities in France broke off the arrangement, and he returned on 12 July with the unwelcome tidings that the meeting had been postponed till the following year. The news that when Elizabeth in the following October was at the point of death only a single voice was raised in behalf of Mary was a still severer blow to Mary's hopes. Maitland was on 13 Feb. (*ib.* p. 75) despatched with instructions to demand recognition of her claims from the parliament (LABANOFF, i. 161–9; KEITH, ii. 188–92); but despairing of obtaining this, he while in London began negotiations with the Spanish minister for Mary's marriage to Don Carlos (*Cal. State Papers*, Spanish Ser., 1558–67, pp. 305–15 and passim, cf. MARY). Probably his chief reason for assenting to the marriage was dread of the consequences of thwarting Mary

in the prime object of her ambition; but he seems also to have been influenced by a desire to render secure her title to the English succession, and to have hoped that such arrangements would be made as would safeguard the interests of protestantism in Scotland. From London he passed into France, arriving at the French court on 11 April (Middlemore, 14 April, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser., 1563, entry 617). In accordance with his original instructions (Labanoff, i. 164), he on 17 April offered to act as mediator between England and France (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser., 1562, entry 636), but there is no reason to suppose that either he or Mary desired to assist Elizabeth. While ostensibly his mission was to guard the interests of Mary in France, its main object was to secure the support of the Cardinal of Lorraine to the marriage with Don Carlos. He arrived in Edinburgh on his return from his mission on 23 June (Randolph, 26 June, *ib.* entry 938), and spent three days in close conference with the queen. Towards the close of the year the hope of the success of the Spanish suit had almost vanished, but Maitland's services in connection with it were recognised by the gift of the abbacy of Haddington (Randolph, 13 Dec. *ib.* entry 1481).

Maitland was no more favourable than Mary to Elizabeth's suggestion that Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, should marry the Scottish queen. The likelihood is that he doubted Elizabeth's sincerity in making it, but all that he continued to urge was that before the marriage Mary must be formally recognised as heir-apparent. In this he was so persistent that Elizabeth complained to Melville that he 'did ring always her knell, talking of nothing but her succession' (16 Dec. 1564, *ib.* 1564–5, entry 865). Elizabeth's inability to come to a definite agreement became manifest at the Berwick conference in November 1564, and Maitland now gave his support to Darnley's suit for Mary's hand. As early as 24 Oct. Randolph reported that Lennox was 'well friended of Lethington, who is now thought will bear much with the Stewarts from the love he bears to Mary Fleming' (24 Oct. *ib.* entry 757). Henceforth his relations to Mary Fleming must be taken into account in judging his political conduct, not only as regards this but all other matters. It bound him more closely to the fortunes of the Queen of Scots. At the same time he had a sufficient political reason for supporting the Darnley marriage in the fact that it immeasurably strengthened Mary's claims on the English succession. In April Maitland was sent to inform Elizabeth of Mary's desire to marry Darnley (Instructions in Keith, ii. 72–74), and he had also a commission to proceed afterwards to France to 'make the French king and that state allow of her choice' (Throckmorton, 11 May, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser., 1564–5, entry 1159), but on learning that Mary was already treating Darnley as her affianced husband he returned immediately to Scotland. Throckmorton states that he 'never saw him in so great perplexity nor passion, and would have little believed that for any matter he could have been so moved' (*ib.*) The deception practised upon himself, dread of a rupture with England, and doubt as to Mary's ultimate designs, probably in almost equal proportions, combined to produce his perturbation. Yet when he saw that she was determined to proceed at all hazards he made no attempt further to oppose her, and he kept aloof from the conspiracy of Moray and Argyll.

Although still retaining the office of secretary, Maitland was now practically superseded in the queen's confidence by Rizzio. On 2 June Randolph wrote that the latter 'now worketh all,' and that Maitland had 'both leave and time enough to make court to his mistress' (*ib.* entry 1221), and on 31 Oct. he expressed the opinion that Maitland, through his entanglement with Mary Fleming, would, 'wise as he is,' 'show himself a fool' (*ib.* entry 1638). But if he supposed that Maitland would submit to be superseded by Rizzio, and allow Mary to carry out her scheme of absolutism, he was mistaken. Although he masked his proceedings with admirable skill, it was probably chiefly he who, fathoming her real purposes, suggested the means of thwarting them by the removal of Rizzio. On 9 Feb. he wrote to Cecil that he saw no certain way 'unless they chop at the very root' (*ib.* 1566–8, entry 82), and he is mentioned by Randolph as one of those privy to the plot (6 March, *ib.* entry 162). In the 'History of James the Sext' (p. 6) he is represented as suggesting to Darnley that Rizzio, by his necromancy, had won the queen's affection, and Calderwood affirms that, failing at first to entice Morton to 'put hands' on Rizzio, he actually suggested to Rizzio to move the queen to 'alienate her countenance' from Morton (*History*, ii. 311). M. Philippson ('La Participation de Lethington au meurtre de Riccio,' in *Revue Historique*, xli. 91–4) has printed certain letters of Maitland, written when he was in disgrace, implying approval of the murder, and if insufficient in themselves to demonstrate his direct connection with it, they are of some value as corroborative evidence. The probability, however, is that he contented himself with enticing others to engage in it and

took no personal part in the arrangements. On the night of the murder he occupied rooms in the palace, along with several lords of the queen's party, but the same night was permitted by the conspirators to depart, along with the Earl of Atholl (Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 149). Denounced by Darnley and hated and feared by Bothwell, who also coveted his lands, his life was for some time in serious danger, but the strong representations of Atholl and Moray, coupled with Mary's own partiality for him, prevented matters proceeding to extremities, and ultimately, in September, he was reconciled to Bothwell and restored to favour (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, entries 723–6). Mary was desirous of again securing his invaluable services in her negotiations with England, but it cannot be doubted that his recall indicated, both on her part and the part of Bothwell, the contemplation of some scheme for getting rid of Darnley. As Darnley had imperilled Maitland's life and fortunes, it would probably not be hard to convince him of the advisability of such a step. Clearly he had no interest in saving Darnley. On 24 Oct. he wrote to Beaton that he saw between Mary and Darnley 'no agreement, nor appearance that they will agree well thereafter' (Laing, ii. 72). The aim of this letter was probably to suggest the necessity of a divorce, should it be possible without 'prejudice to the young prince.' Mary, in her account of the Craigmillar conference, which was held in December to consider her relations with Darnley, practically affirmed that it was Maitland who first suggested the plot against Darnley's life. He was also mentioned by the subordinate agents of the murder as one of the five who immediately after the conference signed a band for putting forth 'the young fool and proud tyrant' by 'one way or other.' On 6 Jan. 1567 he married Mary Fleming, and shortly after his marriage he accompanied Bothwell to Whittinghame, when the latter proposed to Morton to undertake the murder. As Maitland had secured Morton's recall on a promise that means should be found to rid the queen of Darnley, it is impossible to suppose him ignorant of Bothwell's proposals to Morton, even if no weight is to be attached to the statement of Archibald Douglas (*fl.* 1568) [q.v.] that he was in communication with the queen in reference to the proposal (Morton's confession in Richard Bannatyne's *Memorials*, 317–32; Archibald Douglas to the Queen of Scots in Robertson's *Hist.* 5th ed. ii. 432). Darnley's murder followed on 10 Feb.

Maitland accompanied the queen to Seton after the murder, and being in constant attendance on her was probably chiefly responsible for the tenor of her letters to Lennox and others. He prevented the deliverance of Elizabeth's letter to her on the morning of Bothwell's trial, on the plea that the queen was asleep, but the falsehood of the plea was almost immediately shown by the appearance of her and Maitland's wife at a window of the palace (Drury to Cecil, 15 April, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, entry 1100; Drury, undated, *ib.* entry 1199). He did not sign the bond for the marriage to Bothwell, and was entirely averse to it, but he early saw that interference with Bothwell's purpose would be worse than useless. When Melville showed the queen a letter of Thomas Bishop in reference to Bothwell's intentions, Maitland privately informed him that he had done 'more honestly than wisely' (Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 176). He was in the queen's train when she was intercepted by Bothwell, and was carried with her to Dunbar. According to his own account he would have been slain that night but for the queen's interference, and henceforth determined to escape to the lords at Stirling at the first opportunity (Drury, 6 May, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser., entry 1175). He, however, accompanied the queen from Dunbar to Edinburgh, was present at the marriage to Bothwell (*Diurnal*, p. 111), and remained at court on good terms with her, 'though hated by the duke' (Drury, May, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. entry 1244), until dread of his life from the latter's violence compelled him at last, on 6 June, to make his escape (Drury, 7 June, *ib.* entry 1275; Sir James Melville, p. 178; *Diurnal*, p. 112). He went first to Callendar (*ib.*), and thence to the Earl of Atholl (Melville, p. 178), with whom on the 14th he returned to Edinburgh and joined the lords (*Diurnal*, p. 113). Possibly he did so with the greatest reluctance, and, apart from considerations of personal safety, his main purpose seems to have been to save the queen from the ruinous consequences of her so-called marriage.

Mary, when lodged in the provost's house after Carberry, called Maitland to her window and remonstrated against the wrong done her in separating her from her husband. She proposed that they should be permitted to leave Scotland together in a ship to go where 'fortune might conduct them,' and Maitland seems to have thought the proposal feasible, provided they avoided France (Du Croc, 17 June, Teulet, ii. 311). At the same time he informed her that if she would abandon Bothwell all might yet be well. According to Morton's 'Declaration' Maitland was dining with Morton in Edinburgh on 19 June when word was

brought to them that Bothwell's servants had gone to the castle to fetch his effects, and he was present at the opening of the silver casket on the 21st (Henderson, *Casket Letters*, pp. 113–15). It was also on the 21st that he informed Cecil that, having only 'staid in company with the Earl Bothwell at court' from 'reverence and affection' to the queen his mistress, fear of his life and the hazard of his reputation had now induced him to join 'the best part of the nobility' in freeing her from Bothwell's power. So far his statement is perfectly credible; but a subsequent reference to the 'honour of the country, almost lost by that shameful murder' (Letter to Cecil, 1 July, *Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1566–8, entry 1381), is a sufficiently striking example of diplomatic hypocrisy. After the flight of Bothwell, Maitland seems to have secretly devoted himself to the queen's interests. In token of his devotion he is said to have sent her a small oval ornament of gold, enamelled with Æsop's fable of the mouse delivering the lion caught in the net (Calderwood, ii. 371; Nau, p. 59). At the opening of the parliament in December he delivered a speech well fitted to allay animosities and to reconcile all parties to the rule of the regent. According to Sir James Melville, it was his conviction that the queen's interests would be best served by joining 'all the country together in quietness' (*Memoirs*, p. 190). The statement of Calderwood that he was one of 'the chief plotters and devisers' of Mary's deliverance from Lochleven (ii. 404) is unsupported by evidence, and is essentially improbable. On the morning of Langside, Mary sent a private message to him asking his mediation in arranging terms with the regent (*Memoirs*, p. 200), but her purpose was frustrated by the precipitate action of the Hamiltons in forcing a battle.

Maitland had persistently endeavoured, so far as prudence would permit, to shield Mary, and, although one of the commissioners of the York conference, wished to avoid proceeding to extremities against her. He had a personal interest in preventing any thorough inquiry into the murder of Darnley, and the fact that Mary did not scruple to name him as one of its principal contrivers doubtless quickened his anxiety to effect a compromise. By means of Sir Robert Melville he therefore entered into private communication with Mary, to whom he sent a copy of the letters which the Scottish commissioners intended to produce 'in proof of the murder.' He added an assurance of his entire devotion to her service, and requested information as to the best course to pursue on her behalf (examination of the Bishop of Ross in Murdin, p. 52). Mary accepted his proffered assistance, asking him to use his influence both with Moray and Norfolk—the principal English commissioner—to stay the accusations; and advising him to consult further with her representative, John Leslie [q. v.], bishop of Ross. With Mary's consent Maitland therefore revived a scheme for her marriage to Norfolk. All would probably have been well but for Elizabeth. Norfolk was willing, Mary did not object, Moray might have been won over; but the knowledge that such a scheme was afoot was sufficient to determine Elizabeth to compel the Scottish commissioners to utter all they could to the 'queen's dishonour.' When Moray, partly by threats, partly by stratagem, was induced finally to give in his accusation, Maitland 'rounded' in his ear 'that he had shamed himself and put his life in peril' (Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 211). After the close of the conferences Maitland endeavoured again to revive the Norfolk marriage scheme, and with this view an attempt was made in July 1569 to gain the consent of the Perth convention to the queen's divorce from Bothwell. On its failure Maitland severed himself from the party of the regent, and retired to Atholl. Being, however, enticed to attend a meeting of the council at Stirling on 3 Sept., he had hardly taken his seat before Captain Thomas Crawford [q. v.] entered the chamber and, falling down on his knees, desired that justice should be done on Maitland and Sir James Balfour for their share in Darnley's murder (*Diurnal*, p. 147). Although Maitland offered to find caution in any sum the regent might fix, he was confined in the castle of Stirling. Thence he was sent to Edinburgh for trial, but while confined there in a private house, he was, on a pretended warrant from the regent, removed by Kirkcaldy to the castle. Kirkcaldy subsequently promised to bring him into court on the day fixed for his trial, 21 Nov.; but on account of the 'great convention of the people' in his support the trial was not proceeded with (*ib.* pp. 151–2; Calderwood, ii. 506). At a meeting of the nobles held on the evening of the regent's funeral, 14 Feb. 1570, Maitland 'was purged of privitie to the murder of the king or regent,' and set at liberty (*Diurnal*, p. 158; Calderwood, ii. 526).

After the death of the regent Maitland exerted himself to reconcile the two factions, but his intentions were frustrated by the advance of the English army into Scotland. After the election of Lennox to the regency, 17 July, he retired into Atholl, and henceforth became the acknowledged head

of the queen's party. He undertook his overwhelming responsibilities with health hopelessly broken. Already, on 1 March 1570, Randolph wrote that he had now 'only his heart whole and stomach good,' his legs being 'clean gone, his body weak' (*Cal. State Papers*, For. Ser. 1569–71, entry 723). On 1 April 1571 he joined Kirkcaldy in Edinburgh Castle, being conveyed to it from Leith 'by six workmen with sting and ling, and Mr. Robert Maitland holding up his head' (Bannatyne, *Memorials*, p. 110). On 14 May he was forfeited by the regent's parliament on the ground of his 'foreknowledge and consent of the murder of the late king.' It soon became evident that he was engaged in an unequal struggle; the hope of securing even the neutrality of England disappeared; France remained lukewarm; and the supporters of Mary outside the castle walls gradually fell away and made terms with the enemy. But Maitland continued to hope against hope; and faith in his ability to weather the storm in some way or other nerved the garrison to maintain to the last their heroic defence. Knox on his deathbed sent a message warning him and Kirkcaldy of the fate that would befall them if they would not 'leave that evil cause and give over the castle;' but Knox's assumption of special familiarity with the purposes of the Most High only moved Maitland's mirth, and he bade the messenger 'to go tell Mr. Knox he is but a drytting prophet.' Learning of Morton's illness in November 1572, and deeming it mortal like his own, he sent his cousin, the Laird of Carmichael, to remind him of their old friendship and of the many benefits he had secured for him 'out of kindness only and not for his gear' (*ib.* p. 339). This message probably led Morton to begin negotiations with Maitland and Kirkcaldy through Sir James Melville, but the negotiations were broken off on their refusal to agree to the sacrifice of the Hamiltons and Gordons (Sir James Melville, *Memoirs*, p. 250). The refusal sealed their fate; Morton for his own safety deemed it necessary to sacrifice one or other section of the Marian party.

When the guns of the castle began to fire on the besiegers, Maitland had to be carried down to the vaults below St. David's Chapel, his frame being so feeble that 'he could not abide the shot.' The assault with English cannon commenced on 21 May 1573, and after the storming of the spur on the 26th the defenders endeavoured to make terms for a surrender, but while willing to grant their lives to the garrison, Morton declared that the leaders, including Maitland and Kirkcaldy, must surrender unconditionally. These terms they refused, but on the 29th they gave themselves up to Drury, the English commander, hoping that the intervention of Elizabeth might avail to save their lives. Had they stood out longer, the garrison, it is said, would have 'hanged Lethington over the castle walls' (Remembrances, *Cal. S. P.* For. Ser. 1572–4, entry 1047). The expedient of delivering themselves to the English availed them nothing, Maitland only escaping the ignominy of execution by dying in prison at Leith on 9 June 1573. The current belief, according to Sir James Melville, was that 'he took a drink and died, as the old Romans were wont to do' (*Memoirs*, p. 256), and Killigrew states that 'he died not without suspicion of poison;' but there is no evidence to support these suspicions, for he had been dying by inches long before the surrender of the castle. On 18 June Drury wrote that he had pressed the regent in vain that Maitland's body might be buried (*Cal. S. P.* For. Ser. 1572–4, entry 1044), and Calderwood states that so long did it remain without burial that the vermin from it came 'creeping out under the door of the house' (*History*, iii. 285). When or where he was buried is not mentioned.

Buchanan's caustic portrait of Maitland in 'The Chamæleon,' though a mere caricature, was superficially so clever and true that it was generally accepted, by catholics and protestants alike, as a complete and accurate likeness. The reason was that Maitland cared comparatively little either for protestantism or catholicism, and was actuated in his political conduct by considerations which neither party could appreciate. Thus each regarded him as a traitor. Probably he himself considered the betrayal of protestantism or catholicism of comparatively small moment, provided that he saved the interests of his country; and as a matter of fact his patriotism was only the more staunch and pure that it was unhampered by ecclesiastical restraints. The wisdom of his statesmanship is another matter, and at least it may be said that he excelled more as diplomatist than statesman. His aims were apt to be chimerical, and his marvellous adroitness in diplomacy tempted him to believe in the accomplishment of impossibilities.

Notwithstanding his unerring insight into the motives of those with whom he came in contact—indicated especially in the skilful method with which in his correspondence he played on their special weaknesses—he failed properly to understand the drift of the current tendencies of his time. His failure

as a practical politician has been attributed to lack of principle; but a failure from this cause is the exception, not the rule, and his was probably in one sense due to excess of principle, to his devotion to unattainable ideals. Few politicians have been more consistent or persistent in their main aims; and as to means he was not more unscrupulous than the majority of the politicians of his time. While by no means unmindful of his own personal interests, he, almost alone among contemporary Scottish politicians, was unflinchingly patriotic. Nor can it be affirmed that he was in any proper sense a traitor to his queen, if regard be had to essentials. On the contrary, he constantly strove to save her from herself, and at last sacrificed himself in a quixotic attempt to retrieve her hopeless fortunes.

Maitland was twice married: first to Janet Menteith, without issue; and secondly to Mary, daughter of Malcolm, third lord Fleming, by whom he had a son James and a daughter Margaret, married to Robert, first earl of Roxburgh. The son having become a Roman catholic retired to the continent, where he died without issue some time after 1620. He was the author of a 'Narrative of the Principal Acts of the Regency during the Minority, and other Papers relating to the History of Mary Queen of Scots,' edited by W. S. F., and privately printed at Ipswich in 1842 (copy in the library of the British Museum); and 'An Apologie for William Maitland of Ledington against the Lies and Calumnies of Jhone Leslie, Bishop of Ross, George Buchanan, and William Camden' (*Addit. MS.*, British Museum, 32092, f. 230). The estate of Lethington, which was restored to the family under the great seal, was sold 19 Feb. 1583–4 to Sir John Maitland, first lord of Thirlestane [q. v.]

[A life of Maitland is included in Chalmers's Mary Queen of Scots. A general vindication of his political conduct is attempted in Skelton's Maitland of Lethington, 2 vols. 1887–8. A large number of his letters are in the British Museum, the State Paper Office, the Library of Hatfield, and elsewhere. In addition to the authorities for his life mentioned in the text, those referred to for this period under Mary should be consulted.] T. F. H.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM (1693?–1757), topographer, born at Brechin about 1693, was originally occupied as a hair merchant, and in that capacity travelled in Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. He appears to have acquired some wealth. At length, settling in London, he turned his attention to the study of antiquities, and produced several ponderous compilations, which were well received at the time, but are now of small repute. On 12 April 1733 he was elected F.R.S. (Thomson, *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, App. vol. iv. p. xxxix), and on 13 March 1735 F.S.A., but resigned the fellowship of the latter society in December 1740 on his return to Scotland ([Gough,] *Chron. List of Soc. Antiq.* 1798, pp. 5, 7). He died at Montrose on 16 July 1757. According to Gough, he was 'self-conceited, credulous, knew little, and wrote worse' (*British Topography*, ii. 572). In 1739 he published 'The History of London, from its Foundation by the Romans to the present time. . . . With the several accounts of Westminster, Middlesex, Southwark, and other parts within the Bill of Mortality. The whole illustrated with a variety of fine cuts,' fol., London, 1739 (another edit., brought down to 1756, 2 vols. 1756, 3rd edit. 1760, 4th edit. 1769). An edition, considerably enlarged and continued to 1772, by the Rev. John Entick, appeared in two folio volumes in 1775. His next publication was 'The History of Edinburgh, from its Foundation to the present time . . . with the several accounts of the Parishes . . . within the Suburbs, the antient and present state of Leith, and . . . a great variety of cuts of the principal buildings,' fol., Edinburgh, 1753.

About 1750 Maitland proposed to write a general description of Scotland, and sent with that object a printed letter and a lengthy list of queries to every minister in the country. The return fell so very short of his expectation that he abandoned the design in disgust; but several years after he made a tour over the whole kingdom himself, the result of which appeared in the first volume of his 'History and Antiquities of Scotland from the earliest account to the Death of James I . . . 1437; and from that period to the Accession of James VI to the Crown of England, 1603, by another hand,' 2 vols. fol., London, 1757, a posthumous work. What few returns came to his hands are mentioned by Gough in his 'British Topography' under the respective shires. A letter from Maitland to Dr. Thomas Birch, dated 1754, is in the British Museum, Additional MS. 4313.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. ii. 89, v. 382; Anderson's Scottish Nation, iii. 83.] G. G.

MAITLAND, WILLIAM FULLER (1813–1876), picture collector, born 10 March 1813, was the second, but eldest surviving, son and heir of Ebenezer Fuller Maitland, of Stansted, Essex, and Park Place, Henley-on-Thames. He was educated by private tutors until he went to Trinity College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1835, and M.A. in 1839. Although he never had

regular or technical artistic training, he developed very early in life a remarkable love for pictures and an insight into merit in the case of artists whose excellence was at that time unrecognised. During several journeys to Italy he became acquainted with the works of the early Italian masters, and formed the basis of an important part of his collection, at a time when the work of Botticelli and others was wholly unappreciated by the artistic world. The finest schools of English landscape painting were largely represented in his collection. From the time of his first marriage, with Lydia, only daughter of Lieutenant-colonel Serjeantson Prescott, which took place in Florence in 1842, until his death, he lived at Stansted. His literary taste, and his love of sport and everything connected with outdoor life were among his most prominent characteristics, and he was almost as great an authority on the merits of a dog as on those of a picture. He died suddenly at Stansted 15 Feb. 1876, and was buried there 19 Feb. Contrary to usual custom, a vote of condolence was passed by the Royal Academy to his widow, and it was acknowledged that he had largely contributed to the success of the Royal Academy Old Masters' Exhibitions, to which during many years he lent pictures. After his death the bulk of the collection was exhibited at the South Kensington Museum; and subsequently nine of the most important pictures were sold to the National Gallery.

Four children were the issue of his first marriage, and by his second wife, Charlotte Elizabeth Dick, daughter of James Munro Macnabb, whom he married in 1852, he had an only daughter.

[G. H. Rogers-Harrison's Genealogical and Historical Account of the Maitland Family (privately printed), 1869; Graduati Cantabrigienses; Edward T. Cook's Handbook to the National Gallery; private information and personal knowledge.] J. A. F. M.

MAITTAIRE, MICHAEL (1668–1747), classical scholar and typographer, was born in France in 1668 of protestant parents, who about the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes sought refuge in England (*Biographie Universelle*; Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* iv. 556, says his birthplace is not known). He obtained a king's scholarship at Westminster School in 1682. Dr. Busby, then head-master, 'kept him to the study of Greek and Latin some years longer than usual.' He was grateful for his Westminster training, and afterwards compiled his 'Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti' and 'English Grammar' for the use of Westminster School. On leaving school he visited the Hague, where he was well received by the Vaillants, and then proceeded to Paris. On returning to England he gained the goodwill of Dr. South (at the time canon of Christ Church, Oxford), through compiling, it is said, a list of the Greek words that were wrongly accented in the works of Sherlock. South made him 'canoneer' student of Christ Church, and he took the degree of M.A. on 23 March 1696, being incorporated M.A. at Cambridge in 1708. In 1695 he was appointed second master of Westminster, but resigned in 1699 and kept a private school, one of the pupils at which was Stephen Martin Leake (q. v.), the herald and numismatist. Late in life he was Latin tutor to Stanhope, Lord Chesterfield's son. In 1728 he was living in a house in Orange Street, near Holborn, London (Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 388). Maittaire began to publish about 1706. His works consist principally of his 'Annales Typographici' and other laborious writings on the history of printing in Europe, and of editions of the classics, especially the series of Latin classics printed in duodecimo by Tonson and Watts of London from 1713 to 1719. In character, Maittaire was 'modest and unassuming.' Dr. Johnson (referring chiefly to Maittaire's 'Stephanorum Historia' and the 'Dialecti') says that he had a large measure of scholarship, but was 'puzzle-headed' and without genius (Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, chap. xliv. anno 1780). Pope, who often spoke disdainfully of critical scholarship, had made Maittaire in the manuscript of the 'Dunciad' (bk. iii.) an inhabitant of the 'Kingdom of Dullness:'

> On yonder part what fogs of gathered air
> Invest the scene, there museful sits Maittaire.

But these lines were never printed, owing to a request made for their suppression by the Earl of Oxford, a patron of Maittaire (Pope, *Works*, ed. Elwin, viii. 235).

Maittaire died on 7 Sept. 1747, aged 79 (*Gent. Mag.* 1747, p. 447). During fifty years he had formed a large library, rich in classical authors and in early printed editions by Aldus, the Stephenses, the Elzevirs, &c. This was sold by auction in London by Cock & Langford, the sale beginning on 21 Nov. 1748 and lasting for forty-four evenings. A copy of the sale catalogue (which was printed from Maittaire's own manuscript catalogue), with the prices marked, is in the British Museum. There is a good mezzotint of Maittaire by Faber from a painting by B. Dandridge, inscribed 'Michael Maittaire A.M. Amicorum Jussu.' Nichols (*Lit. Anecd.* iv. 564) also mentions two portraits of him as having been in the possession,

respectively, of the Duke of Rutland and Sir Richard Ellis. Some extracts from Maittaire's letters to the Earl of Oxford are printed in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes,' i. 200 ff., and other letters by him are in Ballard's collection in the Bodleian Library (*ib.* iv. 566). In his earliest letters he signs his name 'Michell Mattaire' (*ib.* i. 201).

Maittaire's principal publications are as follows: 1. 'Græcæ Linguæ Dialecti,' London, 1706, 8vo; also an edition by Reitz, Hague, 1738, 8vo, and an improved edition by Sturz, Leipzig, 1807, 8vo. 2. 'Stephanorum Historia, vitas ipsorum ac libros complectens,' with appendix, London, 1709, 8vo. 3. 'An Essay against Arianism and some other Heresies' (against Whiston), London, 1711, 8vo; also three other similar pamphlets, London, 1711. 4. 'The English Grammar,' London, 1712, 8vo. 5. 'Opera et Fragmenta Veterum Poetarum Latinorum Profanorum et Ecclesiasticorum,' 2 vols. London, 1713, fol., published by subscription and dedicated to Prince Eugène; some copies have the title-page dated 1723. 6. Latin Classics, 12mo, 1713–19, edited by M. M.: in 1713, Paterculus, Justin, Lucretius, Phædrus, Sallust, Terence; in 1715, Catullus, Tibullus and Propertius, C. Nepos, Florus, Horace, Ovid, Virgil; in 1716, Cæsar, Martial, Juvenal and Persius, Q. Curtius; in 1719, Lucan. Editions of Sophocles, Homer, Livy, Pliny, and the 'Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta,' were attributed to Maittaire, but were formally disclaimed by him. 7. The New Testament (Greek), ed. by M. M., 1714, 8vo, 1756, 8vo. 8. 'Historia Typographorum aliquot Parisiensium, vitas et libros complectens,' 2 vols. London, 1717, 8vo. 9. 'Annales Typographici ab Artis inventæ origine ad annum MD' (and continued thence to 1664), 5 vols. 1719–41, 8vo (vols. i–iii. Hague, vol. iv. Amsterdam, vol. v. London). 10. 'Batrachomyomachia,' ed. by M. M., 1721, 8vo (only 204 copies printed, Nichols, *Lit. Anecd.* i. 199). 11. 'Miscellanea Græcorum aliquot Scriptorum Carmina cum Versione Latina et Notis,' London, 1722, 4to. 12. 'Anacreontis Opera,' ed. by M. M., 1725, 4to; 1740, 4to (only a hundred copies printed of each edition). 13. 'P. Petiti . . . in tres priores Aretæi Cappadocis libros Commentarii,' ed. by M. M., 1726, 4to. 14. 'Marmorum Arundellianorum, Seldenianorum, aliorumque Academiæ Oxoniensi donatorum, cum variis Commentariis et indice, secunda editio,' with appendix, London, 1732, 1733, fol. (see on this publication, *ib.* ii. 1–8, 27). 15. 'Aretæi de causis . . . morborum . . . cum Maittairii opusculis in eundem,' 1735, fol. 16. 'Antiquæ Inscriptiones duæ' (on inscriptions found at Heraclea in Lucania), London, 1736, fol. 17. 'Carmen Epinicium' (on Catharine I of Russia), [1737], 4to. 18. 'Plutarch's Ἀποφθέγματα, ed. by M. M., 1740, 4to. 19. 'Senilia, sive Poetica aliquot . . . tentamina,' London, 1742, 4to.

[Nichols's Lit. Anecd. and Lit. Illustr. various references, especially Lit. Anecd. iv. 556–66; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Welch's Alumni Westmonasterienses, p. 198; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. i. 42, iii. 346, 409, 7th ser. ii. 60; authorities cited.] W. W.

MAJENDIE, HENRY WILLIAM (1754–1830), bishop of Chester and Bangor, was of Huguenot extraction. His grandfather, André de Majendie, a member of an ancient family of Béarn, was compelled to leave France by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and, after a few years' residence in Holland, was naturalised as a British subject in 1700. He settled at Exeter, where for many years he ministered to the French congregation. His elder son, John James (1709–1783), the bishop's father, took orders in the church of England, received the degree of D.D. from Archbishop Cornwallis at Lambeth, 6 Sept. 1769 (*Gent. Mag.* 1864, pt. i. p. 638), and obtained much valuable preferment, eventually attaining to a canonry at Windsor in 1774. He was the author of several religious works both in French and English, and was Queen Charlotte's instructor in the English language, and tutor to her sons, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York (cf. *ib.* 1783, pt. ii. p. 716). By his wife, Elizabeth Prevost, he left two sons, Henry William and Lewis (afterwards of Hedingham Castle).

Henry William, born in London 7 Oct. 1754, was educated at Charterhouse under Dr. Samuel Berdmore [q. v.] In 1771 he entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, where in the following year he secured a scholarship. He graduated B.A. in 1776 without honours, but in the same year procured election to the fellowship just vacated by William Paley. In 1781 he was appointed preceptor to Prince William, afterwards William IV. This appointment proved the stepping-stone to future advancement. In 1785 he was made a canon of Windsor, and in 1790 vicar of Nether Stowey, where he gained the friendship and earned the lifelong respect of Thomas Poole, the well-known correspondent of Coleridge (see *Thomas Poole and his Friends*, i. 27, 28, 59, 60, 61, 81). Majendie was a man of somewhat enlightened views, for he established a Sunday-school at Nether Stowey at a time when such an institution was regarded by most of

the clergy as a dangerous novelty. He took the degree of D.D. in 1791. On being appointed vicar of Hungerford in 1793, he resigned Nether Stowey, conscientiously refusing to hold two cures of souls at the same time. In 1798 the canonry of Windsor was exchanged for one at St. Paul's, and, at the king's special request, the vicarage of Hungerford for that of Windsor (*Gent. Mag.* 1830, pt. ii. p. 273). On the translation of Bishop Cleaver [q. v.] from Chester to Bangor in 1800, Majendie was nominated to Chester, which he governed for nine years, holding his Windsor canonry *in commendam*. As bishop of Chester he preached before the House of Lords in 1802, on the occasion of the peace of Amiens. Translated to Bangor in 1809, he held that see till his death, 9 July 1830. He was buried at Longdon in Staffordshire. By his wife Anne Routledge of Stapleton, Cumberland, whom he married on 11 April 1785, he had thirteen children.

Majendie was a favourable specimen of the Georgian prelates. A good preacher and, for his time, an active administrator, he took a sincere interest in the welfare of his clergy. That he was not free from the prevailing nepotism of the day is shown by the advancement of his relatives to the best pieces of preferment at his disposal. His contemporaries allude to the corpulence of the bishop's person, and the imperturbable gravity of his countenance (*Cheshire Sheaf*, i. 86). He only published a few sermons and charges.

[Lewis A. Majendie's An Account of the De Majendie Family, both French and English, from 1365 to the present century, privately printed, 1878; David C. A. Agnew's Protestant Exiles from France, ii. 406 &c., 423 &c.; Registers of Christ's Coll., Cambridge, examined for the present writer by the Master, Dr. Peile; Le Neve's Fasti; Stubbs's Registrum; Act Books of the diocese of Chester; information supplied by Miss Majendie (of Speen) and the vicars of Nether Stowey, Hungerford, and Longdon.] F. S.

MAJOR or **MAIR, JOHN** (1469–1550), historian and scholastic divine, was born in 1469 at Gleghornie, East Lothian. The estate of Gleghornie then belonged to a branch of the Lumsdens of that ilk, and contained a considerable village of the same name, the site of which is marked by some ancient trees near the present farmhouse. Major's parents, from some allusions in his works, appear to have been people of a religious character, and of some social standing. Gleghornie is within two miles of Tantallon Castle, and Major, in all probability, early attracted the notice of its owner, the Earl of Angus, the father of Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, who was afterwards his friend and patron. After attending for a lengthened period the grammar school at Haddington, Major went to Cambridge and studied for a year at God's House, soon after called Christ's College.

In 1493 he passed to the university of Paris, then the favourite resort of Scottish students, and was enrolled, like his countrymen, in the German nation, of which he was afterwards chosen procurator and quæstor. He first joined the college of St. Barbe, but afterwards removed to Montaigu, which he calls his 'true nursing mother, never to be named without reverence.' Having taken his M.A. degree in 1496, he became one of its regents, and taught in arts and scholastic philosophy. He also held a fellowship in the college of Navarre, and lectured there. He soon became famous as a teacher, and he published his first work on logic in 1503. He graduated as D.D. in 1505, and though continuing to reside and teach in Montaigu, he then began to lecture on scholastic divinity at the Sorbonne. The next thirteen years was a period of great literary activity. In 1508 he published in one volume the substance of his lectures on logic, which had appeared before in separate parts, and at intervals between 1509 and 1517 he gave to the world his greatest theological work, 'A Commentary on the Four Books of Peter the Lombard's "Sentences."'

In 1509 he had declined the offer of the treasurership of the Chapel Royal, Edinburgh, which Gavin Douglas had procured for him, but in 1518 he was induced to return to Scotland to occupy the post of principal regent or professor of philosophy and divinity in the university of Glasgow. To provide him with a salary he was made vicar of Dunlop, Ayrshire, and canon of the Chapel Royal, Stirling. Among his students at Glasgow were John Knox, from his own neighbourhood in East Lothian, and Patrick Hamilton, the protomartyr of the Scottish reformation. Before leaving France he had written the chief part of his Latin 'History of Greater Britain, both England and Scotland,' and he now completed the work, and had it published in Paris in 1521. In a preface to James V, then nine years of age, he says that it is the first duty of an historian to speak the truth, and he vindicates the propriety of a theologian writing history. He admits that he might have written in a more ornate style, but doubts whether that would have served his purpose better. This, as has been said, was the first history of Scotland written in a critical spirit. Major rejects the fables of Wyntoun and Fordoun, fables some of which were soon afterwards to be repeated by Boece and

Buchanan. He freely discusses the character of rulers in church and state, and points out the moral lessons to be drawn from their conduct. The history sheds much light upon the manners and customs of the people. While Major writes as a patriotic Scot, and often refers to the scenes of his youth, he does full justice to England and the English, and strongly advocates the union of the two kingdoms. The book is written in 'the Sorbonne style,' i.e. in the cramped Latin of the schoolmen, but it is always clear and vigorous. In 1522 Major removed to the university of St. Andrews, where he taught logic and theology. This change was probably brought about by his friend Archbishop Beaton, who about that time was promoted from the diocese of Glasgow to that of St. Andrews. Patrick Hamilton followed him to St. Andrews, and George Buchanan became a student there, that 'he might sit at his feet.'

In 1525 Major returned to the university of Paris, and on his journey through England stayed with Cardinal Wolsey, who offered him a post, with 'splendid remuneration,' in the college of Christ Church, which he was then founding at Oxford. For the next six years, besides lecturing at Montaigu, Major was very busy in preparing books for the press. Besides new editions of his former works he published in 1529 eight 'Books of Physics,' 'Logical Questions,' and the 'Ethics of Aristotle,' thus completing his exposition of the philosophy of that great master, for whom he had the profoundest reverence. This work was dedicated to Wolsey, then fallen from his high estate, in token of Major's gratitude for the offer made him four years before, and of the hospitality he had always received from the English. In 1529 he published (Paris, fol.) a commentary on the four gospels, the object of which was to show the harmony between them, and to defend the doctrines of the Roman church against the errors of the Wycliffites, Hussites, and Lutherans. In the dedication of 'St. Matthew' to the Archbishop of St. Andrews he commends him for his zeal against Lutheranism, and for 'manfully removing, not without the ill-will of many, a man of noble birth, but an unhappy follower of that perfidious heresy.' The reference is to the martyrdom of his old pupil Patrick Hamilton, who was burnt at St. Andrews in 1527.

During his second sojourn in France, Major taught with the most distinguished reputation, and had come to be regarded as 'the veritable chief of the scholastic philosophy' and 'the prince of Paris divines,' and this at a time when there were many men connected with the forty colleges of the university who have attained a lasting name. But the order of things to which he had devoted the best energies of his life was doomed, and changes had begun which were destined to eclipse his fame. Before finally leaving Paris he published a new edition of his 'Commentary on the First Book of Sentences,' which he dedicated to his namesake, John Major of Eck, and in the preface he again speaks of the 'execrable heresy of Luther.'

He returned to St. Andrews in 1531, and was made provost of St. Salvator's College in 1533, an office which he held till his death. He lectured for a time in theology, but his busy pen was at rest, and he took little or no part in the stirring events that preceded the Scottish reformation. In 1534 he pronounced the doctrine of a friar who had been accused of heresy unobjectionable, and Knox, who relates the incident, says that Major's 'word was then holden as an oracle in matters of religion.' In 1539 he (along with William Manderston [q. v.]) founded and endowed a chaplaincy in St. Andrews; in 1545 he had a coadjutor appointed; in 1547 he was present when Knox preached his first sermon in the parish church of St. Andrews. As dean of the theological faculty he was called to the provincial council of the church which met in 1549, but being 'annosus, grandævus et debilis,' he was represented by a procurator. He died in 1550, when many of his pupils and clerical friends were preparing to accept the doctrines of the Reformation.

Like Duns Scotus and other of the schoolmen, Major was a liberal in politics, and taught that the people were the sole source of civil power. As a churchman he strongly maintained Gallican principles, and urged the reform of ecclesiastical abuses, but while speculating freely in the region of the undefined, he held fast to the doctrinal system of Rome, and was a stout defender of such tenets as transubstantiation and the immaculate conception. A schoolman to the last, he was adverse to the educational reforms proposed by his contemporaries, and hostile to theological change. Of immense industry, he became a 'storehouse of all the learning of the middle ages.' If not a man of original genius, he possessed enough force of mind and character to impress his contemporaries, and his students regarded him with the highest admiration. Among the latter there was, however, one discordant voice, that of George Buchanan, who had followed him from St. Andrews to Paris. In the preface of a book published in 1527, as in some former treatises, Major described himself as 'Solo

cognomento Major,' and on this Buchanan founded his famous epigram :—

Cum scateat nugis solo cognomine Major,
Nec sit in immenso pagina sana libro,
Non mirum titulis quod se veracibus ornat :
Nec semper mendax fingere Creta solet.

This somewhat insolent sarcasm was written when Buchanan was about twenty-one, and full of the new spirit of humanism, and was perhaps aimed rather at the system than the man. Major was noted for his independence and veracity, and indeed the only stain on his moral character was his approbation of persecution, but this was common to all parties at the time.

Major's 'History,' by which he is now best known, was printed at Paris in 1521, and was republished in 1740 by Freebairn in Edinburgh. It has recently been translated into English for the first time under the auspices of the Scottish History Society. This edition contains an estimate of Major's character and writings by the translator, Mr. Archibald Constable, a life of the author by Sheriff Mackay, and a complete bibliography of Major and his disciples, with a collection of Major's prefaces to his works by Mr. T. G. Law. All his literary work was in Latin, and was originally published in Paris or Lyons.

[Tanner's Bibl. Brit.; Wood's Athenæ Oxon. i. 113; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 93; Life, by Sheriff Mackay, prefixed to Major's History, Edinburgh, 1892; P. Hume Brown's Life of George Buchanan; Scottish Review, July 1892, art. v., 'John Major,' by T. G. Law; Hist. of Early Scottish Literature, by Dr. Ross; Mackenzie's Scottish Writers, ii. 309; Allibone's Dict. of English Literature.] G. W. S.

MAJOR, JOHN (1782–1849), bookseller and publisher, born in 1782, was son of Samuel Major of Duke Street, West Smithfield. He commenced business in a shop situate in the gateway of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Thence he removed successively to Skinner Street, Fleet Street, and Great Russell Street, where his advice was much sought on account of his extensive knowledge of bibliography. When Dibdin, in November 1815, threatened to burn all the remaining copies (about 110) of the fourth volume of the 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana,' for which he was unable to find purchasers, Major took them over on liberal terms (*Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxv. pt. ii. pp. 391, 513). He was afterwards a warm supporter of Dibdin's publications. He subscribed for no fewer than fifty copies of Dibdin's edition of 'Thomas à Kempis' (1828), and was the publisher of Dibdin's 'Reminiscences' (1836). But he suffered his affairs to become so entangled in Dibdin's speculations, that his failure followed. After struggling on for a few years longer, first at 29 St. Martin's Court, Leicester Square (1838), and latterly at 6 Museum Street, Bloomsbury (1839), Major abandoned business altogether, and on the recommendation of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville obtained an asylum in the Charterhouse, where he died on 9 Jan. 1849. He left a son, John Stenson Major, a composer and teacher of music.

Major is well known by his beautiful edition of Walton and Cotton's 'Complete Angler,' with introduction and illustrative notes. It was first published in 1823; other editions succeeded respectively in 1824 (with 86 plates and woodcuts), 1835 (reprinted in 1839), and 1844 (re-edited, with new set of plates, and reprinted in 1847). The last and choicest edition was prepared by him while in the Charterhouse. He also published Walton's 'Lives' (1825), Walpole's 'Anecdotes of Painting,' with additions by the Rev. James Dallaway, 5 vols. (1826); Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' with life by Southey (1830); 'Hogarth moralized,' with explanations by Dr. Trusler (1831 and 1841); Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe,' and other finely printed and illustrated books.

Between 1825 and 1836 Major was a frequent contributor of rhymed squibs on the politics of the day to 'John Bull.' In 1837 he published 'A Poetical Description of Bartholomew Fair, by One under a Hood;' in 1843 a rhymed version of Dean Swift's 'Advice to Servants,' with twelve woodcuts by Kenny Meadows. Another specimen of his verse, entitled 'Rational Madness, a Song for the Lovers of Curious and Rare Books,' adapted to the tune of 'Liberty Hall,' was privately printed. In conjunction with his son he issued a little work called 'The Pastoral Week,' which is described as a 'production of the genuine Waltonian school, both music and verse.'

[Gent. Mag. 1849, pt. i. pp. 322–3; Dibdin's Library Companion, 1825, p. 526; Dibdin's Reminiscences; Blakey's Literature of Angling, 1856, pp. 331–3.] G. G.

MAJOR, JOHN HENNIKER, second Lord Henniker (1752–1821). [See Henniker-Major.]

MAJOR, JOSHUA (1787–1866), landscape-gardener, born in 1787, carried on his business at Knostrop, near Leeds, and long held a prominent position in his profession. He assisted in the formation of the first Sunday school in Leeds, of which he was

superintendent for many years, and took an active interest in the other religious and charitable institutions of the town. He died on 26 Jan. 1866.

Major was author of: 1. 'A Treatise on the Insects most prevalent on Fruit Trees and Garden Produce,' 8vo, London, 1829. 2. 'The Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening,' 4to, London, 1852. 3. 'The Ladies' Assistant in the formation of their Flower Gardens,' 4to, London, 1861, in which he was assisted by his son and successor, Henry Major. He was also a frequent contributor to the 'Gardeners' Magazine' when under the editorship of J. C. Loudon [q. v.]

[Gardeners' Chronicle, 10 Feb. 1866, p. 128; Leeds Intelligencer, 3 Feb. 1866; Taylor's Biographia Leodiensis, p. 609.] G. G.

MAJOR, RICHARD HENRY (1818–1891), geographer, was born on 3 Oct. 1818 in London. His father, Richard Henry Major, belonged to an old Jersey family, and, after studying medicine under Abernethy, practised his profession in Handworth parish, Jersey. In January 1844 he was appointed an assistant in the department of printed books in the British Museum, in charge of the maps and charts, and in January 1867 he became keeper of the newly created department of printed maps and plans. Major was hon. secretary to the Hakluyt Society, 1849–1858, for which he edited several accounts of travels. He was also from 1861 to 1881 hon. secretary, and from 1881 to 1884 vice-president of the Royal Geographical Society. He received from Pedro V of Portugal the knighthood of the Tower and Sword, from Luis I of Portugal the companionship of the same order and the knighthood of the order of Santiago, from the emperor of Brazil the knighthood of the order of the Rose of Brazil, and from the king of Italy the knight commandership of the Crown of Italy, all which honours were bestowed on him in recognition of his publications on the early geographical discoveries of the Portuguese and Italians. He resigned his post at the Museum from lack of health in 1880, and died on 25 June 1891 at his house in Holland Road, Kensington. He married, on 3 June 1847, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Thorn, who died at Florence in 1890. By her he had two daughters.

Major's chief work was 'The Life of Prince Henry of Portugal, surnamed the Navigator,' 1868. Although ill-arranged, it embodies much valuable information. 'The Discoveries of Prince Henry the Navigator and their Results' followed in 1877. 'The Bibliography of the First Letter of Christopher Columbus, describing his Discovery of the New World,' 1872, is of great interest. Major also published translations of Count Cavour's 'Speech on the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between Sardinia and France,' 1852; of a report of the 'Consiglio del Contenzioso Diplomatico of Sardinia and Piedmont on the Seizure of the Cagliari,' &c., 1858; and of E. Banning's 'Africa and the Brussels Geographical Conference,' 1877.

For the Hakluyt Society Major prepared: 1. 'Select Letters of Christopher Columbus,' a translation, 1st edit. 1847, 2nd edit. 1878. 2. W. Strachey's 'The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia,' 1849. 3. Translation of Baron S. von Herberstein's 'Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii,' 1851. 4. Introduction to the reprint of R. Parke's early translation of 'The History of the Great and Mighty Kingdom of China, by J. Gonsalez de Mendoza,' 1853. 5. Introduction to P. J. d'Orleans's 'History of the Two Tartar Conquerors of China,' 1854. 6. 'India in the Fifteenth Century. Being a Collection of Narratives of Voyages to India,' 1857. 7. 'Early Voyages to Australia,' 1859. 8. 'On the Discovery of Australia by the Portuguese in 1601,' &c., 1861. 9. Translation of 'The Canarian, composed by P. Bontier and J. Le Verrier,' 1872. 10. Translation of 'The Voyages of the Venetian Brothers, N. and A. Zeno, to the Northern Seas in the XIVth Century,' 1873.

[Moon's Men and Women of the Time, 13th edit.; Times, 27 June 1891; information supplied by the family; Edinburgh Review, July 1868.] E. J. L. S.

MAJOR, THOMAS (1720–1799), engraver, was born in 1720. He was a direct descendant of Richard Major of Hursley, the father-in-law of Richard Cromwell. He resided for some years in Paris, where he associated with the English engravers Andrew Lawrence [q. v.] and John Ingram [q. v.], and was a pupil of Le Bas and Cochin. In October 1746 he was thrown into the Bastille with other Englishmen, as a reprisal for the imprisonment of the Irish regiment of Fitzjames after the battle of Culloden, but was released within ten days through the intervention of the Marquis d'Argenson. On the death of Lawrence in 1747, Major purchased his plates, among them that of the 'Death of the Stag,' after Wouvermans, which he completed in 1750, and dedicated to Lord Chesterfield. In Paris Major engraved a number of plates after Berghem, Teniers, Wouvermans, Claude, and other masters; and, after his return to England in 1753, produced many more of the

same character, which he published himself in St. Martin's Lane. His plates are etched with much taste and skill, and well finished with the graver in the manner of Le Bas. In 1754 Major issued a series of his prints with the title, 'Recueil d'Estampes gravées d'après les meilleurs tableaux des grands maîtres dont on a fait choix dans les cabinets les plus célèbres d'Angleterre et de France,' and in 1768 a second edition, with the number increased to sixty-seven. Copies of some of Major's plates, bearing the name Jorma (anagram of Major), were published in Paris by Basan. Major's best figure-subject is Murillo's celebrated 'Good Shepherd,' which he engraved from a copy (then thought to be the original) at the time in his possession, but afterwards in the Bridgewater collection; the print was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1776. Major engraved a few portraits, including a series of four of Earl Granville, his two wives and his sister-in-law, Lady Charlotte Fermor, dated 1755 and 1757. In 1768 he published 'The Ruins of Pæstum, otherwise Posidonia, in Magna Græcia,' illustrated with excellent plates done from various authorities; this was translated into French in 1769, and into German in 1781. Major was the first English engraver who received the honours of the Royal Academy, being elected an associate in 1770; he held the appointment of engraver to the king, and was for forty years engraver to the stamp office. When the great seal was stolen from the house of Lord-chancellor Thurlow on 24 March 1784, Major, within twenty hours, provided a perfect temporary substitute, and afterwards executed one in silver, which was used until the union with Ireland. He died at his residence in Tavistock Row, Covent Garden, on 30 Dec. 1799, and was buried in Camberwell churchyard.

[Redgrave's Dict. of Artists; Huber and Martini's Manuel des Curieux, 1808, tom. ix.; Major's manuscript memoir of A. Lawrence, in print room of British Museum; Dodd's Collections in British Museum, Add. MS. 33403; Curtis's Velazquez and Murillo, 1883, p. 185; Royal Academy Catalogues; Gent. Mag. 1799, ii. 1194; Smith's Nollekens and his Times, ii. 333.] F. M. O'D.

MAKELSFELD, WILLIAM (*d.*1303?), cardinal. [See MYKELSFELD.]

MAKEMIE, FRANCIS (1658–1708), Irish divine, was born near the town of Ramelton, co. Donegal, in 1658. At the age of fifteen he came under deep religious impressions through the influence of his schoolmaster, and shortly afterwards went to Glasgow University to study for the ministry. In February 1675–6 he was a student in the third class. He placed himself under the care of the presbytery of Laggan, Ireland, and the presbytery's manuscript minutes, preserved in Magee College, Londonderry, supply several notices of the progress of his studies. In 1681 they licensed him to preach, and in 1682 ordained him as a missionary to America. He gives an account of his ordination in his 'Answer to George Keith's Libel,' Boston, 1694, pp. 72. He probably went first to Maryland, and itinerated there and in Virginia and Barbados, trading as well as preaching. In 1690 his name figures in the records of Accomac County, Virginia, where he was engaged in the West India trade, and where in 1692 450 acres of land were granted to him. Here he married Naomi, daughter of William Anderson, a wealthy merchant. In 1691 he published a 'Catechism,' in which he attacked some of the tenets of the Society of Friends. This brought him into controversy with George Keith [q. v.], who published a reply to it. Makemie responded in the 'Answer' already mentioned, which is characterised by Increase Mather as the work of 'a reverent and judicious minister.' In August 1692 he went to Philadelphia, and soon after to Barbados, where he held a church for several years, continuing to trade at the same time. While living in Barbados he wrote 'Truths in a True Light, or a Pastoral Letter to the Reformed Protestants in Barbadoes, vindicating the Nonconformists from the Misrepresentations commonly made of them in that Island and in other places, and Demonstrating that they are indeed the Truest and Soundest Part of the Church of England.' This work is dated 28 Dec. 1696, and was published at Edinburgh in 1699. Two letters which he wrote from Barbados to Increase Mather are extant (vide BRIGGS'S *American Presbyterianism*, Appendix x. pp. xlviii, xlix). In 1698 he returned to Accomac, where, 15 Aug. 1699, he produced certificates from Barbados of his qualification to preach, and was licensed to officiate 'in his own dwelling-house in Pocomoke, near the Maryland line, and at Onancock, five miles from Drummondton, or the house next to Jonathan Livesey's' (WEBSTER, *History of the Presbyterian Church in America*, p. 301). Soon after a congregation was organised at Snow Hill, Maryland, and to that and four other congregations in the vicinity Makemie ministered for several years. In 1704 he went to London to endeavour to obtain assistance against episcopacy, which was pressing hardly on the presbyterians in America. He was successful, bringing back with him to America two

missionaries, John Hampton, an Irishman, and George McNish, a Scotsman, who along with Makemie himself and four other ministers—viz. Jedediah Andrews, John Wilson, Nathaniel Taylor, and Samuel Davis—formed at Philadelphia in the spring of 1706 the first presbytery organised in America. Makemie is accordingly regarded as the father of presbyterianism in that country. He was made moderator of the presbytery. During his stay in England he published a 'Plain and Friendly Persuasive to the Inhabitants of Virginia and Maryland for Promoting Towns and Cohabitation, by a Well-wisher to both Governments,' London, 1705. In January 1707 he was arrested at Newtown, Long Island, on a warrant issued by Governor Cornbury, for preaching on the 19th of that month without permission in a private house in New York. The sermon for the preaching of which he was indicted was printed under the title 'A Good Conversation: a Sermon preached at the City of New York, January 19, 1706-7, by Francis Makemie, minister of the Gospel' (Boston, 1707, reprinted in *Collections of the New York Historical Society*, iii. 411). He was detained in prison till 1 March, when he was released on bail. In the following June he was tried at New York and was acquitted of the charge of transgressing the Toleration Act, on his producing the license to preach which he had received in Barbados. He was, however, forced to pay the heavy costs both of the prosecution and defence (vide *A Narrative of a New and Unusual American Imprisonment of two Presbyterian Ministers, and the Prosecution of Mr. Francis Makemie, one of them, for Preaching one Sermon at the City of New York, by a Learner of Law and Lover of Liberty*, 1707; republished by William Hill in Appendix to *History of the Rise, Progress, Genius, and Character of American Presbyterianism*, Washington, 1839). The opposition of Governor Cornbury to Makemie continued after the trial, the governor writing of him as 'a preacher, a doctor of physic, a merchant, an attorney, a counsellor-at-law, and, which is worst of all, a disturber of governments.' In 1708 Makemie wrote a letter, by order of the presbytery of Philadelphia, inviting a minister in Scotland to settle in America. In the same year he died at his residence in Accomac, Virginia.

Besides Makemie's letters to Mather, referred to above, three others are known, two addressed to Increase Mather and one to Benjamin Colman (vide Briggs, *American Presbyterianism*, Appendix, p. xlv).

[Briggs's American Presbyterianism; Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography, vol. iv.; Reid's History of the Irish Presbyterian Church; Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, vol. iii.; Webster's History of the Presbyterian Church in America.] T. H.

MAKIN, BATHSUA (*fl.* 1673), learned lady, was daughter of John Pell, rector of Southwick, Sussex, and sister of John Pell (1610–1685) [q. v.] the eminent mathematician (Evelyn, *Numismata*, p. 265). She became the most learned Englishwoman of her time, and was appointed tutoress to Charles I's daughters, more especially to the Princess Elizabeth, whom she instructed in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, Italian, Spanish, and mathematics. She maintained a literary correspondence with Anna Maria van Schurman: in the latter's 'Opuscula' (edit. 1749, pp. 126–7) are two Greek letters addressed to her by Mrs. Makin. Among the Additional (Birch) MSS. in the British Museum (No. 4279, f. 103) there is an undated letter from Mrs. Makin to her brother, requesting him to send her a 'few lines of the position of the late comet' and his own observation of the phenomenon. In 1649 she was probably keeping the 'schools, or colleges, of the young gentlewomen' at Putney, which Evelyn (*Diary*, 1850–2, i. 250) visited, 'with divers ladies,' on 17 April of that year. She asked the council of state for payment of the arrears of 40*l.* a year granted her for life for her attendance on Charles I's children, but her petition was dismissed on 16 Aug. 1655 (*Cal. State Papers*, Dom. 1655, p. 290). Her ideas of female education are developed in a curious essay on the subject, published in 1673, when she kept a school at Tottenham High Cross. There is a very rare portrait of her by Marshall, engraved when she was resident at Tottenham.

[Granger's Biog. Hist. 2nd edit. ii. 392; Ballard's Memoirs, Preface, p. vii; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, i. 219; Jesse's House of Stuart, ii. 250; Mrs. Green's Princesses of England, vi. 346.] G. G.

MAKITTRICK, JAMES (1728–1802), physician. [See Adair, James Makittrick.]

MAKKARELL or MACKARELL, MATTHEW (*d.* 1537), abbot of Barlings, Lincolnshire, was educated at Cambridge, and afterwards at Paris, where he was created D.D. He was incorporated in the same degree at Cambridge in 1516. He entered the order of Gilbertines or Premonstratensians, was made abbot of the house of the order at Alnwick, and preached the funeral sermon on Thomas Howard, second duke of Norfolk [q. v.], in 1524. He afterwards became abbot

of Barlings, or Oxeney, in Lincolnshire, one of the greater abbeys, having a revenue of more than two hundred pounds a year (cf. GAIRDNER, *Letters and Papers Henry VIII*, ix. 1090). There is no evidence that he acknowledged the royal supremacy, but the authorities cannot have thought him over-conservative, or he would not have been appointed suffragan bishop of Lincoln (to John Longland [q. v.]) in 1535, with the title of Bishop of Chalcedon. In the Lincolnshire rebellion of 1536 he took a leading part. According to his own account (*ib.* xi. 805, xii. passim), he was compelled by the leaders to give the rebels food. But the story of his appearance in full armour is probably an error (cf. FROUDE, *Hist. of Engl.* iii. 105; GASQUET, *Henry VIII and the Engl. Monasteries*, ii. 75). The abbot probably approved of the rebels' demands for the restoration of the dissolved monasteries. All was over by 13 Oct., and the abbot was taken prisoner, examined in Lincoln and afterwards in London, and executed at Tyburn 27 March 1536–7. He seems to have given away property belonging to his abbey, some of which Sir William Parre 'bulted forth' from the 'five or six simple men' who held it.

Makkarell is said to have published: 1. 'Sermones in Evangelia Dominicalia per Odonem Cancellarium Parisiensem,' Paris, 1520, 4to. 2. 'Sermones Dominicales.' But neither of these works is in the British Museum.

[Authorities quoted; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 61, 531; Dugdale's Monasticon, vi. 915; App. ii. 3rd Rep. Dep.-Keeper of Public Records; State Papers Henry VIII, i. 463 sqq.; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib.] W. A. J. A.

MAKYN, DAVID (*d.* 1588?), Scottish writer. [See MACKENZIE, DUGAL.]

MALACHY I (*d.* 863), king of Ireland. [See MAELSECHLAINN I.]

MALACHY MOR (949–1022), king of Ireland. [See MAELSECHLAINN II.]

MALACHY OF IRELAND (*fl.* 1310), Franciscan, is said by Wadding to have been B.D. of Oxford, and to have rebuked king Edward II to his face in his sermons. A book in sixteen chapters, called 'Libellus septem peccatorum mortalium,' or 'Tractatus de Veneno,' was printed at Paris in 1518 under his name. Of eight manuscripts of this work, two are anonymous, five are ascribed to Grostete, and one only to Malachy; but the mention of St. Francis, and the frequent references to Irish history and affairs, prove it to have been written by an Irish Franciscan. The treatise was intended 'for the instruction of simple men who have to teach the people,' and is chiefly remarkable for its denunciation of the government of Ireland at the time.

[Wadding's Annales Minorum, vol. vi.; Sbaralea's Supplementum ad Scriptores, p. 507; Brit. Museum, MS. Cotton Vitell. c. xiv. f. 57–65; Bale, De Script. Brit.; Ware, De Script. Hibern. p. 65.] A. G. L.

MALACHY MACAEDH (*d.* 1348), archbishop of Tuam, was a canon of Elphin, and in 1307 was elected bishop of that see by one party of the canons, the remainder choosing Liathanach O'Conchobhair, abbot of Loch Cé, who obtained possession of the bishopric. But Malachy was supported by the metropolitan, William Bermingham [q. v.], archbishop of Tuam; he therefore went to Rome, where after three years the pope decided in his favour, and on 22 June 1310 he received consecration; the papal decision was confirmed by the king on 7 Dec. 1310. In 1312 Malachy was elected archbishop of Tuam; the king issued a commendatory letter to the pope on 24 Aug., and on 19 Dec. he received consecration. The temporalities were restored on 1 April 1313. Malachy, pursuing the policy of his predecessors, endeavoured to drive out Gilbert, bishop of Ennachdune or Annaghdown, Galway (cf. *Fœdera*, ii. 45), and in 1324 sought the aid of Pope John XXII, who issued a bull three years later, uniting not only Annaghdown, but also Killala and Kilmacduagh to Tuam. Edward III opposed the proposal, but on a vacancy to Annaghdown in 1330 the bull took effect so far as that see was concerned. Malachy died 10 Aug. 1348, and was buried in Tuam Cathedral. According to Tanner, he wrote in Irish a list of the kings of Ireland from Nellus Nigaialach to Roderic O'Connor. He has often been confused with Malachy (*fl.* 1310) [q. v.], the Franciscan, but the archbishop was clearly a secular priest, and not a friar. MacAedh means MacHugh, and is identical with the later Magee.

[Annals of Loch Cé (Rolls Ser.); Four Masters, ed. Donovan; Ware's Works, ed. Harris; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 502; Cotton's Fasti Eccl. Hib. iv. 7–8, 54, 121; Chevalier's Repertoire des Sources historiques du Moyen Age; Burke's Catholic Archbishops of Tuam, pp. 39–44.] C. L. K.

MALACHY O'MORGAIR, SAINT (in Irish, Maelmaedhoig Ua Morgair) (1094?–1148), archbishop of Armagh, was born, probably in Armagh ('ipsa est in qua alitus est Malachias,' St. Bernard says, *Vita*, cap. ii.

p. 4), in or about 1094. St. Bernard states that his death occurred in 1148 'in the fifty-fourth year of his age;' the 'Annals of the Four Masters' say after his fifty-fourth year' (cf. ST. BERNARD, *Vita S. Malachiæ*, cap. xxx. p. 690, and *Annals of the Four Masters*, anno 1148). His parents were of high rank and influence; his father, Mughron Ua Morgair, who died in 1102 at Mungret, co. Limerick, is described as 'Armachiæ et totius occidentalis Europæ lector primarius' (*Four Masters*). His mother is spoken of as a particularly excellent woman, who made it her special care to give Malachy a religious education. He had a brother, Gillachrist, who became bishop of Clogher, and died in 1138 (*ib.*), and a sister. In childhood Malachy was noted for his studious, retiring, prayerful habits. At school he outstripped all his fellows in learning. Early in life he became a pupil of Iomhar Ua-h-Aedhagan, founder of the abbey church of SS. Peter and Paul in Armagh, who lived in a cell near the church. Here Malachy gained such a reputation for sanctity and learning that the Bishop of Armagh, Kellach or Celsus, ordained him to deacon's orders, much against his will. He applied himself with great devotion to his new duties, giving special attention to the poor, exerting himself particularly, we are told, to procure them decent burial, and himself assisting at their obsequies. At twenty-five, five years before the canonical age, he was made priest, and appointed the bishop's vicar, in which capacity he displayed burning zeal, especially in the reformation of abuses. St. Bernard particularly mentions that he introduced singing into the church services (*Vita*, cap. iii. p. 662). He also insisted on the observance of confession, confirmation, and the marriage contract (*ib.*) To perfect himself further in his knowledge of ecclesiastical discipline, he went to Malchus, bishop of Lismore, whose reputation was then attracting many, and he remained with him for several years. Cormac MacCarthy, who had recently been deposed from his sovereignty of Desmond by Turlogh O'Conor, king of Connaught, was then living in retirement with Malchus; Malachy was appointed his spiritual instructor, and a warm friendship sprang up between the two which continued till the death of the king. By-and-by Malachy was recalled to the north of Ireland, where he became head of the abbey of Bangor, co. Down. Some time before it had been destroyed by pirates, but its site and property were now in the hands of an uncle of Malachy, who had offered them to him that he might re-establish the abbey. He accepted nothing but the site, and here, taking with him ten brethren from Armagh, he in a few days built an oratory (BERNARD, *Vita*, cap. vi. p. 665), Malachy himself handling the axe among the workmen. Soon after the completion of this task he was elected to the bishopric of Connor in 1124 (*Annals of the Four Masters*, ii. 1018–19). The date is corroborated by Bernard, who says 'tricesimo ferme ætatis suæ anno Malachias consecratus episcopus introducitur Connereth' (*Vita*, cap. viii. p. 666). He refused to accept the office, however, until forced to do so by Kellach and Iomhar, and, when consecrated, continued to live at Bangor. An account is given by his biographer of the deplorable state in which he found the diocese. He set to work for its reformation with characteristic energy, labouring specially to introduce the usages and discipline of Rome.

Meanwhile Kellach, bishop of Armagh, died in 1129 (*Annals of the Four Masters*, ii. 1032), having in his will designated Malachy as his successor. Mauricius (or Murtogh), however, seized the see and held it for five years, Malachy being apparently not sorry to escape further elevation. The city of Connor, the seat of his bishopric, was meanwhile destroyed by a northern chieftain, probably Conor O'Lochlainn, and Malachy fled to the south of Ireland, where, under the protection of Cormac MacCarthy, he established the monastery of Ibrach, in which, with a number of disciples, he took up his residence. But at the urgent request of the papal legate and bishops he at length allowed himself most reluctantly to be consecrated to the primacy in 1132 (*ib.* ii. 1040), stipulating that when peace should be restored to the see he should be allowed to return to his quieter charge in Connor. To avoid bloodshed, however, he refused to take up his residence in Armagh as long as Mauricius lived. At length, on the death of the latter in 1134 (*ib.*), he came to the city, although another claimant appeared in the person of one Nigellus, who seized on the gospels which had belonged to St. Patrick and the 'Staff of Jesus,' currently believed to have been presented to the saint by our Lord, which were regarded as the insignia of the see. In the end he was forced to surrender them to Malachy, who, in pursuance of the conditions which he had made, now resigned the primacy in 1136, and redividing the united diocese over which he had previously presided into Down and Connor, assumed the bishopric of the former, and recommenced his earnest labours among the people. In 1138 he is said to have founded a priory of regular canons at Downpatrick (ARCHDALL, *Monasticon Hiber-*

nicum), and a little later a monastery at Sabhall-Patrick, now Saul, in the same county. Carrying out his policy of having the Roman rule recognised all over Ireland, he undertook a mission to Rome in order to obtain the pallium for the archbishoprics of Armagh and Cashel, visiting on his way the abbey of Clairvaux, where he made the acquaintance of Bernard, his future biographer, who tells us that seeing him and listening to his words he was delighted and refreshed 'as in all manner of riches.' A warm friendship between the two was the result, and they kept up a regular correspondence until Malachy's death. So pleased was the latter with Clairvaux that on reaching Rome he earnestly entreated Innocent II to permit him to take up his permanent residence there. The request was refused, and after a month's stay in Rome he returned to Ireland as papal legate, with instructions to summon a council by which the palls for the two archbishoprics might be asked for in due form. On his way back he left four of his followers at Clairvaux to be trained in the Cistercian discipline, and before Bernard's death five branches of the parent house at Clairvaux had been established in Ireland. In accordance with the pope's directions a council was summoned at Inis-Patrick, an island on the east coast of Ireland, and the request for the palls being formally preferred, Malachy set out again in 1148 to convey it to Rome. Reaching Clairvaux in October he was seized with fever, and after about a fortnight's illness died on 2 Nov. in Bernard's arms. He was buried at Clairvaux, but portions of his relics are said to have been taken to Ireland and distributed in various monasteries (Ware, transl. Harris, i. 57). Those which remained at Clairvaux were dispersed at the revolution. Bernard pronounced two funeral orations over his friend, who in 1190 was canonised by Clement III, his day being made not 2 Nov., the date on which he died, but 3 Nov., the former being All Souls' day, which, it was thought, might prevent that special honour being paid to the memory and merits of Malachy which they deserved.

Many epitaphs on him are preserved, some in verse attributed to Bernard, one in prose taken from the 'Book of Sepultures' at Clairvaux (*Menolog. Cist.*, 5 Nov.—Maurique). The chronology of his life is rather tangled.

Malachy was the most eminent Irish bishop of his day. He endeared himself to the people not only by his abundant labours, but by his humility and unselfishness. He went about the country on foot, and was content to live in poverty, possessing neither house, nor property, nor servants, nor income of his own. 'A brilliant lamp,' the 'Annals of the Four Masters' call him, 'which illuminated territories and churches by preaching and good works.'

Several works are attributed to him, viz.: 1. 'Constitutionum Communium lib. i.' 2. 'De Legibus Cælibatus lib. i.' 3. 'De Traditionibus.' 4. 'Vita S. Cuthberti.' 5. 'De Peccatis et Remediis lib. i.' 6. 'Conciones Plures lib. i.' (Stanihurst, *Descriptio Hiberniæ*, cap. vii.; Ware, *Writers of Ireland*, bk. i. cap. 9), 7. 'Prophetia de futuris Pontificibus Romanis' (cf. Monestier's treatise in regard to this last, translated into Latin by Francis Porter, an Irish Franciscan friar, and published at Rome, 1698). 8. 'An Irish Poem' (cf. O'Hanlon, *Life*, p. 185). The evidence in regard to all these is doubtful. The biographers have in some cases confused our Malachy with another of the same name who flourished at Oxford *circa* 1310 (cf. Ware, *Writers of Ireland*, bk. i. p. 81).

An interesting account of Malachy's relics by Ph. Guignard, keeper of the archives of the Department of L'Aube, was first published in 1845–6 in a series of letters addressed to le Comte de Montalembert, and is now to be found in 'Patrologiæ Cursus Completus,' edited by Abbé Migne (tom. clxxxv.; *Opera S. Bernardi*, iv. 1661–1798).

[S. Bernardi Liber de Vita et Rebus Gestis S. Malachiæ; Letters of Bernard to Malachy; Epistolæ ad Fratres de Hibernia de Transitu Malachiæ; Two Sermons by Bernard concerning Malachy; Hymnus de S. Malachia, by Bernard; Annals of the Four Masters; Chronicon Scotorum; Catalogue of Materials relating to the Hist. of Great Britain and Ireland (Rolls Ser.); Ware's Bishops of Ireland; Ware's Writers of Ireland; O'Hanlon's Life of St. Malachy; King's Memoir introductory to the Early History of the Primacy of Ireland; Butler's Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs, and other principal Saints; Reeves's Antiquities of Down, &c.; Cotton's Fasti; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib.] T. H.

MALARD, MICHAEL (*fl.* 1727), French protestant divine, son of François Malard of Vaurenard, near Mâcon, was born at Vaurenard in 1676. His parents were Roman catholics, and he was bred for the priesthood, but after serving for some years as pasteur at Belleville, he came over to England about 1700, and embraced the protestant religion 'in the French Church of the Great Savoy in London,' 15 April 1705. Shortly after his conversion differences with the French protestants, whom he offended by becoming an episcopalian, drove him to Holland. He returned to England after a short absence, and

earned a precarious livelihood by teaching, but devoted his chief energies to a series of bitter attacks upon the French committee for the distribution of the 15,000*l.*, which since the commencement of William III's reign had been annually charged upon the civil list for the benefit of the French protestants. His first pamphlet, 'The Case and humble Petition of Michael Malard to the Honourable Committee newly established for the Relief of the Proselytes,' London, 1717, is rare and curious for its ingenious invective and its blending of French and English idioms. His abuse of the French committee (which had been reorganised in 1715) he defends on the ground that 'Christ also called the Pharisees of his time Serpents and Hypocrites, and ravenous and faithless Robbers' (p. 30). In 1718 he published 'The French Plot found out against the English Church, or a Manifesto upon the unequalness of the Distribution . . . of the Royal Benificence.' This professes to be a protest from the body of 'Ecclesiastick Proselytes' against the tyranny of the French committee, but doubtless emanated from a very small and inveterate clique of malcontents, of whom Malard was the mouthpiece. It was exhaustively answered by 'An Appeal to the English Nation' from J. Armand Dubordieu, one of the ministers in the French Church of the Savoy. Dubordieu convicts Malard of 'habitual and consummate adultery,' and attributes the withdrawal of his allowance to his scandalous life. Malard nevertheless continued his attacks in 'The Proselytish Hercules against the Mystery of Iniquity; or True Light into the Plot of the French Committee and its League against the Church of England,' 1720, 4to, and an 'Address and Representation of Grievances to King George and the Parliament,' 1720, 8vo, containing an answer to Dubordieu and a 'Short Reply to the Libels of S. Lions, J. R. Holland, and the French Commissioners.' The controversy throws valuable light upon the views and personnel of the French congregations in London at this time. Besides these pamphlets Malard wrote several manuals of French accidence. He seems to have fallen into obscurity upon the removal of the bone of contention by the abolition of the fund shortly after 1720, and the date of his death is unknown. A portrait, engraved by D. Lockley, was prefixed to Malard's 'French and Protestant Companion; or a Journey into Europe, Asia, and Africa,' 1718, 8vo; in this work, a curious combination of a grammar, a guide-book, and a satire upon the church of Rome, dedicated to George I, the author is described as French tutor to the daughters of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II (Noble, *Contin. of Granger*, iii. 164).

[Malard's Pamphlets in Brit. Museum Library; Kershaw's Protestant Exiles; Watt's Bibl. Brit. p. 636.] T. S.

MALBY, Sir NICHOLAS (1530?–1584), president of Connaught, descended from an old Yorkshire family of that name, was born probably about 1530. In 1556 his name appears in a list of persons willing to take part in the plantation of Leix in Ireland (*State Papers*, Ireland, Mary, i. 21). On 6 Aug. 1562 he was found guilty of coining, and, with three of his associates, was condemned to death (Machyn, *Diary*, p. 290). He was, however, reprieved on consenting to serve under Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, in France (*State Papers*, Dom. Eliz. xxiv. 41). His letters show him to have been a man of education and intelligence, and in April 1563 he is described as Warwick's secretary (*Cal. State Papers*, For. viii. 294). He served with credit during the war, and in 1565 was sent to Spain, where he was commended for his judicious conduct by Phayre, the English minister at Madrid (*ib.* ix. 520). On his return to England he was sent to Ireland, and was shortly afterwards appointed sergeant-major of the army by Sir Henry Sidney (*Cal. Fiants*, Eliz. No. 1191). After the death of Shane O'Neill in 1567 he was stationed at Carrickfergus in order to assist Captain Piers in keeping the Scots of the Glynns in check (*ib.* No. 1196). He was reproved by the lords justices for distraining Sir Brian MacPhelim O'Neill's and other Irishmen's cattle for cess, but his conduct was justified by Sir Henry Sidney (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. xxii. 28, 37). His position was a difficult one, and he complained that he had to feed his men at the cost of his carcass (*ib.* xxiii. 37, 39), but he displayed considerable tact in his management of Sorley Boy MacDonnell [q. v.], and Sidney, on visiting the north in October 1568, found the charge committed to him in very good state (*ib.* xxvi. 12). In July 1569 he was sent to the assistance of Sir Peter Carew [q.v.] against the Butlers (Hooker, *Life of Sir P. Carew*, ed. Maclean, p. 92), and in a skirmish near Carlow he was severely hurt by a fall from his horse. He was warmly commended for his bravery and military skill by Sir W. Fitzwilliam and Sir Edward Fitton, and on 22 March 1571 he obtained a grant of the office of collector of the customs of Strangford, Ardglass, and Dundrum (*Cal. Fiants*, Eliz. No. 1772).

In the spring of 1571 he visited England.

He strongly advocated colonising the north of Ireland with Englishmen as the best means of preventing the growth of a Scottish power in those parts (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. xxiii. 37), and on 5 Oct. 1571 he obtained a grant of MacCartan's country, corresponding to the modern barony of Kinelarty in county Down, on condition that he planted it with civil and loyal subjects before 28 March 1579. On his way back to Ireland in February 1572 he captured a Spanish ship in the Channel (*ib.* xxxv. 22, 23). On 10 April he received a commission to execute martial law in MacCartan's country, but the indiscretion of Thomas Smith in publishing his scheme for the plantation of the Ardes and Upper Clandeboye, by putting the Irish on their guard, placed insuperable obstacles in the way of realising his plan. He succeeded in reducing Sir Brian O'Neill to temporary submission in October 1572, and in the following month captured that chieftain's youngest daughter; but, notwithstanding his utmost exertions in conjunction with Smith, and at a later period with Walter Devereux, earl of Essex [q. v.], he failed to establish himself permanently in the country assigned to him (*ib.* xxxviii. 26, 38, xxxix. 45, xlii. 58, xlviii. 57, i.) His efforts were, however, warmly appreciated by Essex, and though, as Waterhouse said, a man of few words and an ill courtier, but of great reputation among soldiers (*ib.* xlix. 1), he was chosen by him to report to the privy council on the situation of affairs in the north in December 1574 (*ib.* xlviii. 66). He returned to Ireland on 5 May 1575 with special instructions for the Earl of Essex, and with an order for his own admission to the privy council (*Cal. Carew MSS.* ii. 4–7). He had made a good impression on Leicester and Walsingham, who recommended him to the queen for the government of Connaught, but several months elapsed before their recommendation took effect (Collins, *Sidney Papers*, i. 70). During the summer of that year he took part in Essex's expedition against Sorley Boy, and may possibly have assisted at the massacre of the MacDonnells on the island of Rathlin (Devereux, *Lives of the Earls of Essex*, i. 108–17).

He accompanied Sir Henry Sidney into Connaught in September 1576, and having been knighted by him on 7 Oct. (cf. *Cal. Carew MSS.* ii. 149, where 1578 is evidently a mistake for 1576), was appointed colonel, or military governor, of that province (Collins, *Sidney Papers*, i. 129). As soon as he had established himself firmly in his government, Malby proceeded against John and Ulick Burke, sons of the Earl of Clanricarde. It was the dead of winter, but for twenty-one days he harried their countries with fire and sword, sparing neither young nor old (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lvii. 40). The vigour he displayed, and the success that attended his efforts, drew from Sidney, who was at first doubtful of his qualifications for the post, unstinted praise (Collins, *Sidney Papers*, i. 151, 166). His strict observance of military discipline and his impartial administration of justice gained for him the respect of the soldiers and natives alike (Bagwell, *Ireland under the Tudors*, ii. 339). On 19 May 1577 he was placed on the commission for ecclesiastical causes (*Cal. Fiants*, Eliz. No. 3047). In October, after arranging a feud between O'Conor Don and MacDonough, he, at O'Conor Sligo's request, attacked the castle of Bundrowes, and having captured it from O'Donnell, restored it to O'Conor Sligo. But not having much confidence in the loyalty of the latter, he appointed Richard MacSwine sheriff of the county of Sligo. He had hardly turned his back when O'Donnell invaded the county, slew the sheriff, and besieged Bundrowes, compelling him to retrace his steps. He drove O'Donnell out of the county, but was unable to overtake him (*Annals of Loch Cé*, ii. 415–19). At Sligo, on his way back to Roscommon, he came to terms with Brian O'Rourke, but the arrangement did not last long, owing to O'Rourke's refusal to expel certain coiners he maintained. In April 1578 Malby invaded his country, captured his chief castle, and put the entire garrison to the sword (Collins, *Sidney Papers*, i. 249). In connection with this episode, and considering his own antecedents, it is curious to find Malby about this time interceding with Walsingham for his friend Thomas Bavand of Liverpool, suspected of coining (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lix. 48).

In the autumn of 1578 he repaired to England, returning to Ireland in May 1579, with the higher title of president of Connaught (*Cal. Carew MSS.* ii. 154). After the failure of Essex's colonisation project, his grant of MacCartan's country had been, by Sidney's advice, revoked (Collins, *Sidney Papers*, i. 76); but in consideration of his recent services, and the losses he had formerly sustained, he, on 12 April 1579, received a grant of the manor and lordship of Roscommon, together with an annual rent of 200*l.* out of the composition paid by the O'Farrells, and certain lands in Longford (Morrin, *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, ii. 17). During his absence in England his officers and soldiers behaved badly, but Connaught remained tranquil (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lxvi. 67, 68). So firmly

established, indeed, was the peace of the province, that on the outbreak of James Fitzmaurice's rebellion in July, Malby, with six hundred well-furnished troops, marched to Limerick to co-operate with the lord justice, Sir William Drury [q. v.] Owing to Drury's illness the task of suppressing the rebellion devolved mainly upon him. He displayed commendable zeal in prosecuting the rebels, and on 3 Oct. he defeated Sir John and Sir James of Desmond at Monasteranenagh in county Limerick (*ib.* lxviii. 45, lxix. 17, 52). He strongly suspected the Earl of Desmond of disloyalty, and after several ineffectual efforts (*ib.* lxix. 52, i–ix.) to secure his co-operation, treated him as a rebel; while Desmond, without much reason, complained that Malby's severity was a chief cause of his rebellion (*ib.* lxix. 70, lxxvii. 52).

On the arrival of the Earl of Ormonde in November with a commission to command the army in Munster, Malby returned to his charge in Connaught. He belonged to the Leicester faction, and for this and other more personal reasons bore no goodwill to Ormonde, whom he subsequently charged with misrepresenting his services in Munster, and with abetting disorder in Connaught. With the exception of Richard Burke, called Richard of the Iron, or Iron Dick, none of the Connaught chiefs had shown any active sympathy with the Munster rebels. In February 1580 Malby invaded his country and drove him to seek safety among the islands in Clew Bay. After suffering the most terrible privations, Richard of the Iron submitted to the garrison at Burrishoole (*ib.* lxxii. 39). During the siege of Carrigfoyle, Malby assisted the operations of the lord justice, Sir William Pelham [q. v.], with supplies from Connaught (*Cal. Carew MSS.* ii. 238). In August O'Rourke, animated by the expectation of foreign assistance, rebelled and dismantled the castle of Leitrim. Malby immediately took the field against him, repaired and garrisoned the castle, and routed the rebels (*ib.* ii. 297). Then, hastening to Dublin to the assistance of the lord deputy, Arthur, lord Grey of Wilton [q. v.], against Baltinglas and Fiagh MacHugh O'Byrne [q. v.], he witnessed the disastrous defeat of the English forces at Glenmalure (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lxxv. 79, 82). But the news that O'Rourke was again in arms compelled him, in spite of ill-health, to return at once to Connaught (*ib.* lxxvi. 15; *Cal. Carew MSS.* ii. 310). To those who complained that he used the sword too sharply in his government he replied that if the queen did not use it more sharply she would lose both sword and realm (*ib.* ii. 314). O'Rourke fled at his approach (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lxxvii. 54), but a new danger instantly presented itself in the rebellion of John and Ulick Burke, who, at the instigation of the catholic bishop of Kilmacduagh, had proclaimed a religious war, and were making wild efforts to relieve the Spaniards at Limerick (*ib.* lxxviii. 41).

Even after the capture of Limerick the situation was sufficiently alarming to cause Grey to send reinforcements to Malby (*ib.* lxxviii. 59), but by the end of January 1581 the latter announced that he had been so far successful against the rebels that 'they dare not look abroad, but, like wild wolves, keep the woods and the mountains.' O'Rourke, as usual, took advantage of the situation, and invaded Roscommon, but Malby sent Captain Brabazon against him, and O'Rourke at once sued for peace (*Cal. Carew MSS.* ii. 320). Towards the end of February a body of six hundred Scots invaded the province to co-operate with the Burkes, but Malby had timely notice of their arrival, and before the latter could join them he attacked them, and after killing a number of them drove them across the Moy. At Strade Abbey, in county Mayo, he decided a controversy between Richard of the Iron Burke and Richard MacOliver, allowing the title of MacWilliam to the former, and making the latter sheriff of the county of Mayo (see Malby's graphic description of his journey in *State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lxxxi. 42, i.; and also in *Cotton MSS.* Titus B. xiii. ff. 320–5).

Important as were his services, it was grievous, Grey complained, to see good Sir Nicholas Malby so thanklessly used (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. lxxxii. 48). He was anxious to lay his case before the queen personally, and in May he agreed to a short peace with the Burkes (*ib.* lxxxviii. 10), but on the outbreak of hostilities between Turlough Luineach O'Neill and Sir Hugh O'Donnell in July, he was ordered to the assistance of the latter. He marched as far as Lifford, and having destroyed the town, effected a junction with the lord deputy (*ib.* lxxxv. 47; *Annals of Loch Cé*, ii. 441). Towards the close of November he went to England to report on the general situation of affairs in Ireland. But, so far as he was personally concerned, his visit was not successful. His enemies charged him with violent, tyrannical, and corrupt conduct in his administration, and Elizabeth showed a disposition to listen to the charge. He returned to Ireland on 21 May 1582, and was warmly welcomed by his brother officers. During his absence, Connaught, except for some

slight disturbance created by MacWilliam, had remained tranquil. Early in July, however, Con O'Donnell, at the instigation of Turlough Luineach, invaded Sligo. Malby complained that the order forbidding him to raise men by cessing them on the country rendered him powerless to meet this danger. But O'Conor Sligo behaved well, and at Malby's approach O'Donnell decamped in such haste that some of his men were drowned in crossing the Erne (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. xciv. 15, 20, 32).

After this nothing occurred during his lifetime to disturb the peace of his government. The fear of Malby, wrote Barnaby Gooche to Burghley in March 1583, keeps all in good order; his 'common dalliance' is 'veni, vidi, vici' (*ib.* c. 14). But he was deeply wounded by Elizabeth's neglect. His disgrace and his debts, he declared, would kill him. His constitution, naturally robust, had been undermined by rough service, and on 4 March 1584 he died at Athlone (*ib.* cviii. 6). 'There came not to Erin in his own time, nor often before, a better gentleman of the Foreigners than he, and he placed all Connaught under bondage ... and executed many works, especially in the courts of the towns of Athlone and Roscommon' (*Annals of Loch Cé*, ii. 459). 'He was a man learned in the languages and tongues of the islands of the west of Europe, a brave and victorious man in battles' (*Annals of the Four Masters*, s.a. 1584). His official letters, remarkable for their vigorous and graphic style, fully confirm this reputation.

Malby married Thomasine, daughter of Robert Lamb of Leeds, whose wife was a Castell of the Castells of East Hatley in Cambridgeshire (*State Papers*, Ireland, Eliz. xci. 59). By her he had a son, Henry, who succeeded him, and married Elizabeth, granddaughter of Sir Francis Jobson, lieutenant of the Tower, and was killed apparently in November 1602, while serving in Connaught; and a daughter, Ursula, who was married to Anthony Brabazon (Irish pedigrees, *Harl. MS.* 1425, f. 157). Lady Malby subsequently married one George Rawe.

[Stevenson's Cal. State Papers, For. vols. vii–ix.; Hamilton's Cal. State Papers, Ireland, vols. i–ii.; Cal. Carew MSS. vols. i–ii.; Collins's Sidney Papers; O'Donovan's Annals of the Four Masters; Hennessy's Annals of Loch Cé; Morrin's Cal. of Patent Rolls, Eliz.; Bagwell's Ireland under the Tudors; W. G. Wood-Martin's Hist. of Sligo; C. O. O'Conor's O'Conors of Connaught.]

R. D.

MALCOLM I (MacDonald) (*d.* 954), king of Scotland, son of Donald, succeeded to the crown in 943, when Constantine II [q. v.] became a monk at St. Andrews. He commenced his reign by an expedition beyond the Spey, by which he annexed Moray for the first time to the Scottish kingdom, and slew Cellach, probably a district king. In 944 Edmund, the West-Saxon king, brother and successor of Athelstan, subdued Northumbria, expelling the Danish kings Anlaf or Olafe Sitricson, and Reginald Godfrey's son, and in the following year ravaged Strathclyde, including the land still held by the Cymry, and called by the 'Saxon Chronicle' Cumberland. In 945 that chronicle records: 'King Edmund harried over all Cumberland, and gave it all up to Malcolm, king of the Scots, on the condition that he should be his fellow-worker both by land and sea.' Whether this word indicates a relation of vassalage or alliance is disputed (Freeman, *Norman Conquest*, i. 136; Robertson, *Scotland under her Early Kings*, i. 72). Though renewed with Eadred, the successor of Edmund, the pacific relation lasted only five years. In the seventh year of Malcolm (949–50), when Olaf Sitricson made a last attempt to restore the Danish power in Northumbria, the Scots made a foray to the Tees, carrying away captive many men, as well as cattle. Tradition varied whether Malcolm in person led this raid, or whether the old Constantine, whose cowl had not extinguished the warlike spirit, asked back the command 'for a week, that he might visit the Angles.' Freeman's suggestion that Malcolm was unwilling to break his treaty with the West-Saxon king is modern and improbable. The 'Pictish Chronicle,' abrupt and obscure as usual, seems to imply that Malcolm really commanded, but made the expedition at the instigation of Constantine, whose son-in-law Olaf was. But the united forces of the north were unable to stay the progress of the West-Saxons, and after a short term of supremacy of the Norsemen under Eric Bloody Axe, Eadred finally united Northumbria to his dominions in 954. In the same year Malcolm was slain. As he fell at a place called by the chronicle of St. Andrews, Fordoun, and by Wyntoun by the mysterious name of Ulrim, but by the Pictish Chronicle Fodresart, which Skene identifies with Fetteresso, in the parish of Fordoun, in the Mearns at the hands of the men of the Mearns (Kincardine), it would seem his own northern border was too disturbed to make him a useful vassal or ally of the West-Saxon kings, although it may have been worth their while to buy off a troublesome neighbour until they had settled accounts with the North Welsh or Cumbrians and the Danes of Ireland and Northumbria.

Indulphus [q. v.], the son of Constantine II, succeeded Malcolm, on whose death, or retirement to a monastery, as Skene conjectures, Duff [q. v.], the son of Malcolm, came to the throne.

[Saxon and Pictish Chronicles; Skene's Celtic Scotland; Robertson's Scotland under her Early Kings.] Æ. M.

MALCOLM II (MACKENNETH) (*d.* 1034), king of Scotland, son of Kenneth II [q. v.], succeeded in 1005 to the throne by defeating and killing Kenneth III [q. v.], son of Duff, at Monzievaird, Perthshire. He commenced his reign by a raid on Northumbria and the siege of Durham, before whose gates he was repulsed with great slaughter by Uchtred, son of the Ealdorman Waltheof, in 1006. Uchtred was rewarded for this victory by receiving a grant of the two Northumberland earldoms, Bernicia and Deira, from Ethelred, king of Wessex, who gave him as his third wife his daughter Ælgifu (FREEMAN, *Norman Conquest*, i. 358). The whole south-eastern border of Scotland being thus united under this powerful earl, Malcolm turned his attention to the north of Scotland. He allied himself to Sigurd, jarl of Orkney, in 1008, by giving him his daughter in marriage, and the son of this marriage, Thorfinn, a boy of five, on the death of his father at Clontarf, 1014, was made Earl of Caithness and Sutherland, while his elder brother succeeded to the Orkney, Shetland, and other islands held by the Norse jarls. In 1018 Eadulf Cudel, the brother of Uchtred (slain by Canute), who retained the district north of the Tees, in spite of Canute's grant of the Northumbrian earldom to Eric, another Dane, was defeated at Carham on the Tweed, two miles above Coldstream, by the united forces of Malcolm and Eugenius, or Owen the Bald, king of the Strathclyde Britons. The great victory, which had been presaged by a comet, led to the cession of Lothian to the Scottish kingdom (SIMEON OF DURHAM, 'Tract on the Northumbrian Earls,' *Decem Scriptores*, x. 81), although John of Wallingford (p. 544) and Roger of Wendover (i. 416) assert there was an earlier grant by Eadgar, king of Wessex, to Kenneth *circa* 968, a view which Freeman, in his 'Norman Conquest,' adopts in a modified form, while admitting the effect of the victory of Carham, and acknowledging that Simeon of Durham is the best English authority on the point. His argument on 'The Cession of Lothian' (*Norman Conquest*, i. 610), against Mr. E. W. Robertson (*Scotland under her Early Kings*, ii. 386), is partial, and although he stated that the subject was suited 'for a monograph, and if I do not find any opportunity for a single combat with Mr. Robertson,' he never found the opportunity; and 'his hope that some other champion of the rights of Edward and Athelstane may be forthcoming' has not been realised, for more recent English writers have not supported his views (see GREEN'S *History*, i. 102; art. EDGAR).

The cession of Lothian, whatever its date, was made on the condition that the men of Lothian should retain their customs and laws, with the important result that the Scottish south-eastern lowlands became the centre from which Anglo-Saxon and Norman civilisation gradually permeated Scotland. About the same time, on the death of Owen, the king of Strathclyde, that district which consisted of Cumbria north of the Solway became an appanage of the Scottish kingdom under Duncan [q. v.], grandson of Malcolm, by the marriage of one of his daughters with Crinan, the lay abbot of Dunkeld, while modern Cumberland, south of the Solway, fell into the hands of the English kings. The southern boundary of future Scotland was for the first time indicated by these two acquisitions, and, in spite of attempts to restrict or extend it, the Tweed and the Solway were marked out as the limits between the kingdoms.

The reign of Malcolm is a blank for the next twelve years, but in 1031 Canute, who had conquered England, after a visit to Rome made a raid on Scotland, and, according to the 'Saxon Chronicle,' Malcolm 'bowed to his power, and became his man, retaining his allegiance for a very short time.' One of the poems of Sighvat, the Norse contemporary poet, perhaps refers to the same victory in the lines:

> The foremost princes, north of Fife, have bowed
> Their heads to Cnut, to buy peace from him.
> *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, i. 133.

Macbeth and Jehmarc, two sub-kings who submitted to Canute at the same time, are conjectured by Skene to have been Macbeth, son of Finlay, mormær of Moray, afterwards king of Scotland, and another mormær of uncertain name and district, perhaps of Argyll. On 25 Nov. 1034 Malcolm died, for the statement of Fordoun and Wyntoun that he was killed at Glamis is not supported by the earlier authorities. He is called by Marianus Scotus, the monk of Cologne, who was born during his reign, 'Rex Scotiæ,' the first instance of the territorial title of king of Scotland, and by Tighernac, the Irish annalist, 'king of Alban, and head of the nobility of the west of Europe.' A later chronicle (1165) mentions his benefactions

to the church; but the foundation of the see of Mortlach, afterwards transferred to Aberdeen, ascribed to him by Fordoun, can scarcely be historical, and probably belongs to the reign of Malcolm III. The laws attributed to him, by which all Scotland was transformed into a feudal monarchy at a council held at Scone, are apocryphal, for feudalism proper did not penetrate Scotland till the time of Malcolm Canmore and his sons. The year before his own death he had slain a possible competitor for the crown, who is described by the 'Ulster Annals' as 'the son of Boete, the son of Kenneth, possibly his cousin or nephew' (SKENÈ, p. 399), and he was succeeded by his grandson, Duncan I [q. v.], son of his daughter Bethoc by Crinan, lay abbot of Dunkeld, and father of Malcolm III [q. v.] With Malcolm ended the male line of Kenneth Macalpine.

[Chron. of Picts and Scots, Anglo-Saxon Chron., Annals of Tighernac, Heimskringla, vii., chap. ii., Simeon of Durham, John of Wallingford's Chronicles, and Marianus Scotus are the authorities on which Skene, Celtic Scotland, and Robertson, Scotland under her Early Kings, have constructed the history of this reign. Freeman's Norman Conquest, vol. i.; Robertson's Scotland under her Early Kings; Skene's Celtic Scotland, vol. i.]

Æ. M.

MALCOLM III, called CANMORE (*d.* 1093), king of Scotland, succeeded to the kingdom of Duncan I, his father, by the defeat of Macbeth [q. v.] on 27 July 1054, by Earl Siward of Northumbria. This victory gave him possession of Cumbria, and his own victories at Lumphanan in Mar, where Macbeth was slain, and at Essy in Strathbogy, Aberdeenshire, on 3 April 1057, over Lulach, son of Gilcomgan, and nephew of Macbeth, secured his succession to the Scottish kingdom. On 25 April of the same year he was crowned at Scone.

Malcolm is the first king of Scotland who is more than a name. In 1061, taking advantage of the absence of Tostig, earl of Northumbria, at Rome, he broke the peace between him and that earl, his 'sworn brother,' and ravaged the territory of St. Cuthbert. After the death of Thorfin, Norwegian jarl of Orkney, which cannot be certainly dated, but is conjecturally placed in 1057 (SKENE, *Celtic Scotland*, i. 413), Malcolm married his widow, Ingibrorg. He took no part in the expedition of Harold Hardrada and Tostig against England, which ended by their deaths at Stamford Bridge in 1066. Soon afterwards, Edgar Atheling, son of Edward, the son of Eadmund Ironside [q. v.], came to Scotland along with his mother Agatha and his sisters Margaret and Christina. It appears most probable they arrived at Dunfermline in the autumn of 1067, and that in the following spring, his first wife being dead, he married Margaret as his second [see MARGARET, *d.* 1093]. After his marriage Malcolm was almost incessantly engaged in wars, in the main successfully. He thus guaranteed the independence of his kingdom, and enabled those internal reforms to be carried out which his queen directed. In curious contrast to the culture of his wife Malcolm could not read, although he is said to have spoken three languages, Latin, English, and Gaelic. In spring 1070 Malcolm came to the aid of Edgar, his brother-in-law, who was fighting William the Conqueror in Northumbria, and, advancing with a large force through Cumberland, ravaged Teesdale and Cleveland, and thence overran the district between the Tees and Tyne till he reached Wearmouth, where he burnt St. Peter's Church. Meantime Edgar had been deserted by his allies, the Danes under Sweyn, king of Denmark, and Gospatric [q. v.], the exiled Saxon earl of Northumbria. The former went home; the latter was induced by a grant of the Northumbrian earldom to side with William. Malcolm, in revenge for this defection, laid waste Northumbria, carrying away many captives, so that, according to an English chronicler, 'no village in southern Scotland was without English slaves.' Availing himself of Malcolm's absence, Gospatric made a counter-raid on Cumbria, but after taking much spoil retreated to Bamborough.

In 1072 William the Conqueror invaded Scotland for the first time with his whole forces by land and sea. Malcolm came to Abernethy on the Tay and 'made peace with him, and gave hostages, and became his man, and the king went home.' This brief entry in the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle' describes a real conquest of Scotland, but its temporary character is shown by the flight of Gospatric, after his deprivation by William of the Northumbrian earldom, to Malcolm, who shortly after made him Earl of Dunbar. Next year Edgar Atheling returned to Malcolm's court, but though well received, his presence was felt to be hazardous under the new relations between the English and the Scottish king, and he was despatched to Flanders. Shipwrecked on his way he again sought shelter with his brother-in-law, but was again dismissed, and, repairing to the court of William in Normandy, submitted to him, as, according to the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,' Malcolm had advised. Malcolm now turned his arms against a domestic enemy, and in 1077 defeated the forces of

Maelsnectan, son of Lulach, in Moray, and took captive his mother and his best men, treasures, and cattle, though the Celtic chief himself escaped. During 1077–9 Malcolm made a raid against the north of England, which he laid waste as far as the Tyne, but in 1080 William sent his eldest son Robert to invade Scotland. He came as far as Egglesbrech (Falkirk), but did nothing more except to build or restore on his return, as a frontier fort, New-Castle on the Tyne.

Four years after the accession of William Rufus in 1091, Edgar Atheling, having been expelled from the lands William had given him in Normandy, came back to Scotland, and induced Malcolm, in the absence of Rufus, to make a raid which extended as far as Chester-le-Street. Rufus on his return to England in autumn invaded Scotland. His fleet was lost by shipwreck a few days before Michaelmas, but his land force met that of Malcolm in Lothian (more probably than at Leeds), where a reconciliation was effected by Robert and Edgar Atheling, Malcolm for a second time submitting to the English king and doing homage, though for what lands does not certainly appear.

In 1092 Rufus reduced Cumbria south of the Solway, and deposed Dolphin, perhaps a son of Gospatric, who had held it under Malcolm. Malcolm remonstrated against this and other breaches of peace, and Rufus summoned him to Gloucester, sending hostages to Scotland for his safe-conduct. On his way south Malcolm attended the foundation of the new cathedral at Durham on 11 Aug. 1093, when he laid one of the foundation-stones of the new building, an act in which Freeman curiously detects a proof of his subjection to the English king. He reached Gloucester on the 24th, but was refused audience by Rufus unless as a vassal doing homage in the court of England (curia regis) for the realm of Scotland. He declined, declaring that 'the kings of Scotland were wont to do right to the kings of England upon the borders of the two kingdoms, and according to the united judgment of the peers of both realms.' They parted in anger, and Malcolm in November 1093, almost as soon as he returned home, invaded Northumberland, where he was surprised by its earl in an ambuscade near the river Alne and the castle of Alnwick, and was slain (13 Nov.) at a place still named Malcolm's Cross by Morel of Bamborough, who is described as 'the earl's steward and Malcolm's gossip.' This spiritual relationship heightened the treachery of the act. Malcolm's army was dispersed by the sword and the winter floods. The corpse of the king was left to be buried by two Englishmen at Tynemouth. His son Alexander I transferred it twenty years later to Dunfermline, where it was placed at first in a separate tomb, but in the reign of Alexander III by the side of Queen Margaret.

Malcolm had by his first wife, Ingibrorg, two sons, Duncan II [q. v.] and Donald, who predeceased him. His eldest son by Margaret, Edward, was mortally wounded and died on the retreat from Northumberland, in which Malcolm was killed, at a spot in the forest of Jedburgh called after him Edward's Isle. Malcolm's other sons by Margaret were Ethelred, lay abbot of Dunkeld and earl of Fife; Edmund, who became a monk; and three who were successively kings of Scotland—Edgar (1072–1107) [q. v.], Alexander I (1078?–1124) [q. v.], and David (1084–1153) [q. v.] His two daughters by Margaret were Matilda (1080–1118) [q. v.], afterwards wife of Henry I, and Mary, wife of Eustace, count of Boulogne, and mother of Matilda, who married Stephen of Blois, king of England.

Several anecdotes of Malcolm show that in him, as in Bruce, a gentle heart lay in the warrior's breast. His devotion to Queen Margaret, and introduction through her influence of the Roman ritual and more civilised manners, are proved, though perhaps exaggerated, by her biographer. His forgiveness of the treacherous noble who sought his life is repeated by both English and Scottish annalists. His frequent hospitality to his wayward brother-in-law, Edgar Atheling, is attested by the 'Saxon Chronicle.' But the introduction of the feudal tenure and the promulgations of the laws ascribed sometimes to him, sometimes to Malcolm II, are disproved by historical criticism, which has shown that feudalism proper did not reach Scotland till the reigns of his sons, though some of the Saxon usages transferred by the Norman Conquest into the feudal system may date from his own.

[The Life of Margaret, attributed to her confessor Turgot, and the Scottish Chronicles of Wyntoun and Fordun, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, and the English Annalists, especially Simeon of Durham, are the best early authorities. Lord Hailes's Annals, E. M. Robertson's Scotland under her Early Kings, and Skene's Celtic Scotland, vol. i., are the best Scottish, and Freeman's Norman Conquest and Reign of William Rufus the best English modern histories.]

Æ. M.

MALCOLM IV (The Maiden) (1141–1165), king of Scotland, born in 1141, was son, by his wife Ada de Warenne, of Henry, the only son of David I [q. v.], king of Scotland. Malcolm was thus great-grandson of Malcolm III, Canmore [q. v.] He suc-

ceeded at the age of eleven to the throne by the death of his grandfather, David, in 1153, having already lost his father on 12 June 1152. He is the first king whose coronation at Scone is recorded by a contemporary (JOHN OF HEXHAM, *Chronicle*); but before the death of David, the young prince had been sent through Scotland in charge of Duncan, fifth earl of Fife, to receive the acknowledgment of his right of succession, and David himself took oaths and hostages from the Northumbrian barons to the same effect. It was necessary to strengthen the position of the minor king, for immediately after his accession in 1153 the chiefs of the Gaelic and Norwegian districts, Argyll and the Isles, Moray, and Galloway, revolted. Somerled of Argyll, with his nephews, sons of Malcolm MacHeth, were the first to rise, and a desultory war of three years was only brought to a close by a compromise, under which the eldest of these nephews, who had been taken prisoner at Whithorn, was liberated, and the earldom of Ross conferred on him. In 1159 Somerled also made peace in consideration, apparently, of an acknowledgment of his title to the lordship of the isles. Henry II of England, taking advantage of the minority and the disturbed state of Scotland on its western and northern borders, demanded from Malcolm the restoration of all the fiefs his grandfather David had held of Matilda, the empress, daughter of Henry I, whose cause he had supported against Stephen. Malcolm met Henry in 1157 at Chester, and surrendered Northumberland and Cumberland, with the castles of New Castle, Bamborough, and Carlisle. As some compensation or excuse for this surrender he received the honor of Huntingdon, a more distant and precarious fief, on the same terms as David had held it from Henry I. Next year the two kings again met at Carlisle, where a dispute arose as to the form of homage due by Malcolm, which seems to have been ended or waived in 1159, when the young Scottish king served as an English baron in the expedition against Toulouse, and received the honour of knighthood at Tours. His absence and its cause created dissatisfaction in Scotland, and led to the revolt of Ferquhard, earl of Strathearn, Gillanders Ergemawcht, and five other 'mayster men' (WYNTOUN), perhaps earls, in 1160. They attempted to take Malcolm by surprise at Perth, but were repulsed, and the king was able to reduce Galloway after three expeditions, which led to the establishment of peace in that unruly province, whose chief, Fergus, retired and was sent to the monastery of Holyrood. According to Fordun, he also repressed a rebellion in Moray, where he planted men of his own, one of whom was Bervald the Fleming, in the district between the Spey and the Findhorn. The early civilisation of Moray is generally ascribed to this settlement. In 1164 he was again engaged with a new rising in the west, led by Somerled, with a large force of Irish and islanders in a fleet of 160 vessels, who were defeated at Renfrew, where Somerled and his son Gillecolm were slain. After this victory Malcolm's health failed, his brother William became warden of the kingdom, and on 9 Dec. 1165 Malcolm died at Jedburgh. He is styled in the 'Annals of Ulster' Malcolm, 'Can Mor the best Christian that was to the Gael on the east side of the sea for almsgiving fasting and devotion,' but neither this encomium nor the more usual epithet of 'The Maiden' is easily explained by the facts of his reign, which show him to have been an active and warlike monarch. He was unmarried, but left an illegitimate child. His successor was his brother William the Lion [q.v.]

[The Scottish Chronicles of Melrose and Holyrood, Wyntoun, and the Chronicle of Man, and the English Annalists, Hoveden, Wendover, and William of Newburgh, are the chief sources of an early date for this reign; Skene and Robertson are the best modern authorities.] Æ. M.

MALCOLM, SIR CHARLES (1782–1851), vice-admiral, tenth son of George Malcolm of Burnfoot, youngest brother of Sir Pulteney Malcolm [q. v.] and Sir John Malcolm [q. v.], was born at Burnfoot in Dumfriesshire on 5 Sept. 1782. In 1791 his name was put on the books of the Vengeance, commanded by his uncle, Commodore (afterwards Admiral Sir Thomas) Pasley [q. v.], and in 1793 of the Penelope, of which his brother Pulteney was first lieutenant. Personally he entered the navy in 1795 on board the Fox, then commissioned by his brother, with whom he went out to the East Indies, and whom he followed to the Suffolk. He was promoted by the admiral to be lieutenant of that ship, 12 Jan. 1799, and remained in her till 3 Oct. 1801, when he was appointed acting commander of the Albatross sloop, a promotion which was confirmed by the admiralty to 28 May 1802. In 1803 he came home acting captain of the Eurydice, and on his arrival in England found that he had been previously promoted by the admiralty on 29 Dec. 1802. In 1804 he commanded the Raisonnable in the North Sea; and from 1806 to 1809 the Narcissus frigate, actively employed on the coast of France and Portugal; at Oporto in 1807 he was able to preserve much British property from falling into the hands of the French. In the be-

ginning of 1809 he went out to the West Indies, and in April took part in the capture of the Saintes islands. On his return to England he was moved into the Rhin, in which during 1812 and 1813 he was employed in co-operating with the patriots on the north coast of Spain. In 1813 he went out to the West Indies with convoy; in 1814 he was cruising on the coast of Brazil; and on 18 July 1815, having been joined by the Menelaus and Havannah frigates and the Fly and Ferret sloops, he landed a party of seamen and marines at Corrijou on the coast of Brittany, stormed the battery, and brought out of the harbour three small armed vessels and a convoy under their protection. The affair was of a type which had become customary, but is noteworthy as the last of the kind during that war.

In September 1817 he fitted out the Sibylle, as flag-captain to Sir Home Popham [q.v.] in the West Indies, from which station he invalided in February 1819. From 1822 to 1827 he commanded one or other of the yachts, William and Mary and Royal Charlotte, in attendance on the Marquis Wellesley, lord-lieutenant of Ireland, by whom he was knighted. In November 1827 he was appointed superintendent of the Bombay marine, then reorganised and placed under new regulations, which required it to have a captain of the royal navy at its head. Malcolm arrived at Bombay in June 1828, and under his careful and kindly rule the marine received a new development. On 1 May 1830 its name was officially changed to 'the Indian navy;' and in addition to the rigorous discharge of its police duties, it became distinguished as a school of surveyors. Malcolm held the post for ten years, and on his being relieved was officially thanked by the governor in council for the able and zealous manner in which he had watched over and advanced the interests of the naval service. The introduction to and establishment of steam navigation in the Red Sea were also largely due to his exertions (Low, ii. 66). He was promoted to be rear-admiral on 10 Jan. 1837, and to be vice-admiral on 28 April 1847, but had no further service. During his later years he gave much attention to the organisation of charitable institutions. He also served continuously on the council of the Royal Geographical Society. He died at Brighton 4 June 1851, and was buried there.

Malcolm was twice married: first, in 1808, to his cousin Magdalene, daughter of Charles Pasley, his mother's brother; and secondly, in 1829, to Elmira Riddell, youngest daughter of Major-general Shaw. He had issue by both marriages.

[O'Byrne's Nav. Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag. 1851, pt. ii. p. 431; Low's Hist. of the Indian Navy, vol. i. chap. xiv., and vol. ii. chaps. i. and ii.; Journal of the Royal Geogr. Soc. vol. xxii. p. lxiv.] J. K. L.

MALCOLM, JAMES PELLER (1767–1815), topographer and engraver, son of a merchant in Philadelphia, was born there in August 1767. He was admitted into the quaker school in his native city, but as his family, to avoid the revolutionary war, fled soon afterwards to Potts-town, it was there that he received the greater part of his education, 'at an enormous expense.' He returned with his parents to Philadelphia in 1784, after the conclusion of peace. While at school he had devoted his leisure to drawing and painting; and acting on the advice of Mr. Bembridge, a relative and fellow-student of Benjamin West, he came to London, and pursued his artistic studies for two years in the Royal Academy; but finding that no sufficient encouragement was given to history and landscape-painting, he took to engraving and the compilation of books on topographical and historical subjects. He was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Many specimens of his skill as an engraver are to be found in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' from 1792 to 1814; but his more finished productions appeared in his 'Excursions through Kent' and in Nichols's 'History of Leicestershire,' on which he worked as a draughtsman and an engraver for nearly twenty years. He also engraved and published three views of Leathersellers' Hall, on the site of the monastery of St. Helen's, London, and two large plates of the inside of the Middle Temple Hall, and one external view, under the auspices of the society. He died in Gee Street, Clarendon Square, London, on 5 April 1815, leaving his mother and wife wholly unprovided for.

Malcolm's chief work was 'Londinium Redivivum, or an Antient History and Modern Description of London, compiled from Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations, the Harleian MSS. and other authentic Sources,' 4 vols. Lond. 1802–7, 4to. This is by far the best parochial history of the metropolis, as it is compiled from original records, like vestry-books, churchwardens' accounts, and parochial registers. The dean and chapter of St. Paul's gave him free access to their archives. The work is accompanied by forty-seven plates. Malcolm's other publications are: 1. Seventy-nine plates to illustrate Lysons's 'Environs of London,' 1797–1800. 2. 'Twenty Views within Twelve Miles of London,' Lond. 1800,

vol. i. 4to. 3. 'Letters between the Rev. James Granger, M.A., and many of the most eminent Literary Men of his Time,' Lond. 1805, 8vo. 4. 'First Impressions, or Sketches from Art and Nature, Animate and Inanimate,' Lond. 1807, 8vo. 5. 'Excursions in the Counties of Kent, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, and Somersetshire in 1802, 1803, and 1805; illustrated by Descriptive Sketches,' Lond. 1807, 8vo; 2nd edit. Lond. 1814, 8vo, with twenty-four beautiful plates. 6. 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London during the Eighteenth Century; including the Charities, Depravities, Dresses, and Amusements of the City of London during that Period; with a Review of the State of Society in 1807. To which is added a Sketch of the Domestic and Ecclesiastical Architecture, and of the various Improvements in the Metropolis, illustrated by fifty Engravings,' Lond. 1808, 4to; another edit. Lond. 1810, 8vo. 7. 'Anecdotes of the Manners and Customs of London, from the Roman Invasion to the Year 1700, illustrated by eighteen Engravings,' Lond. 1811, 4to. This and the previous work were reprinted, 5 vols. Lond. 1811, 8vo. 8. 'Miscellaneous Anecdotes, illustrative of the Manners and History of Europe during the Reigns of Charles II, James II, William III, and Queen Anne,' Lond. 1811, 8vo. 9. 'An Historical Sketch of the Art of Caricaturing, with graphic Illustrations,' Lond. 1813, 4to.

[Gent. Mag. 1797 pp. 144, 507, 1798 pp. 48, 327, 1800 p. 1271, 1815 i. 379. 467; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. vii. 245, ix. 111; Nichols's Illustr. of Lit. vii. 57; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn) p. 1455.] T. C.

MALCOLM, Sir JOHN (1769–1833), Indian administrator and diplomatist, fourth son of George Malcolm of Burnfoot, in the parish of Westerkirk, Dumfriesshire, a member of a younger branch of the Malcolms of Lachore, Fifeshire, by his wife Margaret, daughter of James Pasley of Craig, Dumfriesshire, was born at Burnfoot on 2 May 1769. His brothers Charles and Pulteney are separately noticed. By tradition 'the scapegrace and scapegoat of the family,' a quick and daring boy, John left the Westerkirk parish school at the age of twelve. His father, ruined by untoward speculations, had already placed three sons in the public services. In July 1781 John Malcolm's maternal uncle, John Pasley, a prosperous London merchant, visited Eskdale and took the boy with him to London, hoping to place him in the East India Company's service. For a short time he put him to school under a Mr. Allen, and then procured him a nomination, and before the end of the year took him before the directors. The interview is famous. The directors were for refusing a commission in their army to a child not yet thirteen. 'Why, my little man,' said one, 'what would you do if you met Hyder Ali?' 'Cut aff his heid,' said the boy laconically. He was passed at once, and his commission made out and dated October 1781. He remained some months longer at school, and sailed for India in the Busbridge in the autumn of 1782.

He landed at Madras in April 1783, and was first appointed to do duty with a regiment at Vellore. His first service was as ensign in command of two companies of sepoys, who escorted to a place of safety the English prisoners surrendered by Tippoo Sahib under the treaty of 11 May 1784. The next six years were spent as a half-educated, high-spirited boy would be likely to spend them. 'Boy Malcolm,' as he long continued to be called, was a good horseman and a good shot. He got into debt and he got into scrapes, and, being proud and penniless, was often not far from starving. But he learnt his duty, and that so well, that at the age of nineteen, though still only an ensign, he was adjutant to the wing of his regiment, the 29th battalion of native infantry, stationed at Masulipatam, and by the end of the year had paid off his debts and forsworn gaming. In 1790, with the renewal of war, his career began.

His regiment, which was ordered to cooperate with the troops of the company's ally, the nizam of the Deccan, took part in the siege of Copoulee, and then joined the camp of the nizam's main army. There in 1791 Malcolm became intimate with the British diplomatic corps of Hyderabad, and was fired with the ambition of joining the diplomatic service. 'A careless, good-humoured fellow, illiterate, but with pregnant ability,' he threw himself with such zeal into the study of Persian that he speedily mastered the idiom. He looked out for, but narrowly failed to get, diplomatic employment. In the autumn he was compelled by shattered health to descend to the coast for two months, but in 1792, being now a lieutenant, he joined the camp of Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam, and was appointed Persian interpreter to the nizam's troops. Thus, after an uninterrupted term of nine years' service, he closed his regimental employment, and he was never afterwards employed otherwise than on the staff or in command. His health, however, was far from re-established, the war was over, and in February 1794 he embarked for England on furlough.

The voyage restored him. He landed in

July full of health and vigour, and shortly, by an able paper on the grievances of the East India Company's officers, their scanty pay and slow promotion, attracted the attention of Dundas, president of the board of control. He became acquainted with Sir Alured Clarke [q. v.], then about to proceed to Madras as commander-in-chief, was appointed a member of his staff, and after spending the winter with his parents at Burnfoot, and attending classes at Edinburgh, he sailed for India in May 1795. He never saw his parents again.

In the beginning of September the Cape was reached, and Clarke's opportune arrival with a force of troops turned the scale in the contest then pending between the English and the Dutch. Two months were spent there, and early in 1796 Malcolm was again in Madras, a lieutenant still, but secretary to the commander-in-chief, and in March 1797 he was reappointed to that post by Clarke's successor, General George, lord Harris [q. v.] For a short time he held the profitable appointment of town-major of Fort St. George. But he had long been preparing himself, by reading, inquiry, and correspondence, for the diplomatic employment he desired. He laid before Lord Wellesley (then Lord Mornington), on his landing in India in April 1798, papers which he had drawn up on the native states of India, and when a vacancy occurred in the post of assistant to the resident of Hyderabad, he applied for and obtained the appointment, 10 Sept. 1798. His first service was one of peril. The nizam, under strong pressure from a British force, proclaimed the disbandment of the 'French corps' of troops in his service, officered and disciplined by French officers. This was on 21 Oct. The men mutinied; they seized their officers; they assailed Malcolm, whose life was only saved by deserters from his old regiment, the 29th, who formed part of the corps. He returned to the residency, took command of fifteen hundred horse, and with the other British troops so overawed the mutineers that they laid down their arms. He was despatched with the colours of the corps to Calcutta, placed his information before the governor-general and secured his goodwill, and sailed with him in the winter for southern India, to the scene of the coming war with the sultan of Mysore. He joined the nizam's contingent on 19 Jan. 1799, and acted at once as the controlling political officer of the force, and as the channel of communication with the governor-general. Eventually he took command of the infantry, co-operated with Colonel Wellesley and the king's 33rd, and marched upon Seringapatam. The services of Malcolm were expressly commended by the commander-in-chief to the governor-general. He was appointed first secretary to the commission for the settlement of the Mysore government, and took a large part in its arrangements.

Lord Wellesley was then meditating the despatch of an envoy to Persia, the first since Elizabeth's reign, and he selected Malcolm for the mission. The objects were to induce Persia to divert the attention of the Afghans, who constantly menaced an invasion of north-western India, to check French influence, and to promote British trade. He left Madras in the middle of September, passing three weeks at Hyderabad to wind up various matters connected with prize-money and other affairs, and, travelling thence to Poonah and Bombay, he sailed for the Persian Gulf on 29 Dec. 1799. After arranging with the imaum of Muscat for the reception of a regular British agent he proceeded to Bushire, but he was detained there from 1 Feb. 1800 to 22 May by difficulties connected with the forms and ceremonials of the Persian court. He met the prince regent at Shiraz on 15 June, and wisely refused to bate a jot of the utmost state, however trivial, which Persian etiquette prescribed for the reception of the highest envoys. This, however, caused long delay and much ceremonial stickling, and it was not until 23 Sept. that the mission reached Ispahan, where it was received with more pomp and procrastination, and remained upwards of a month. It then proceeded to Teheran, and on 16 Nov. Malcolm was presented to the shah. He opened his negotiations by offering presents on a scale so profuse that his extravagance has been repeatedly and severely commented on, but he found the Persian court childishly open to such influences, and believed himself able by these means not merely to advance the negotiations, but materially to abbreviate the stay and consequent expense of the mission in the country. The chief minister, Hadjee Ibrahim Khan, was appointed to represent the shah, and with him two treaties were arranged, which were signed on 28 Jan. 1801. The first was a commercial treaty providing for unrestricted trade and the cession to the East India Company of the islands of Kishm, Anjam, and Khargh in the Persian Gulf, with liberty to establish factories on the coast or in the interior of Persia. The political treaty engaged the shah to assist in curbing the anticipated aggressions of the ameer, Zemaun Shah, and bound him to exclude the French from Persia, the company guaranteeing him ships, troops, and stores in the event of a French invasion. The

stipulation in the former treaty for the cession of the islands so alarmed the Persians that neither Malcolm's tact and good humour nor his lavish presents and somewhat supple diplomacy could overcome their reluctance, and the point was not insisted on. The treaties, though signed by Malcolm and Hadjee Ibrahim, were not formally executed by their respective governments, and some doubt remained as to their binding effect. The treaties themselves were never actively put in force, but the impression produced on the Persian court and policy by Malcolm's first mission was undoubtedly salutary. He returned by way of Baghdad, in order to impress an anti-Gallic policy upon its Turkish governor. He quitted Baghdad on 31 March, and after a dangerous voyage through the Persian Gulf arrived at Bombay on 13 May. The mission, though disapproved by the court of directors, had been conducted to Lord Wellesley's highest satisfaction. Malcolm was at once summoned to Calcutta to undertake temporarily the private secretaryship to the governor-general, and, after encountering an almost fatal storm on his passage, reached Calcutta early in July, and proceeded in August up the Ganges with Lord Wellesley on his tour of investigation into the affairs of Oudh. In the winter he was hastily despatched to Madras on a confidential mission to induce Edward Clive [q. v.], lord Clive, afterwards earl of Powis, the governor, and other officials not to return home, but to hold various posts in the presidency for a further term, and so to secure, what their expected successors would oppose or mismanage, the application to Madras of the new revenue and judicial regulations. Although this arrangement obliged Malcolm to forego his own appointment to the Mysore residency, which had been promised and all but formally given to him, he executed his task with fidelity and address, and returned without complaint to his post of acting private secretary in March 1802. His influence with Lord Wellesley was great; he was spoken of as 'Lord Wellesley's factotum and the greatest man in Calcutta,' and in August 1802 he was again chosen to go on a special mission to Bombay. He travelled by way of Hyderabad and Poonah in order to confer with the residents at those courts in view of coming changes affecting the nizam and the peishwah. Between Poonah and Bombay he was detained for a couple of days a prisoner by a local chief, who had seized and fortified the Bhore Ghaut, in anticipation of an immediate conflict between Holkar and Scindiah. He reached Bombay on 10 Oct. There he had to deal with a grave difficulty arising out of the recent murder of Hadjee Khalil Khan, the Persian ambassador, by some British sepoys who had quarrelled with the ambassador's attendants. Malcolm satisfactorily settled the disastrous business, and despatched Lieutenant Charles William Pasley [q.v.], acting-resident at Bushire, with conciliatory missives to the Persian government. His letters produced the desired effect, and the shah was easily appeased for the murder of his ambassador on the receipt of a substantial indemnity. Malcolm returned to Calcutta in December, and expected immediately to proceed to take up his appointment as resident at Hyderabad.

But at this juncture the expected Mahratta war broke out. While Malcolm was still at Bombay, Holkar had defeated Scindiah and Badjee Rao near Poonah. On 31 Dec. 1802 the company allied itself with the peishwah by the treaty of Bassein, and operations began for the restoration of Badjee Rao to his capital. Malcolm left Calcutta in February 1803 and joined General Wellesley's camp at Hoobly on 19 March. He found himself able to work cordially and effectually as political agent to his old friend Wellesley, but he was much harassed by severe and repeated attacks of dysentery and fever all through the summer, and was further embarrassed, in face of the ambiguous and menacing attitude of the Mahratta chiefs, by the undefined character of his own powers. He was officially only resident at Mysore, but actually representative of the governor-general himself at the headquarters of General Wellesley. On the outbreak of war with Scindiah in August 1803 he was so ill that he was reluctantly obliged to proceed to Bombay, leaving Mountstuart Elphinstone as Wellesley's political assistant, and did not return to camp till the middle of December. He thus, to his great regret, missed being present at Assaye and Argaum. Though his health had again broken down, he at once plunged into the negotiations for peace, and the treaty of peace, which was signed on 30 Dec. by the representatives of the company and of Scindiah, was drawn up in conformity with his recommendations. He then was despatched to Scindiah's camp at Boorhanpore to conclude a supplemental treaty, and was presented to the maharajah on 12 Jan. 1804. The negotiations proceeded very slowly, and the treaty was not concluded until 27 Feb. After the conclusion of the treaty he remained some time longer in the camp of Scindiah, engaged in negotiations for the delimitation of the several possessions to be held under it, by Scindiah, by the lesser feudatory chiefs, and by the com-

pany respectively. Malcolm, supported to some extent by General Wellesley, was strongly of opinion that Scindiah was morally, if not technically, entitled to the possession of Gwalior, and he went far towards committing the company to Scindiah in this direction. He thus incurred the severe displeasure of Lord Wellesley, who considered him insufficiently firm in resisting the demands and the pretensions of the Mahratta chiefs, and communicated his censure 22 April 1804. Taking the matter in too high strung a strain, Malcolm declared himself 'perfectly heart-broken from these communications,' and gladly handed over the negotiations to the newly appointed resident. He proceeded to the coast to recruit, and remained unoccupied at Vizagapatam till November, when he rejoined General Wellesley, and proceeded with him to Mysore. During the whole time of his negotiations with Scindiah he had still been nominally resident at Mysore, discharging his duties by deputy. It was at the beginning of 1805 that he resumed charge of the residency, but in March Lord Wellesley again summoned him to Calcutta, and despatched him at the beginning of May upon another mission to Scindiah, who had permitted insults and outrages to the acting-resident to pass unpunished. He proceeded to Lord Lake's camp, and remained in summer quarters at Muttra during the hot season. He was with Lord Lake until the end of the year, advocating in his correspondence with the governor-general, and enforcing to the best of his ability, that policy of vigorous and prompt measures against Scindiah and Holkar which he believed to be the best guarantee of ultimate peace. While still remaining with the army in its pursuit of Holkar he negotiated the treaty by which Gohud and Gwalior were ceded to Scindiah, and at the same time he arranged for the reduction of the large and costly bodies of irregular troops which had been taken over by the company from various native chiefs, and were now found to be an intolerable burden upon the exchequer. He treated with the agents of the Sikh chiefs, who were to be detached from the cause of Holkar, and when Holkar, driven for refuge into the Punjab, sent envoys to solicit peace, it was Malcolm who received them and negotiated the treaty of 7 Jan. 1806. He remained at headquarters till June following, occupied with the principal direction of the grants of pensions, gratuities, and lands for services rendered in the war and with other administrative business, minute but onerous and important, resulting from three campaigns; nor was it until April 1807, and after a stay of almost six months in Calcutta, that he returned to Mysore.

Malcolm had never been thrifty, and his numerous costly missions had, in spite of extra allowances, considerably impoverished him. His health was shaken by overwork and exposure, and he was in need of repose. On 4 July 1807 he married Charlotte, younger daughter of Colonel Alexander Campbell of the king's 74th regiment, afterwards created a baronet and K.C.B., and appointed commander-in-chief of the Madras army. But Malcolm soon grew weary of the settled and peaceful administration of Mysore and became ambitious of the command of an expedition to Bussorah. As a lieutenant-colonel of three years' standing he was of sufficient rank to command the force, some fifteen hundred men, the despatch of which he suggested, and thus he could unite the military and diplomatic functions in one hand. No expedition, however, was sent, but at this juncture Lord Minto, anxious after the peace of Tilsit to establish whatever barriers diplomacy could set up against a French and Russian advance from the west towards India, decided to send missions to Lahore, Cabul, and Teheran, and for the last he selected Malcolm. There was, however, difficulty in obtaining the sanction of the court of directors to this appointment. Malcolm had the reputation at the India House of having been extravagant on his former missions, and of being, however able and energetic, too bold and too much committed to the policy of the Wellesley school. Eventually Sir Harford Jones [see Brydges, Sir Harford Jones] was named ambassador, and Malcolm, pending his arrival in the East, was despatched to the Persian Gulf with a somewhat general commission of observation. He sailed for Bombay in the Culloden on 17 Feb. 1808, and proceeded thence for the Gulf on 17 April. His force, nominally an escort but really available for operations, consisted of three frigates and about five hundred marines and sepoys. From 10 May to 11 June he remained at Bushire, and despatched a mission to Teheran, but found himself entirely unable to overcome the French influence which predominated there. His messengers were forbidden to advance beyond Shiraz, and he was himself referred to the provincial viceroy of Fars. He accordingly quitted Persia, worsted and indignant, and reached Calcutta on 22 Aug. On his advice Lord Minto now resolved to occupy the island of Karrack as a warning to Persia and a check to French influence. Malcolm, now a brigadier-general, was appointed to carry out the occupation, and again

sailed for Bombay, but he was not clear of the Hooghly before he was hastily recalled on the arrival of news that Sir Harford Jones had reached Bombay and persisted in the design of proceeding to Persia, notwithstanding Malcolm's rebuff. Malcolm's expedition was first postponed and then abandoned, and in May 1809 he embarked for Madras.

At this juncture the Madras mutiny occurred, and shortly after his arrival Malcolm was despatched by Sir George Barlow to Masulipatam to deal with the revolt, which had broken out in that important military station against the authority of Colonel Innes, who was in command of the Madras European regiment there. Reaching Masulipatam, he found the garrison in a state of open and bold mutiny, and on the point of marching to join the subsidiary force at Hyderabad. It was loth even to admit him within the lines. He promptly delivered Colonel Innes from the garrison, convened a meeting of the officers, reasoned with them, and, while declining himself to give any pledge or assurance, prevailed on them to abandon for the present their intention of marching to Hyderabad. His principal object was to gain time, and in this he succeeded; but his proceedings were not approved by Sir George Barlow. He was superseded by General Pater, and on his return to Madras was coldly received. Barlow pursued the opposite policy of sternness and severity, and it met with success. Malcolm took the earliest opportunity of returning to diplomatic employment, and was again despatched to Persia in the end of the year (see Malcolm's justificatory pamphlet, *Observations on the Disturbances in the Madras Army in* 1809, 1812).

Sailing from Bombay on 10 Jan. 1810, it was not until 13 Feb. that he reached Bushire, but the interval was diligently employed in making progress with the 'Political History of India,' which he had begun in the previous year, and afterwards published in 1811. It was completed on 6 March, though he did not take his departure for Teheran till 15 April. The intricacies of Persian etiquette had occasioned this delay, but when he proceeded on his journey he was received not only with pomp, but with cordiality. At Teheran he was embarrassed by the presence of Sir Harford Jones, the king's ambassador to Persia, who exercised in that capacity superior authority over the mere envoy of the governor-general, and was exasperated by want of success in his mission and want of support from the East India Company. It was only after considerable negotiation that they were able to meet as friends and co-operate in politics. After Malcolm had been received with welcome and warmth by the shah, the news arrived that the British government, wishing to keep diplomatic relations with Persia in its own hands, and to withhold them from those of the governor-general, had appointed Sir Gore Ouseley ambassador to the court of the shah. His official position being thus extinguished, Malcolm decided to quit Persia at once, in spite of the shah's desire to retain him as a military adviser during the impending war with Russia. The order of the Lion and Sun of Persia having been created for his especial decoration, he was allowed to depart with that and other high honours at the end of July. He returned by way of Baghdad, where his presence and escort protected the British residency during a civil war between an incoming and an outgoing pacha, and he reached Bombay at the end of November. The sole result of this long and costly mission was the creation of a Persian order for the envoy by the shah, and the introduction of potatoes into Persia by the envoy (see Harford Jones, *Mission to the Court of Persia*; Morier, *Travels through Persia*, 1812; *Lord Minto in India*, 1880).

Malcolm remained for some time at Bombay, passing his accounts through the official audit and composing his 'History of Persia.' Of the first the government officially recorded its censure that his expenditure was extravagant; for the second it granted him special allowance and a staff of transcribers, together with prolonged leave of absence from his post at Mysore. While occupied upon his history he also composed a justification of his conduct at Masulipatam during the mutiny in the Madras army. It was entrusted to Sir James Mackintosh for publication in England, and, by Malcolm's express desire, this took place before he himself arrived in England on furlough in July 1812. Malcolm now remained at home for nearly five years. During this time he formed various literary connections (Smiles, *Memoir of John Murray*, i. 236, 268), became acquainted with Sir Walter Scott, produced his 'History of Persia' in July 1815, with great success, and received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Oxford in 1816. Shortly after his arrival he was knighted, received permission to wear the insignia of the order of the Lion and Sun in England, and in April 1815 was made a K.C.B. His views on the treatment of the Indian army were considered by the board of control, and he was examined before the House of Commons on various Indian topics in April 1813. Owing to his various missions and his careless habits he found himself in embarrassed circumstances. The Indian

government had already reported in favour of a large pecuniary recognition of his services, and he now memorialised the India House in the same sense, and eventually received a grant of 5,000*l.*, a sum considerably less than the amount Lord Minto had recommended. He remained for some time in great uncertainty as to his future plans. As an Indian officer he was debarred from European service. He failed to obtain, if indeed he really sought, the succession to Jonathan Duncan [q. v.] in the governorship of Bombay. His friends at the board of control went out of office without doing anything for him, and the Duke of Wellington, though his intimate friend, had no patronage available for him. By returning to India he was certain very shortly to obtain the command of a regiment as colonel on full pay, and his chance of political employment was good. Though forty-six years of age he was hale and vigorous. He decided to separate himself from his family, and sailed for India in October 1816.

On the way out he wrote a review of Williams's 'History of the Bengal Army,' which appeared in the 'Quarterly Review,' vol. xviii. (January 1818). He did not land in India until 17 March 1817, some days after the utmost statutory limits of his five years' furlough had been reached. He was well received by the governor-general, Lord Moira [see Hastings, Francis Rawdon], and, a new Mahratta war being in prospect, he expected early employment. He was soon appointed a brigadier in Sir John Doveton's Deccan army, and during the enforced military inactivity of the hot season he was directed to visit the principal native courts as agent to the governor-general, and to confer with their respective residents. He reached Hyderabad on 24 July, Poonah on 4 Aug., and Nagpoor on 24 Sept. Having thus visited the courts of the nizam, the peishwah, and the bhoonsla within a few months, he joined the army at Hussingabad, on the banks of the Nerbudda; and thence, having communicated with General Adams, who was in command of that division, he made his way to join his own division, the third of the Deccan army, at Hurda on 29 Oct. He at once made preparations for an immediate forward movement against the Pindarees, and on 15 Nov. crossed the Nerbudda at the head of a light field force and started in pursuit of them.

Though nominally a war for the extirpation of the Pindarees, the doubtful fidelity of the native states on the one hand, and the overpowering military preparations of the company on the other, seemed to presage its conversion into a renewed struggle with the Mahratta confederacy. While Malcolm was still operating against the bands of Pindarees on the Nerbudda, open war broke out at Poonah and Nagpore, in spite of his diplomatic visits to those courts a few months before. In November 1817 a revolution took place at Indore, which caused Holkar's forces to be numbered among the enemies of the English. Malcolm, who had been pursuing without success the Pindaree chief Cheetoo, was recalled and joined Sir Thomas Hislop [q. v.], commander-in-chief, at Oujein on 12 Dec. After fruitless negotiation between Malcolm and the envoys of Holkar's durbar, the English army moved on, and on 21 Dec. was fought the battle of Mehidpoor. Malcolm, in command of an advanced guard of horse, dispersed the enemy's cavalry, which were posted so as to menace the English in flank while crossing the Sepree, and then, with two leading brigades, began the engagement before the main body had completed the crossing. He had hardly been in the field since he was a boy; he had never commanded in the field at all. Without waiting to form his two brigades he waved his hat and led his leading files against the enemy at the run. In spite of their deadly fire the enemy's batteries were carried with the bayonet. Throughout Malcolm exposed himself in front of his men more like a subaltern than a general. He saved his life, as he won the battle, as much by good luck as by skill, headed the pursuit with two light battalions, and continued it for several miles. The victory, though complete, was bloody, and it was won by the valour of the sepoy, and not by the tactics of the commander. After Christmas he was despatched, with a mixed force of cavalry and light artillery, towards the north-west in pursuit of the flying enemy. He marched swiftly from Mundissore to Narghur, and thence back to Mundissore, and there on 31 Dec. surprised Holkar, received his messengers, and concluded a treaty of peace on 6 Jan. 1818.

While still concluding his arrangements for the settlement of Holkar's government, he was engaged with his division in operations against Jeswunt Rao Bhao, a rebel viceroy of Scindiah's, pursued him into Mewar, and received his surrender on 14 Feb. During the following months he was busy in negotiations, having for their object the general pacification of the central states, preceded by, and based upon, the voluntary surrender of the peishwah. In conjunction with Brigadier-general Doveton he moved his forces so as actually to menace Badjee Rao's camp in May, and on 1 June had an

interview with that prince at Keyree. He offered him twenty-four hours in which to choose whether to accept the British offer of a pension in return for the abdication of the throne of Poonah, or to be treated as an enemy. The peishwah had little choice, entirely hemmed in as he was by the British forces, and on the 3rd he surrendered. His forces were gradually disbanded, and the war was at an end. None the less it was the opinion of the governor-general that the surrender had been extravagantly bought, and that Malcolm had again been characteristically lavish of public money. The peishwah's pension, before he died, cost the Indian exchequer two millions sterling.

Badjee Rao departed for Hindostan, and Malcolm remained to organise the administration of his kingdom. Before the peishwah had started a mutiny broke out among his Arab followers, which needed prompt suppression. Malcolm established cantonments at Mhow, and began the task of the reclamation of Malwah. His design was to reduce into order those provinces of the late prince of Poonah which had been for two generations a prey to anarchy, and then, unless meantime appointed governor of Bombay, to sail for England at the end of 1819. He suppressed the rebellion of the pretender, Mulhar Rao. But in February 1819 Appa Sahib, the deposed rajah of Berar, again took up arms, and threw himself into Asseerghur, while Cheetoo, the last of the Pindaree chiefs, also resumed his forays. On receiving the news of these disturbances Malcolm moved at once, crossed the Nerbudda, and prepared to besiege Asseerghur. Jeswunt Rao, in the service of Scindiah, was governor of the place, and, secretly prompted by his master, resolved upon a desperate resistance. Malcolm conducted his operations on the western side, General Doveton on the eastern. The attack began on 18 March, the walls were breached, and on 30 March the lower part of the fortress was abandoned. The upper part was so severely battered in the first days of April that on the 9th it surrendered, and the place was treated as forfeited by Scindiah's treachery, and was occupied by the British government.

Meanwhile Elphinstone had been appointed to succeed Sir Evan Nepean [q. v.] as governor of Bombay. Malcolm, who had counted on the appointment, was deeply offended and was bent on quitting India forthwith, but was induced by the Marquis of Hastings to remain. All through 1819 he continued to administer Central India, expecting to be made lieutenant-governor of it, but the court of directors declined to create a new lieutenant-governorship, and the conquered Poonah territories were placed under Elphinstone as governor of Bombay. Malcolm now counted on the governorship of Madras in succession to Hugh Elliot [q. v.], but early in 1820 Sir Thomas Munro [q. v.] was appointed to that post. Malcolm conceived himself betrayed by his friends in England. He was somewhat consoled by being promoted to be major-general and a G.C.B., and did not yet despair of procuring the creation of a lieutenant-governorship of Central India, and his own appointment to the post. His departure from India was delayed by the composition of his vast 'Report on Malwah,' first published in quarto in 1820, then in octavo in 1825. Nor was his position without its advantages. His authority over his own provinces and the neighbouring agencies was large; he received the military pay of a brigadier in addition to the stipend of his political office. His allowances were larger than those of the governor of Bombay. He had hopes of military employment, since an expedition against the ameers of Sindh and a war with the rajah of Lahore seemed probable. He was busily and usefully occupied in the pacification and administration of Central India, and he was popular alike with his officers and with the natives. But at the end of the year he quitted these duties. He sailed from Bombay on 2 Dec., and proceeded to England by way of Suez. At the end of April 1822 he reached London.

He resided with his family while in England successively at Frant in Sussex, near Tonbridge, and at Hyde Hall, near Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire. His literary acquaintance was considerable. He was the friend of Madame de Staël, Humboldt, Schlegel, Whewell, Sedgwick, and Julius Hare, and occupied himself with various literary work, including the composition of his 'Sketches in Persia,' which was not published until 1827, and his 'Letter to the Duke of Wellington on the State of India.' He was invited in 1823 to take charge of another mission to Teheran, the diplomatic relations of England with Persia having been again transferred to the government of India. He accepted the task at first, but the project was abandoned when he found that his demand for credentials from the crown as well as from the company would not be granted. Early in 1824 he endeavoured to obtain the appointment to the governorship of Madras in succession to Sir Thomas Munro, and his claims were supported by the court of directors. The government, however, showed a preference for Stephen Lushington, secretary to the treasury. Against the advice of the

Duke of Wellington and of Wynne, president of the board of control, and at the cost of a pension, by which Lushington's friends let it be understood that his candidature might be bought off, Malcolm persisted in seeking the post. The contest became one between the court of directors and the crown, and it continued until September, when it was decided against Malcolm. His restless ambition (discouraged as it was by Wellington, who found his friend in general somewhat over-confident as to his own merits) now prompted him to aim at a seat either on the board of directors or in the House of Commons. But in December 1826 Elphinstone's intention to retire from the governorship of Bombay became known, and Malcolm, having in view the likelihood of being acting governor-general should Lord Amherst resign the governor-generalship, accepted the appointment. He then formulated a scheme for placing the administration of Central India also under the governor of Bombay, but the scheme was not accepted, and to his chagrin he was obliged to sail in July 1827 without this extension of his powers.

He employed the leisure of the voyage in writing his 'Life of Clive' on week-days and on Sundays worked at a metrical paraphrase of some of the Psalms, which he published on his arrival in Bombay. He reached India 26 Oct. 1827, and on 1 Nov. took charge of the government. He early became involved in disputes with the supreme court of Bombay, which he thought was encroaching upon the authority of government. By the deaths of other judges Sir John Peter Grant became for the time being the sole judge of that court, and between him and Malcolm the quarrel speedily became personal. It came to a head in connection with the case of Moroo Ragonath. The supreme court asserted a jurisdiction beyond the limits of the island and factories of Bombay, and claimed the right to issue a writ of habeas corpus in Ragonath's case against Pandoorung Ramchunder, a 'privileged sirdar' within the government of Bombay, who was protected by the British government. Malcolm considered that such a claim vitally impugned the authority of the company, and on 3 Oct. 1828 delivered to Sir John Grant a letter of protest, signed by himself and all the members of the council, which intimated that they had stayed all further proceedings in Ragonath's case, and ordered no returns to be made to similar writs of habeas corpus in future. Sir John Grant lost his temper and wrote a hot letter in reply. The court announced that it would ignore the orders of the government, and acted upon the announcement. The quarrel became scandalous, although it was referred for decision both to the supreme government of India and to the crown. Malcolm used his authority to forbid any servant of government from discussing the question in the public press. Sir Thomas Bradford [q.v.], commander-in-chief, who had signed the letter of protest of 3 Oct., now began to veer towards Grant's side, and to contemplate lending him military assistance to enforce the authority of his tipstaves and writs of attachment. Malcolm made up his mind in that event to seize the person of the commander-in-chief, and deport him from India. In February 1829 Grant issued a writ of attachment against Pandoorung Ramchunder, and addressed it for execution to the governor-in-council. The governor declined to have anything to do with it. Grant thereupon, by way of protest, closed his court. This was done on 1 April. Malcolm replied on the 7th with a proclamation announcing that, as Grant had abandoned his function of protecting the persons and property of the inhabitants of Bombay, the government itself would do its best to supply the deficiency. But at this juncture the home government decided to appoint to the vacancies in the supreme court two judges who shared neither Grant's views nor his indiscretion. This Lord Ellenborough, president of the board of control, intimated to Malcolm in a vivacious letter, dated 21 Feb. 1829, in which he said that now Grant would be 'like a wild elephant led away between two tame ones,' and under control. Malcolm, perhaps with calculated carelessness, allowed this biting letter to get into the 'Bengal Hurkaru,' and the publication, when it reached England in the following year, became a considerable source of annoyance to Lord Ellenborough. The opinion of the privy council was taken on the subject of the claims of the supreme court of Bombay. It was adverse to the claims, and eventually the quarrel was composed. This was the most important event of Malcolm's term of office. He made tours within and sometimes without the presidency, visited Baroda, Kattywar, and Cutch in 1829, and was principally occupied in continuing Elphinstone's policy of retrenchment in the government services. He constructed roads, and in November 1830 opened that over the Bhore Ghaut; and he encouraged steam communication with Egypt. His last act was to compose a vast 'Farewell Minute,' printed in an appendix to his 'Government of India.' In spite of the unpopularity which is the fate of a thrifty administrator a marble statue of him by Chantrey was erected by public subscription in the

town-hall of Bombay to commemorate his governorship. On 5 Dec. 1830 he left India for ever. In Egypt he met his successor, Lord Clare, and came within measurable distance of quarrelling and fighting with him.

Malcolm reached England in February 1831, and at once began to look about for a seat in parliament. His friend the Duke of Northumberland placed at his disposal his borough of Launceston in Cornwall. He was elected in April, and took a house on Wimbledon Common to be within reach of his duties. In politics he was a tory and a thorough opponent of reform, none the less because the representation of Launceston was endangered by it. He made his best speech in the House of Commons on 19 Sept. in opposition to the bill, and advocated the creation of a constituency of male holders of India stock, to be represented by four persons who had long resided in India. He visited Paris, and came back in full belief that England, too, could hardly escape revolution. He fought the battle against reform to the last, and took part in its latest struggle by seconding Lord Mahon's amendment to the third reading on 19 March 1832. By the act Launceston lost one of its seats, and Malcolm now looked out for another in the Dumfries boroughs. He canvassed at intervals during the remainder of the year, but when parliament was dissolved, on 3 Dec., he decided not to go to a hopeless poll, and after a short canvass at Carlisle, which proved equally discouraging, retired to the improvement of his newly purchased estate at Warfield, Berkshire, and to the completion of his 'Life of Clive' and his book on the 'Administration of India.' Of the 'Life of Clive' he finished only the first fifteen chapters; the book was completed by another hand and published in 1836. Early in 1833 he was attacked by influenza, from the effects of which he never recovered. He lived to see the volume on the 'Government of India' published in March, and continued diligently to collect and arrange materials to assist the India House in holding its own against the government on the approaching revision of its charter. He attended a special general court of proprietors on 15 April to consider the ministerial proposals, and moved the resolutions proposed by the court of directors, but fainted when he sat down, was able to take little part in the discussion on the following days, and was seized with paralysis on the 28th. He partially recovered in May, but then relapsed and died on the 30th at his lodgings in Prince's Street, Hanover Square, London. There were erected in his memory a statue by Chantrey in Westminster Abbey, and in 1835 an obelisk on Langholm Hill, Dumfriesshire.

He was a man of great stature and strength, and of an untiringly active body and mind. His versatility was great. Diplomatist, soldier, administrator, and historian, he attained distinction in all these different fields. Simple, manly, generous, and accessible, he made himself beloved by the natives of India, and to his unvarying good faith and honesty much of his diplomatic success in India was due. His ambition was certainly great, and his belief in himself robust; but the success of his measures and his influence in moulding the characters and policy of other officials in India mark him out as one of the most distinguished servants of Great Britain in the East.

He had only one son, George, a soldier, and one of his daughters was married to his wife's nephew, Sir Alexander Campbell.

[All Malcolm's letters and papers were before Sir John Kaye, whose Life of Malcolm is full and definitive. See also Wellington Despatches and Supplementary Despatches; Calcutta Review, vol. xii. and Malcolm's various works above referred to.] J. A. H.

MALCOLM, Sir PULTENEY (1768–1838), admiral, third son of George Malcolm of Burnfoot, Langholm, in Dumfriesshire, and of his wife Margaret, sister of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley [q. v.], was born at Douglan, near Langholm, on 20 Feb. 1768. Sir John Malcolm and Sir Charles Malcolm, both of whom are noticed separately, were his brothers. He entered the navy in 1778 on the books of the Sybil, commanded by his uncle, Captain Pasley. With Pasley he afterwards served in the Jupiter, in the squadron under Commodore George Johnstone [q. v.], and was present at the action in Porto Praya and at the capture of the Dutch Indiamen in Saldanha Bay. In 1782 the Jupiter carried out Admiral Pigot to the West Indies. Malcolm was thus brought under the admiral's notice, was taken by him into the flagship, and some months later, 3 March 1783, was promoted to be lieutenant of the Jupiter. He continued serving during the peace, and in 1793 was first lieutenant of the Penelope frigate on the Jamaica station, under the command of Captain Bartholomew Rowley. The Penelope's service was peculiarly active. In company with the Iphigenia she captured the French frigate Inconstante, on the coast of St. Domingo, on 25 Nov. 1793; she captured or cut out many privateers or merchant vessels; and Malcolm, as first lieutenant, commanded her boats in several sharp conflicts. Early in

1794 Commodore Ford took him into his flagship the Europa, and on 3 April promoted him to the command of the Jack Tar, which he took to England. On 22 Oct. he was posted, and a few days later appointed to the Fox frigate. In February 1795 he convoyed a fleet of merchant ships to the Mediterranean; thence he went to Quebec, and afterwards was employed for some time in the North Sea. Later on he was sent out to the East Indies, and towards the end of 1797 into the China Seas, under the command of Captain Edward Cooke [q. v.], in whose company he entered Manila Bay under false colours, on 14 Jan. 1798, and carried off three Spanish gunboats. After some further cruising among the islands the Fox returned to India, where, on 18 June, Malcolm was appointed by Rear-admiral Rainier to be his flag-captain in the Suffolk, and afterwards in the Victorious. He continued to serve in this capacity during the war. On her homeward passage, in 1803, the Victorious proved exceedingly crazy, and, meeting with heavy weather in the North Atlantic, was with difficulty kept afloat till she reached the Tagus, where she was run ashore and broken up. Malcolm, with the officers and crew, returned to England in two vessels which he chartered at Lisbon.

In February 1804 Malcolm went out to the Mediterranean in the Royal Sovereign, in which, on her arrival, Sir Richard Bickerton [q. v.] hoisted his flag, and Malcolm was appointed to the Kent, then with Nelson before Toulon. He was, however, almost immediately sent to Naples, where, or in the neighbourhood, he remained during the year. His removal to the Renown in July did not change his station. It was not till the beginning of 1805 that he was permitted to rejoin the flag, and to exchange into the Donegal, in time to take part in the celebrated pursuit of the French fleet to the West Indies [see Nelson, Horatio]. On the return of the fleet to the Channel, the Donegal, with others, was sent to reinforce Collingwood off Cadiz, and was still there when Nelson resumed the command on 28 Sept. On 17 Oct. she was sent to Gibraltar for water and a hurried refit. On the 20th Malcolm learnt that the combined fleet was coming out of Cadiz. His ship was then in the Mole, nearly dismantled; but by the greatest exertions he got her out that night, and on the 22nd she sailed from Gibraltar with her foreyard towing alongside. It was blowing a gale from the westward, but she succeeded in getting through the Straits, and on the morning of the 24th rejoined the fleet, too late for the battle of Trafalgar, fought on the 21st, but in time to render most valuable assistance to the disabled ships and more disabled prizes. She captured the Rayo, which had made a sally from Cadiz on the 23rd; and in the night of the 24th, when some of the prisoners on board the French ship Berwick cut the cable and let her go on shore, on which she almost immediately broke up, the Donegal's boats succeeded in saving a considerable number of her men. She afterwards took charge of the Spanish prize Bahama, and brought her to Gibraltar. Writing to Sir Thomas Pasley on 16 Dec. Collingwood said: 'Everybody was sorry Malcolm was not there [sc. at Trafalgar], because everybody knows his spirit, and his skill would have acquired him honour. He got out of the Gut when nobody else could, and was of infinite service to us after the action' (Nicolas, vii. 242).

The Donegal continued off Cadiz till the close of the year, when she sailed for the West Indies with Sir John Duckworth [q. v.], and took an important part in the battle of St. Domingo, 6 Feb. 1806. Malcolm was afterwards sent home in charge of the prizes, and in a very heavy gale rescued the crew of the Brave as she was on the point of foundering. He received the gold medal for St. Domingo, and was presented by the Patriotic Fund with a vase valued at a hundred guineas. In 1808 he was engaged in convoying troops to the Peninsula, and in 1809, still in the Donegal, was attached to the Channel fleet, then commanded by Lord Gambier. The Donegal was paid off in 1811, and Malcolm was appointed to the Royal Oak, which he commanded off Cherbourg till March 1812, when he accepted the post of captain of the fleet to Lord Keith, his uncle by marriage. He was promoted to be rear-admiral on 4 Dec. 1813, but remained with Keith till June 1814, when, with his flag in the Royal Oak, he convoyed a detachment of the army from Bordeaux to North America, and served during the war with the United States as third in command under Sir Alexander Cochrane [q. v.] and Rear-admiral (afterwards Sir George) Cockburn [q. v.] On 2 Jan. 1815 he was nominated a K.C.B., and during 'the hundred days' war' commanded a squadron in the North Sea, in co-operation with the army under the Duke of Wellington. In 1816–17 he was commander-in-chief on the St. Helena station, specially appointed to enforce a rigid blockade of the island and to keep a close guard on Bonaparte. He was advanced to be vice-admiral on 19 July 1821, and commanded in chief in the Mediterranean from 1828 to 1831. In 1832 he

commanded on the coast of Holland, with the fleets of France and Spain under his orders; and in 1833–4 was again commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. He was nominated a G.C.M.G. on 21 Jan. 1829, and a G.C.B. on 26 April 1833. He died on 20 July 1838. He married, in January 1809, Clementina, eldest daughter of the Hon. William Fullarton Elphinstone, a director of the East India Company, and elder brother of Lord Keith.

[Marshall's Roy. Nav. Biog. ii. (vol. i. pt. ii.) 582; O'Byrne's Nav. Biog. Dict. p. 714*n.*; Nicolas's Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson; James's Naval History. There are many letters of a correspondence in 1816–17 between Malcolm and Sir Hudson Lowe [q. v.] in Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 20115–20, 20139–40, 20147–8, 20160, and 20205.] J. K. L.

MALCOLM, SARAH (1710?–1733), criminal, was born at Durham, of north-country parents, about 1710. On the death of her mother she left her father, who had been living in Dublin, and became a charwoman at the Temple in London. Among her employers was a Mrs. Lydia Duncomb, an aged widow, who lived in Tanfield Court in the Inner Temple. On 4 Feb. 1733 this lady and her two servants were found murdered, and a trunk containing valuables broken open and rifled. One of the occupants of the same staircase, a Mr. Kerrel or Kerrol, who also employed Malcolm, instantly suspected her of the crime. She was arrested at the Temple gate, and forthwith committed to Newgate. She was condemned to death at the Old Bailey 24 Feb. While in the condemned cell she was painted ad vivum by William Hogarth, who is said to have remarked to Sir J. Thornhill during the sitting, 'I see by this woman's features that she is capable of any wickedness.' A replica passed into Horace Walpole's possession; the original belonged to Boydell, and was lent by Lady Jane Dundas to the National Portrait Exhibition of 1868. Several engravings were made of the picture (a three-quarter length), with additions and variations (see *Gent. Mag.* March 1733). One (out of eleven different engravings), preserved in the print room at the British Museum, bears the inscription 'No recompense but love.' At the woman's back to the right is a figure in a wig and band holding a ring, and through a window to the left is seen the execution. The figure was that of Malcolm's 'reverend confessor,' named Piddington or Peddington (*d.* 1734), curate of St. Bartholomew the Great, 'who is supposed to have made some amourous overtures to Sarah.' A report was current at the time that Malcolm was incited to the murder by a gentleman whose name she suppressed, though she tried to implicate two brothers named Alexander. She was executed on 7 March 1732–3, opposite Mitre Court in Fleet Street, 'dressed in a crape mourning gown, holding up her head in the cart with an air, and looking as if she were painted, which some did not scruple to affirm.' Before burial in St. Sepulchre's graveyard her corpse was exhibited in Snow Hill, whither multitudes resorted, 'among the rest a gentleman in deep, new mourning, who kissed her, and gave the people half-a-crown.' Professor Martin dissected the murderess, and afterwards 'presented her skeleton in a glass case to the Botanic Gardens at Cambridge.' The very striking portrait by Hogarth constitutes her chief claim to remembrance.

[Ireland's Hogarth Illustrated, ii. 295; Dobson's Hogarth, p. 254; Caulfield's Portraits of Remarkable Persons, iv. 55; A True Copy of the Paper delivered the Night before her Execution by S. Malcolm to the Rev. Mr. Piddington (curate of St. Bartholomew the Great, who attended her on the Scaffold); The Friendly Apparition: being an account of the most surprizing appearance of Sarah Malcolm's Ghost to a great assembly of her acquaintance at a noted Gin Shop; Craftsman, 10 March 1733; Tyburn Chronicle, ii. 359–93, with illustration of Malcolm's apprehension; Stephens's Cat. of Satirical Prints, ii. 774–9; Notes and Queries, 6th ser. xii. 39; Gent. Mag. 1733, pp. 97, 100, 137, 153; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, p. 219; Knapp and Baldwin's Newgate Calendar, i. 336.] T. S.

MALCOLME, DAVID (*d.* 1748), philologist, was licensed as a preacher by the presbytery of Haddington on 11 Jan. 1700, was called in 1704, and ordained on 28 March 1705 to the ministry of Duddingston, near Edinburgh. He was rebuked on 10 Nov. 1721 for celebrating the marriage of George Drummond, afterwards lord provost of Edinburgh, to Catherine, daughter of Sir James Campbell of Aberuchill, Perthshire, and was deposed on 24 March 1742 for deserting his charge two years without leave. His claim on the ministers' widows' fund was disallowed. He died on 7 Feb. 1748 (*Scots Mag.* x. 50). On 12 Aug. 1736 he was elected F.S.A. ([Gough,] *Chronolog. List Soc. Antiq.* 1798, p. 6).

Malcolme was an accomplished philologist, especially in regard to the Celtic languages. Although not a highlander, he was so remarkably exact in the Erse etymology of place-names that, without seeing the places, he could tell their precise situation (Gough, *British Topography*, ii. 487 *n.*) In 1732 he

proposed publishing a Gaelic dictionary, to be based on the manuscript collections of Edward Lhuyd [q. v.] (Nichols, *Lit. Anecdotes*, i. 166), but the design went no further than a prospectus and specimen, though it received encouragement from a committee of the general assembly in 1737. He published anonymously 'An Essay on the Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland,' 8vo, Edinburgh, 1738, which he reissued in a greatly enlarged form as 'Letters, Essays, and other Tracts, illustrating the Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland, together with many curious discoveries of the Affinity betwixt the Language of the Americans and the ancient Britons to the Greek and Latin. . . . Also Specimens of the Celtic, Welsh, Irish, Saxon, and American Languages,' 15 pts. 8vo, London, 1744.

[Hew Scott's Fasti Eccl. Scot. vol. i. pt. i. pp. 111–12; New Statistical Account of Scotland, i. 387.] G. G.

MALCOM, ANDREW GEORGE, D.D. (1782–1823), Irish presbyterian divine and hymn-writer, was born at Hill Hall House, co. Down, on 15 Sept. 1782. He was the second son of James Malcom (*d.* 3 Oct. 1805), who was ordained minister of Drumbo, co. Down, on 24 Dec. 1764, in succession to his uncle, Andrew Malcom (*d.* 2 March 1763). His mother was Fanny, third daughter of Andrew Kennedy, presbyterian minister of Mourne, co. Down. He was educated at Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. On 11 March 1807 he was ordained by Bangor presbytery as minister of Dunmurry, co. Antrim. He was not related to his predecessor at Dunmurry, John Malcome [q.v.] He resigned Dunmurry on 11 Sept. 1808, and was installed minister of first Newry, co. Down, on 14 March 1809. Through his mother he was the great-grandson of George Lang (*d.* 25 Jan. 1702), the first presbyterian minister of Newry. His ministry at Newry was one of marked success, and his position as a leader of educational and charitable movements was highly influential. His theology was Arian, of an uncontroversial type. Early in 1820 he received the degree of D.D. from Glasgow. On 27 June 1820 he was elected moderator of the general synod of Ulster. On 28 June 1821 the general synod approved an exposition of the principles of presbyterianism from his pen, and ordered it to be prefixed as an introduction to their forthcoming code of discipline. This order was not carried out, the introduction being set aside in committee after Malcom's death. He died of fever at Newry on 12 Jan. 1823. He married Eleanor Hunter, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. His children reverted to what they believed to be the original spelling of his surname—i.e. Malcolm. His eldest son, James Malcolm (*b.* 1811, *d.* 26 Dec. 1855), was unitarian minister successively at Carrickfergus, co. Antrim; Billingshurst, Sussex; Boston, Lincolnshire; and Chester. His fourth son, Andrew George Malcolm, M.D. (*b.* 7 Dec. 1818, *d.* 1857), was physician to the royal hospital, Belfast.

He published: 1. 'A Collection of Psalms, Hymns, and Spiritual Songs,' &c., Newry, 1811, 12mo. This contains 405 hymns, twenty-three of them being by Malcom himself, and was long the most considerable collection put forth in connection with Irish presbyterianism. It was in use at Newry till 1887, and at Dundalk for many years. Many of Malcom's own hymns are of real merit; six are retained in 'Hymns for Christian Worship,' 1886, the authorised hymnal of non-subscribing presbyterians; a large number remain unpublished. 2. 'A Catechism . . . for . . . Young Persons,' &c., Newry, 1812, 12mo. 3. 'The Communicant's Catechism,' &c., Newry, 1812, 12mo. Malcom was one of the founders (1813) of the 'Newry Magazine,' and for years a frequent contributor. He had some hand in the Newry edition of 1816, 12mo, of Towgood's 'Dissent,' probably writing the section 'Of Church Government,' &c., in the Irish appendix.

[Minutes of General Synod of Ulster, 1820, 1821, 1824; Reid's Hist. Presb. Church in Ireland (Killen), 1867, iii. 441; Crozier's Life of H. Montgomery, 1875, i. 36 sq.; The Disciple (Belfast), 1883, p. 180; Killen's Hist. Congr. Presb. Church in Ireland, 1886, pp. 140, 206; Irwin's Hist. Presbyterianism, 1892, p. 311; Julian's Dictionary of Hymnology, 1892, p. 1196; manuscript pedigree of Kennedy family; information from W. H. Malcolm, esq., Holywood, co. Down.] A. G.

MALCOME, JOHN (1662?–1729), presbyterian polemic, probably a native of Scotland, was educated at Glasgow, where he graduated M.A. In December 1686 the presbyterian congregation of Killead, co. Antrim, was divided into upper and lower. Malcome was called to Lower Killead in June 1687, and ordained there on 5 Dec., hence his birth may be dated about 1662. Early in 1699 he was transferred to Dunmurry, co. Antrim, where an old malt-kiln was used as a meeting-house.

In 1703 the presbyterian clergy was divided on the question of the oath of abjuration [see McBride, John, 1651?–1718]. Malcome was strongly in favour of taking the oath, and attacked a neighbouring minister, Alexander McCracken (*d.* November 1730), who,

though a staunch Hanoverian, had preached against the oath as sinful, and had retreated to Scotland to avoid it. The affair came before the general synod of Ulster in June 1704, when Malcome was rebuked and McCracken admonished.

In 1720 the non-subscription controversy broke out in Belfast in connection with the installation of Samuel Haliday [q.v.] Malcome adhered to subscription, and was the inventor of the phrase 'new light,' which, in a criticism of John Abernethy (1680–1740) [q.v.], he applies to the position of the non-subscribers. It is observable, however, that he does not employ it in its present received sense, as denoting a new departure in theology. His point is that 'a set of men, by preaching and printing, pretend to give new light to the world by putting personal persuasion in the room of a church government.'

He died at Dunmurry on 17 May 1729, and was buried there on 20 May. Reid speaks of him as 'aged' in 1720; but he must have been under seventy at the time of his death. He published: 1. 'Personal Persuasion no Foundation for Religious Obedience . . . friendly Reflections on a Sermon . . . by . . . Abernethy,' &c., Belfast, 1720, 18mo. 2. 'More Light . . . Remarks on the late Vindication . . . By a true lover of Presbyterian Principles,' &c. [Belfast], 1721–2, 32mo (conjectured by Reid to be Malcome's). 3. 'The Dangerous Principles . . . revived . . . by our Modern New Lights,' &c., Belfast, 1726, 12mo. Letters by Malcome are printed in Thomas Gowan's 'Power of Presbyters,' 1711, 4to, and in 'Remarks on a Pamphlet . . . by . . . Tisdall,' 1716, 4to, by Joseph Boyse [q.v.]

[Reid's Hist. Presb. Church in Ireland (Killen), 1867, iii. 118 sq., 148, 215; Witherow's Hist. and Lit. Memorials of Presbyterianism in Ireland, 1879, i. 217 sq.; Killen's Hist. Congr. Presb. Church in Ireland, 1886, p. 139; Historic Memorials First Presb. Church, Belfast, 1887, p. 87; Records of General Synod of Ulster, 1890, i. 82 sq.] A. G.

MALDEN, DANIEL (*d.* 1736), prison-breaker, said to have been born at Canterbury, was bred a postilion, but had served for a time in the navy and been discharged previous to his adoption of street robbery as a profession. He was condemned in the early part of 1736 for stealing a large parcel of linen at Islington, and ordered for execution on 24 May, but on that morning he contrived to escape. Acting on a hint from the previous occupant of his cell, he raised one of the floor planks, using the leg of a stool as a lever, and dropped into the cell beneath him, which was on the ground floor. Then he got through the bars into the pressyard, and thence, by way of the chapel and the ordinary's house, on to the roof of the prison. Traversing the roofs of several adjoining houses, he got finally into the garret window of an empty house, 'late a pastrycook's in Newgate Street' (Hooker, *Weekly Miscellany*, 29 May 1736), and wrapping his irons close to his legs 'with rags and pieces of my jacket, as if I had been gouty or lame,' he went 'out at a kitchen window, up one pair of stairs into Phœnix Court, and so through the streets to my home in Nightingale Lane' (*Ordinary's Account of Executions*, November 1736). Early in June he was retaken in Rosemary Lane. He was now bestowed in the 'old condemned hold,' and doubly loaded with irons. A keeper named Austen left him his rations on the night of Sunday, 13 June, 'when he seemed to be very well secured.' A few hours later he managed to effect his second and most remarkable escape. Having worked (by means of a knife which he had secreted) through the staple to which he was fastened, he used it to burrow through his floor. When he had made a practicable opening, he dived down head first through the funnel, in which he narrowly escaped sticking fast, into the main sewer of the prison. Though still encumbered by chains weighing nearly one hundred pounds, he made his way along the sewer. Newgate runners were at once let into the sewer to look for him, and found the body of two persons who had been smothered in trying to escape. But Malden, after remaining forty-eight hours in the sewer, eventually got out in a yard 'against the pump in Town Ditch, behind Christ's Hospital.' There he was in great danger of detection, but he finally reached Little Britain, where a sympathiser gave him a pot of beer, for he had 'torn his flesh in a terrible manner,' and was in a most exhausted condition, and procured a smith to knock off his fetters. Malden again lingered about London, was heard of in Rosemary Lane, and on 26 June was reported to have been taken at Reading (*Craftsman*, 26 June 1736). He subsequently, however, made for Harwich, by way of Enfield, and passed over to Flushing, where he was nearly persuaded to take foreign service, but preferred to return to England 'to find his wife.' In September 'the noted Daniel Malden was taken at Canterbury,' where he seems to have found employment as a groom or jockey. Akerman, a noted runner, brought him up to London on 26 Sept. He reached the capital handcuffed, and with his legs chained under the horse's belly, yet guarded by thirty or forty horsemen. The roads and streets were

lined with spectators anxious to see a criminal so notorious. He was henceforth chained to the floor of his cell in Newgate, and constantly and closely watched. Brought into court to be re-sentenced on Friday, 15 Oct., he begged hard that he might be transported, having 'worked honestly at Canterbury, and done no robbery since last June.' But he was hanged at Tyburn on Tuesday, 3 Nov. 1736; his body 'was carried to Surgeons' Hall' (Hooker, *Weekly Miscellany*, 6 Nov., and *The Old Whig*, 4 Nov.). Malden's escapes are the more remarkable because Newgate had been 'strengthened' after the notorious exploits of Jack Sheppard.

[Griffith's Chronicles of Newgate, i. 314 sq.; Read's Weekly Journal and Hooper's Weekly Miscellany, 1736, passim; Caulfield's Portraits of Remarkable Persons, iv. 67–9; Gent. Mag. 1736, pp. 230, 354, 550, 681; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, p. 220.] T. S.

MALDEN, HENRY (1800–1876), classical scholar, born in 1800, was the fourth son of Jonas Malden, surgeon, of Putney. He was educated privately, first at the school of the Rev. William Carmalt at Putney, and afterwards by the Rev. M. Preston at Aspenden Hall, near Buntingford, Hertfordshire, where Macaulay was a fellow-pupil (Trevelyan, *Life of Macaulay*, chap. i.) In October 1818 he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. He won the Craven scholarship in 1821, being bracketed with Macaulay and George Long (1800–1879) [q. v.], and was chancellor's classical medallist in 1822. He graduated B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, and was elected fellow of Trinity in 1824. While at Cambridge he wrote for 'Knight's Quarterly Magazine' on Longus (No. II.) and on the later Greek philosophy (No. III.) He was also the author of a poem, 'Evening,' published in a volume edited by Joanna Baillie [q. v.] In 1824 he was strongly recommended for the post of rector of the Edinburgh Academy, but failed to obtain it. In 1831 he succeeded George Long as professor of Greek at University College (then the University of London), and filled this chair till his resignation in 1876. He took an active part 'in promoting the compromise that led to the erection, in 1836, of the University of London as an examining body, and the incorporation of the Gower Street institution as University College.' He published in 1835 (London, 8vo) an essay 'On the Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees,' which was written as an introduction to the report of the argument before the privy council in support of the application of the University of London for a charter empowering it to grant degrees.

In 1833 Malden was appointed, jointly with Thomas Hewitt Key [q. v.], head-master of University College school, but resigned in 1842. His death took place on 4 July 1876 at his residence in Belsize Square, South Hampstead. A Malden medal and scholarship (of the value of about 20*l.*), open to men and women, were established in 1878 by the subscribers to the Malden memorial fund. The medal, by M. Macphail, bears a portrait of Malden (Wroth, *Engr. Personal Medals in Brit. Mus.* 1887, p. 20), and there is also a portrait of him in University College, painted by Lawlor, and presented by the subscribers to the fund.

Malden was a man of a gentle and retiring disposition. His scholarship was 'singularly elaborate and minute.' He was a contributor to the 'Philological Museum,' edited by Connop Thirlwall in 1830; to the 'Classical Museum,' edited by Dr. Leonard Schmitz between 1843 and 1850; and to the 'Transactions of the Philological Society.' He also published in 1830 a 'History of Rome to B.C. 390' (Society for Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 8vo).

[Athenæum, 15 July 1876, p. 81; Men of the Time, 9th edit. 1875; Martin's Handbook of Biog.; Testimonials for Rectorship of Edinb. Acad. (in Brit. Mus. Library); Grad. Cantabr.] W. W.

MALDON, THOMAS (*d.* 1404), Carmelite, was born at Maldon in Essex, and entered the Carmelite friary there. According to Leland, he became a distinguished theologian at Oxford, but Bale places him at Cambridge (*Harl. MS.* 3838, fol. 75), and is supported by a note in a Balliol MS. (cod. lxxx.) Maldon is said to have been an acute thinker and disputant. He died in 1404 in the convent at Maldon, of which he had once been prior, and was buried there. His epitaph is given by Weever (*Funerall Monuments*, p. 611).

A lecture by him on the 119th psalm is extant in the Balliol MS. already mentioned (cod. lxxx.), and apparently forms part of a work ascribed to him by Leland and Bale, 'In quosdam psalmos, lectiones 48 in universitate Cantabrigiensi.' Of his other writings mentioned by Leland and Bale, nothing now seems known. The titles are: 1. 'Commentarii in Genesin.' 2. 'Collatio in librum sententiarum.' 3. 'Quæstiones ordinariæ.' 4. 'Actus vesperiales.' 5. 'Sermones 36 de tempore et de sanctis.' 6. 'Sermones 34 de Beata Virgine.' 7. 'Determinationes theologiæ.' 8. 'Quodlibeta.' 9. 'Bibliorum Introitus.' 10. 'Benedictio et Commendatio super fratrem Petrum Swynthwait.' 11. 'Benedictio et Collatio super fratrem Johannem Newton.'

[Bale's Scriptores Magnæ Britanniæ, cent. vii. No. 27, and Harleian MS. 3838, fol. 75–6; Pits, De Illustr. Angliæ Scriptoribus, p. 578; Tanner's Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 503; Coxe's Catalogue of MSS. in Oxford Colleges.] J. T–r.

MALEBYSSE, RICHARD (*d.* 1209), justiciar, was son of Hugh Malebysse, a Norman, who settled at Scawton, Yorkshire, in 1138, and married Emma, daughter and heiress of Henry de Percy of Acaster. Richard Malebysse held Acaster in 1176, and was forester for Yorkshire (Madox, i. 316). He was one of the leaders in the savage attack on and massacre of the Jews at York in 1190 (Will. Newburgh, i. 321, Rolls Ser.) As a punishment for his share in this outrage his lands were seized by the king. Malebysse appears to have been a supporter of Earl John, and in consequence he was one of those who were excommunicated by William de Longchamp in December 1191 (Hoveden, iii. 153). In 1193 he paid a fine of twenty marks for the recovery of his lands till the king's return, and eventually paid six hundred marks for full restoration (Madox, *Hist. of Exchequer*, i. 473, 483). After the accession of John, Malebysse comes into some prominence. In June 1199 he, or it may be his brother Hugh, was sent as an envoy to Scotland to William the Lion to demand homage. In July 1200 he had license to fortify Wheldrake Castle, but the permission was withdrawn at the request of the citizens of York. In May 1201 he was sent on a mission to the king of Scots to ask him to defer his answer as to Northumberland till Michaelmas (Hoveden, iv. 91, 117, 163–4). Malebysse was a justice itinerant for Yorkshire in 1201, and next year sat to acknowledge fines at Westminster. In 1204 he was employed in enforcing the payment of aids. He was keeper of the forests of Galtres, Derwent, and Wernedale. He died in 1209, leaving a son John, and a daughter Emma, who married, first, Robert de Maisnil, and, secondly, Robert de Stutevil. His grandson, Hercules Malebysse, is said to have married Beckwith, daughter of William Bruce of Pickering, and so to have become ancestor of the family of Beckwith of Silksworth and Trimdon, Durham. His brother Hugh survived him, and in 1210 took part in John's Irish expedition as one of the king's household (Sweetman, *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, i. 65). Richard Malebysse was founder of Newbo Abbey, Lincolnshire, in 1198 (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vi. 887). Such importance as he had he seems to have owed to John's favour; William of Newburgh calls him 'homo audacissimus, vero agnomine Mala-Bestia.'

[Roger of Hoveden; William of Newburgh; Foss's Judges of England, ii. 93–5; authorities quoted.] C. L. K.

MALET, Sir CHARLES WARRE (1753?–1815), Indian administrator and diplomatist, was the eldest son of the Rev. Alexander Malet, rector of Combe-Florey, Somerset, and Maiden Newton, Dorset, and his wife Ann, daughter of the Rev. Laurence St. Lo, D.D., rector of Pulham, Dorset. He was a descendant in the twenty-first generation of William Malet [q. v.] of Graville. At an early age he entered the service of the East India Company, and after filling various posts, including a mission to the great mogul, he was in 1785 appointed resident minister at Poona, at the court of the peishwa. While at Poona, he negotiated and executed in June 1790, under the instructions of the governor-general, Lord Cornwallis, a treaty of alliance between the East India Company, the peishwa, and the nizam, against Tippoo Sultan, and for his services in this respect he was created a baronet 24 Feb. 1791. Subsequently Malet was for some time acting governor of Bombay, an office which he held until 1798, when he retired from the service and returned to England. He was F.R.S. and F.S.A., and died in 1815 (*Gent. Mag.* 1815, pt. i. p. 185). In 1799 he married Susanna, daughter of James Wales, esq., by whom he left eight sons. The second son, Charles St. Lo Malet (1802–1889), lieutenant-colonel, was stationed successively in Jamaica, Guernsey, Ireland, and at Portsmouth; and the third son, William Wyndham Malet (1803–1885), vicar of Ardeley, Hertfordshire, from 1843 till his death, was author, among other works, of 'An Errand to the South in the Summer of 1862,' London, 1863, 8vo, and of 'The Olive Leaf, a Pilgrimage to Rome, Jerusalem, and Constantinople in 1867,' London, 1868.

The eldest son, Sir Alexander Malet (1800–1886), diplomatist, born at Hartham Park, Wiltshire, in June 1800, succeeded to the baronetcy in 1815. He was educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1822), and entered the diplomatic service in 1824 as unpaid attaché at St. Petersburg, where he was an eye-witness of the military insurrection which took place on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas in 1825. He afterwards became secretary of legation at Lisbon under Lord Howden [see Caradoc, Sir John Hobart] during the Miguelite war of 1832–4. He served in a like capacity at the Hague, and was later secretary of the embassy at Vienna and British minister at Würtemberg. In 1849 he became minister plenipotentiary to the Germanic confederation at Frank-

fort, and there formed an intimate friendship with Prince Bismarck. Events of the greatest moment took place during Malet's tenure of office—the suppression of the revolutionary movement in Baden by Prussian troops, the long parliamentary and diplomatic struggle between Prussia and Austria in the Diet, the attack on and dismemberment of Denmark by those two powers in concert, and finally the rupture of 1866 which culminated in the defeat of the Austrian army at Sadowa and the expulsion of Austria from the confederation (cf. Malleson, *Refounding of the German Empire*). On the consequent fall of the Germanic confederation in 1866, Malet retired on a pension, and was made a K.C.B. He died on 28 Nov. 1886 (*Times*, 29 Nov. 1886). In 1834 he married Marian Dora, only daughter of John Spalding, esq., of the Holm, N.B., and stepdaughter of the first Lord Brougham, by whom he left two sons, Lieutenant-colonel Sir Henry Charles Eden Malet, third and present baronet, and Sir Edward Baldwin Malet, now British ambassador at Berlin. He was the author of 'Some Account of the System of Fagging at Winchester School, with Remarks . . . on the late Expulsions thence for resistance to the Authority of the Prefects,' London, 1828; of an English metrical translation of Wace's 'Roman de Rou,' London, 1860; and of 'The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866,' London, 1870.

The fourth son, George Grenville Malet (1804–1856), lieutenant-colonel, entered the Indian army as cadet in the 3rd light cavalry, Bombay, in 1822, and became ensign 15 April 1824, lieutenant 21 Feb. 1825, captain 4 Jan. 1838, major 23 Aug. 1851, and lieutenant-colonel 28 Nov. 1854. He took part in 1824 in the capture of Godhrá, Champáner, and Powanghen in Guzerat, and was actively engaged in 1832 in Káthiáwár, under Lieutenant-colonel Jervis, against the noted Sirdar Champoaj, and again in Guzerat in 1834 against rebels in the Mahi-Kantha. He was a keen sportsman, and especially fond of hog-hunting. On 26 Jan. 1837, while hunting big game, a tiger attacked Malet and he escaped uninjured, although his head was actually in the animal's mouth when another member of the party, Captain George Reeves of Malet's regiment, shot it dead. In 1839 he became political superintendent of Mellanee, Rájputána. He was wounded in the Afghan war in 1842, receiving a silver medal for his services, and in the next year served with equal distinction at Hyderabad under Sir Charles Napier. In 1843 he was also appointed resident at Khairpur, the court of the Sind prince, Meer Ali Merad Khan, and in 1845 accompanied Meer Ali and Sir Charles Napier in an expedition against rebel Beloochee chiefs. In 1850 he was made superintendent of the Guicowar contingent of horse. In 1856 he commanded his regiment (the 3rd light cavalry) in the war with Persia, and fell in action at the capture of Bushire, 9 Dec. 1856. In the following February, at the battle of Kooshat, Malet's regiment fiercely and successfully charged the enemy in order, as the men stated, to give 'an answer (jewab) for the death of Malet Sahib Bahadur' (*Illustrated London News*, 18 April 1857). He married Mary Fleming, daughter of Colonel John Taylor, and left one son. He was the author of 'A History of Sind,' translated from the Persian of Muhammad Ma'sūm, Bombay, 1855.

The fifth son, Arthur Malet (1806–1888), Indian civilian, was educated at Winchester, Addiscombe, and Haileybury. In 1824 he was appointed to the Bombay civil service, and in May 1826 he arrived at Bombay to assume his duties. After serving successively as assistant collector and magistrate at Khándesh, as assistant to the resident of Baroda, as political agent and resident at Cutch in 1842, and as political agent at Kathiawar in 1843, he was appointed in 1846 secretary for the political and secret departments to the government of Bombay, and chief secretary in the following year. Malet was appointed a member of the legislative council of India in 1854, a member of the government council of Bombay in 1855, and chief judge of the court of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdarree Adawlut in 1857. His action while he was on the council of Bombay during the Indian mutiny won high praise from Lord Elphinstone. He initiated the defence system for Bombay, and a great scheme of works for the reclamation of land on Bombay harbour, which was subsequently carried out according to his design. He married, first, Mary Sophia, third daughter of Sir J. P. Willoughby, bart., and, secondly, Annie Louisa, daughter of G. Powney Thompson, esq., E.I.C.C.S., and left two sons and seven daughters. He retired in 1860, and died on 13 Sept. 1888. He was the author of an English metrical version of the Psalms, London, 1863; of 'The Books of Job, Ecclesiastes, and Revelation rendered into English verse,' with 'Solomon and his Bride, a Drama from the Song of Songs,' London, 1883; and of 'Notices of an English Branch of the Malet Family,' London, 1885.

[Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1892; Brit. Mus. Cat.; Cornwallis Correspondence, 2nd ed. i. 224, 323, 345–8, 410, ii. 162, 179, 480, 481, 487, 542, 552; Hart's Army Lists; Army and

Navy Gazette, 12 Oct. 1889; Clergy Lists; India Office List, 1887; Arthur Malet's Notices of the Malet Family, 1885; private information; authorities cited.] C. E. M.

MALET or MALLET, ROBERT (*d.* 1106?), baron of Eye, was the elder son of William Malet [q. v.] of Graville, and succeeded to his father's possessions on his father's death in 1076. He appears in 'Domesday' as the owner, among other properties, of thirty-two manors in Yorkshire, of three in Essex, of one in Hampshire, of two in Nottinghamshire, of eight in Lincolnshire, and of two hundred and twenty-one in Suffolk. At Eye Malet built and endowed a monastery of Benedictine monks. From his position he enjoyed considerable influence in the eastern counties, and he took a prominent part in repressing the rebellion of Ralph, earl of Norfolk, in 1075–6, and in the capture of Norwich Castle which followed. In King William's grant of the manor of Fracenham to Archbishop Lanfranc, Malet is styled vicecomes or sheriff, and later on, at the beginning of Henry I's reign, he appears as great chamberlain of England. In the struggle between Henry and Duke Robert, Malet espoused Robert's cause, and shortly after Henry's accession he was banished from England, together with other adherents of Robert, and his estates in England were confiscated and bestowed by Henry upon Stephen of Blois. He retired to Normandy, and is supposed to have been killed at the battle of Tinchebrai in 1106. By his wife Helise or Elisée de Brionne, great-granddaughter of Richard I, duke of Normandy, Malet left a son named William, who, though banished from England in 1109, succeeded to his father's possessions in Normandy, and was the ancestor of the family of Malet or Mallet de Graville in France, and of some other branches of the family in England.

[Dugdale's Baronage, i. 111, and Monast. i. 356; Stubbs's Constitutional Hist. i. 308; Freeman's Norman Conquest, 1876, iv. 579, 583, and Reign of William Rufus, ii. 417; Ellis's Introd. to Domesday, i. 449, ii. 183, 351; Ordericus Vitalis, pp. 804–5; A. Malet's Notices of an English Branch of the Malet Family.] C. E. M.

MALET or MALLETT, SIR THOMAS (1582–1665), judge, great-grandson of Sir Baldwin Malet of St. Audries, Somerset, solicitor-general to Henry VIII, and a descendant of William Malet [q. v.] of Graville, Normandy, was born about 1582. He became a member of the Middle Temple, 29 Nov. 1600, was called to the bar 7 Nov. 1606, and was appointed reader to the inn in Lent 1626. He was a member of the House of Commons during the first two parliaments of Charles I, supporting the court party, and in particular resisting the attempt to make common fame a ground of accusation against the Duke of Buckingham (*Parliamentary History*, ii. 33, 52). He was also busily occupied in his profession, as the frequent mention of his name in the reports of Croke and Sir W. Jones shows. He became solicitor-general to the queen, and eventually a serjeant, 15 May 1635. He was raised to the king's bench, and knighted, July 1641. On the bench he at once showed himself a strong supporter of the royal policy and prerogative. At the Lent assizes at Maidstone, 25 March 1642, he caused the grand jury of Kent, which, though he had selected its members himself, was with difficulty brought to complaisance, to petition in favour of the Book of Common Prayer, and against raising the militia without the king's assent; and, taking charge of the petition, he showed it to John Digby, first earl of Bristol [q. v.], prior to laying it before parliament (see S. R. GARDINER, *Hist. of England*, vol. x.) For this the lords committed him to the Tower, 28 March 1642, and it was not until 2 May that he was released on his recognisance in 1,000*l.* to appear before the lords when called upon (*Parl. Hist.* ii. 1148; *Lords' Journals*). In the summer, when he was again holding assizes in Kent, he refused to allow votes of parliament on behalf of the militia ordinance and against the king's commission of array to be read in court at Maidstone by members of the House of Commons deputed for that purpose. The king sent him a letter of thanks and a promise of the royal protection; but parliament sent a troop of horse, had him seized on the bench at Kingston in Surrey and carried to Westminster, and sent him back to the Tower. He was released upon an exchange of prisoners in October 1644, but by an ordinance of November 1645 he was disabled, 'as if dead,' from being a judge, on the ground of his being 'the fomenter and protector of the malignant faction.' He lost a son in the field during the civil war, and his property was repeatedly sequestrated. By patent, dated 31 May 1660, he was rewarded on the Restoration by being replaced on the bench, but he was seventy-eight years old and no longer fit for judicial work. On 18 June 1663 he was dispensed from further attendance, but retained the name and salary of a judge, and received a pension of 1,000*l.* a year and grants of land in Somerset and Devonshire, and was created a baronet. The fiat for this honour was never completed; and when his descendant, Charles Warre Malet [q. v.], was created a baronet in 1791 by a new patent, his claim for precedence, as from 1663,

was refused. Sir Thomas Malet died 19 Dec. 1665, and was buried in Pointington Church, Somerset. His son, Sir John, who was knighted at Whitehall in the year of his father's death, was recorder of Bridgewater.

[Foss's Judges of England; Collinson's Somerset, ii. 377; Clarendon, iii. 153; Whitelocke, iv. 107, 181; Rymer, xx. 517; Dugdale's Origines, pp. 220; Cal. State Papers, 1662 pp. 348, 435, 1664 p. 565; State Trials, v. 1030; Siderfin's Reports, i. 150; Papers published by Sir Charles Malet, 1805; Introd. to Twysden, Camden Soc., vol. xlix.] J. A. H.

MALET or MALLET, WILLIAM (*d.* 1071), of Graville in Normandy, companion of the Conqueror, is described by Guy of Amiens (*Carmen de Hastingæ Prælio*, l. 587) as 'quidam partim Normannus et Anglus.' Several points of evidence seem to justify Mr. Freeman's conjecture (*Norman Conquest*, 1875, iii. 779) that his mother was an Englishwoman, and a sister of Godgifu or Godiva and of Thorold the sheriff. This relationship, if true, would help to account for the unsupported tradition noticed by Mr. Freeman (*ib.* 1877, ii. 679), that Ælfgifu, the wife of Ælfgar of Mercia, and the mother of Aldgyth, Harold's queen, was a sister of William Malet. In most readings of Guy of Amiens' poem Malet is described as 'Compater Heraldi,' a term which is unexplained except by a conjecture of Mr. Planché (*The Conqueror and his Companions*, ii. 95) that Malet and Harold may have been joint sponsors of Duke William's daughter, Adela, who was born in 1062, the year of Harold's visit to Normandy. But in Michel's 'Chron. Anglo-Normandes,' iii. 27, ed. 1836, a different reading of this line, viz. 'Compatit Heraldi,' is given, which, if correct, would dispose of the difficulty. The exploits of 'Guillaume ki l'en dit Mallet' at the battle of Hastings are celebrated by Wace in his 'Roman de Rou' (ll. 13472–84), and he was entrusted by William with the duty of burying the body of Harold. After the capture of York by William in 1068, Malet received the office of sheriff, and was appointed with two other Norman captains to command the garrison of the castle of York. In the following months, with the help of the king, he repelled the attacks of the enemy, but he shared in the defeat of the Norman garrison in 1069, when a strong force of Danes and English attacked and captured the city, and he was himself carried off as a prisoner. Subsequently it seems that he recovered his freedom and re-entered the service of William, although he lost his sheriffdom and some of his lands. It is almost certain, from the references to him in the second book of 'Domesday,' that Malet died in the campaign against Hereward in 1071 (*Norman Conquest*, 1876, iv. 787–90, note W). Malet received large grants of land in England, chiefly in the eastern counties, and at his principal lordship at Eye in Suffolk he built a castle and established a market. He is noticed in 'Domesday' as having been one of the tenants in chief, and in a charter granted by William I to the church of St. Martin's-le-Grand in London he signs as 'Willielmus Malet, Princeps,' after the bishops, abbots, and earls. By his wife Hesilia Crispin, a descendant in the fourth generation of Rollo, first duke of Normandy, Malet left two sons, Robert [q. v.] and Gilbert, and a daughter Beatrice. His brother Durand also settled in England, and from him the Lincolnshire branches of the family are descended.

[The whole subject of William Malet's English connections is discussed by Mr. Freeman in note PP, iii. 776 et seq. of his History of the Norman Conquest, 1875, and there are many other references to him in vols. iii. iv. and v. passim. See also, besides the authorities quoted above, William of Poitiers' Gesta Guillelmi Ducis Normannorum, in the collection of Hist. Normann. Scriptores, Paris, 1619, p. 204; Benoit de Ste. More in Michel's Chron. Anglo-Normandes, iii. 214, ed. 1836; Ordericus Vitalis's Eccles. Hist. in the Hist. Normann. Scriptores, pp. 502, 512, 513; Sir H. Ellis's Introduction to Domesday Book, i. 252, 449, ii. 183; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 110–11; Notices of an English Branch of the Malet Family, by Arthur Malet, compiled largely from documents and family papers.] C. E. M.

MALET or MALLET, WILLIAM (*fl.* 1195–1215), baron of Curry Mallet and Shepton Mallet, Somerset, was the descendant in the fourth generation of Gilbert, brother of Robert [q. v.], and the younger son of William Malet [q. v.] of Graville. He was in Normandy with King Richard in 1195; in the following year he paid a fine of 100*l.* for livery of his inheritance; in 1204 he paid to the king a hundred shillings for liberty to sue William de Evermue for the lordship of Swinton; in 1211 he was appointed sheriff of Dorset and Somerset; and in 1214 he served King John with ten knights and twenty soldiers in Poitou. In the following year Malet took a prominent part on the popular side in the struggle between the king and the barons. He joined the confederacy of the barons at Stamford in Easter week, 1215, and was one of the twenty-five barons subsequently elected to guarantee the observance of the Great Charter. For the part which he took in the events of that year he

was personally excommunicated, together with thirty other barons, by the pope. He appears to have died shortly afterwards, for early in the reign of Henry III his estates are found in possession of his two sons-in-law, Hugh de Vivonia and Robert Mucegros, who are ordered to pay into the treasury a fine which Malet had incurred. Malet married Alicia, the daughter of Thomas Basset, and his possessions passed to his two daughters, Mabel and Helewise, who became respectively the ancestresses of the families of Beauchamp and Poyntz. Monuments of this branch of the family still exist in the churches of Curry Mallet and Shepton Mallet.

[Stubbs's Select Charters, p. 306, and Constitutional History, i. 541–2; Rymer's Fœdera, i. 211–12, ed. 1704; Dugdale's Baronage, i. 111; A. Malet's Notices of the Malet Family, and in particular the private manuscripts in the possession of Sir Henry Malet.] C. E. M.

MALGER (*d.* 1212), bishop of Worcester. [See Mauger.]

MALHAM, JOHN (1747–1821), miscellaneous writer, born in Craven, Yorkshire, in 1747, was educated at the grammar school there. In 1768 he conducted a school, and corresponded on mathematical subjects in the 'Leeds Mercury;' but soon after entering into holy orders, he served a curacy in Northamptonshire. In 1781 he resumed the office of schoolmaster; and in September 1790 was residing at the Square, Plymouth Dock, in the capacity of 'teacher of navigation and the classics.' In 1792 he vainly petitioned John Pitt, second earl of Chatham, then first lord of the admiralty, for a naval chaplaincy. About 1798 he settled at Salisbury, where, in addition to his duties as ordinary of the county gaol, he became a corrector of the press. In the summer the Bishop of Salisbury (Douglas), in a charge to his clergy, gave great offence to the dissenters by his strictures on itinerant preaching. In the controversy that followed Malham was foremost in defending the bishop, and his assiduity was rewarded with the vicarage of Hilton, Dorset, on 30 April 1801. After writing a pamphlet to prove that it was quite unnecessary for country clergymen to reside on their livings, he betook himself to London, where he was employed by booksellers engaged in the issue of illustrated bibles, prayer-books, and popular historical works in weekly numbers. He died near London on 19 Sept. 1821.

Malham published: 1. 'The Schoolmaster's Complete Companion and Scholar's Universal Guide to Arithmetic,' 12mo, London, 1782. 2. 'Navigation made Easy and Familiar,' 12mo, London, 1790. 3. 'The Naval Gazetteer, or Seaman's Complete Guide,' 2 vols. 8vo, London, 1795; 2nd edit. 1801. 4. 'A Word for the Bible, being a serious Reply to the Declarations and Assertions of the speculative Deists and practical Atheists of modern times, particularly the "Age of Reason," by Thomas Paine,' 8vo, London, 1796. 5. 'Dictionary of the Common Prayer,' 12mo, London, 1796. 6. 'Infant Baptism defended,' 12mo, London (1796?). 7. 'The Curates' Act examined,' 8vo, London (1796). 8. 'A Broom for the Conventicle, or the Arguments for Village Preaching examined,' 8vo, Salisbury, 1798; which had been preceded in September 1798 by 'Remarks on a "Letter [by Henry Wansey, a clothier, of Salisbury] to the Bishop of Salisbury," by a Country Curate.' 9. 'The Scarcity of Grain considered,' 8vo, Salisbury, 1800. 10. 'The Mischief of Forestalling considered,' 8vo, London, 1800. 11. 'An Historical View of the unavoidable causes of the Non-residence of the Parochial Clergy on their respective Livings,' 8vo, Salisbury, 1801. 12. 'The History and Life of Jesus Christ, . . . Evangelists, Apostles, and primitive Martyrs; with engravings,' fol., London, 1811; 5th edit. 1814. 13. 'The Grand National History of England . . . to the year 1816; second edition . . . embellished with engravings,' fol., London, 1816. This compilation, more generally known as 'Lowndes's History,' had been previously issued under Malham's editorship in 1812.

Malham likewise continued D. Fenning's 'Young Man's New Universal Companion,' 12mo, 1788 (and 1800), and revised the same writer's 'Universal Spelling-Book,' 12mo, 1809. He furnished a preface to B. Crosby's 'Complete Pocket Gazetteer of England and Wales,' 12mo, 1807, was responsible for editions of Foxe's 'Book of Marytyrs,' fol., 1811, and the 'Book of Common Prayer, with Notes,' 8vo, 1811, and corrected the fifth edition of the Rev. R. Turner's 'New Introduction to Book-keeping after the Italian manner,' 12mo, besides publishing three volumes of sermons.

[Malham's Works; Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, p. 218; Watt's Bibl. Britannica; Gent. Mag. 1821, pt. ii. pp. 568–9; Hutchins's Dorset, 3rd edit. iv. 359.] G. G.

MALIM, WILLIAM (1533–1594), headmaster successively of Eton and St. Paul's School, is said to have been born at Staplehurst in Kent, but in his Latin verses he more than once calls himself Cantuariensis, from which we may infer that Canterbury was his native place. The date of his birth

is given as 1533. There is no reason for supposing (as in KNIGHT, *Colet*, 2nd edit. p. 320) that a John Malin, a benefactor to St. Peter's, Cornhill, was his father. He was educated at Eton, and went thence to King's College, Cambridge, where he was admitted a scholar, 14 Aug. 1548. Three years afterwards he was made a fellow. He graduated B.A. in 1553, and M.A. in 1556. On 11 Jan. 1555 he was discommuned for a fortnight, but for what offence is not known. It was probably during his tenure of his fellowship that he found time for foreign travel; he himself testifies that he visited Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem, and other eastern cities. On 14 Jan. 1559 he was directed by his college to study civil law. But he discontinued the study on his appointment to the head-mastership of Eton in 1561, in succession to William Barker, and resigned his fellowship at King's soon afterwards. While at Eton he drew up a 'Consuetudinarium,' or account of the rules and observances of the college, composed, it is probable, with a view to the visit of the royal commissioners in 1561. This is preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, but there is a transcript of it in the British Museum by Baker, which Creasy printed in his 'Eminent Etonians.' Malim seems to have been a severe headmaster. It was in his time that the cases of flogging, followed by the escape of some scholars from Eton, occurred, which suggested to Ascham, in 1563, the composition of his 'Scholemaster' (in Professor Mayor's edition of the 'Scholemaster,' p. 204, the date 1581 is that of Malim's leaving St. Paul's, not Eton). He is said to have remained ten years at Eton. He was made prebendary of Biggleswade in Lincoln Cathedral, 3 April 1569. At Christmas 1573 he was appointed high-master of St. Paul's. Less than seven years later he petitioned the lord treasurer, Burghley, in mingled prose and verse, to relieve him from the toil of endlessly rolling up the stone of Sisyphus by some preferment which should place a 'mediocre salinum' on his table. But Mæcenas appears to have been obdurate, and Malim remained at St. Paul's till 8 Nov. 1581, when a successor was appointed. He is supposed to have died shortly before 15 Aug. 1594.

Malim was possessed of a fluent, though affected, Latin style, and, according to one authority (STRYPE, *Stow*, i. 167), 'writ a fine hand.' His extant pieces are chiefly commendatory Latin verses or letters prefixed to the works of friends, like the 'De Republica Anglorum Instauranda' of Sir Thomas Chaloner, Carr's translation of the 'Olynthiacs,' 1571, Edward Grant's 'Spicilegium,' 1575, and the 'Chartæ Geographicæ Zutphaniæ,' 1586. In the library of St. Paul's School is a copy of Chaloner's 'De Republica,' with a manuscript inscription to Barnaby Googe, by Malim (*Athenæum*, 23 Nov. 1889). Congratulatory verses or orations by Malim appear in: 1. 'De Adventu . . . Elizabethæ Reginæ ad Arces Windesorienses,' &c., when the queen was driven from London to Windsor by the plague in 1563. 2. 'Oratio Latina Duci Ioanni Casimir,' 1578. 3. 'Carmina Scholæ Paulinæ in Regni Elizabethæ initium' (MS. Reg. 12. a. lxvii, in the British Museum). In the last interesting collection, which he probably edited in 1573, although many of the pieces were written earlier, Malim's own contribution begins on leaf 2. One copy is by a 'ffranciscus Verus,' supposed to be Sir Francis Vere. Malim also translated from the Italian a short pamphlet on the siege and capture of Famagosta in Cyprus by the Turks, published in small 4to, by John Daye, London, 1572. The long title begins: 'The True Report of all the successe of Famagosta, of the antique writers called Tamassus, a citie in Cyprus,' &c. The dedication to the Earl of Leicester, which occupies seven pages out of a total of forty-eight, is dated 'from Lambheth, the 23rd of March, An. 1572.' One of the sets of verses in Whitney's 'Choice of Emblemes,' 1586, p. 152, is addressed to Malim.

[Authorities quoted; Cooper's Athenæ Cant. i. 175; Cole's MSS. xiv. f. 73; Calendar of State Papers, 1547–1580, p. 331; Gardiner's Admission Registers of St. Paul's School; Maxwell Lyte's Hist. of Eton College.] J. H. L.

MALINS, SIR RICHARD (1805–1882), judge, third son of William Malins of Ailston, Warwickshire, by his wife Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Hunter of Pershore, Worcestershire, was born at Evesham on 9 March 1805. He was educated at a private school, and afterwards entered at Caius College, Cambridge, where he was sixth junior optime, and graduated B.A. in 1827. He had already joined the Inner Temple in 1825, and was called to the bar 14 May 1830. He practised with success as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer in Fig Tree Court, Temple, and later in New Square and in Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. He had no professional interest, but he was industrious and persevering, and eventually, through his special knowledge of real property law and of the interpretation of wills, he obtained a good court practice in equity. He trained in his chambers numerous pupils, of whom the most eminent, Hugh Cairns [q.v.], was his responsible assistant for some time. In 1849

he transferred his membership from the Inner Temple to Lincoln's Inn, and was made a bencher, acting as treasurer in 1870. In 1849 also he was appointed a queen's counsel, and soon enjoyed a large leading business in the court of Vice-chancellors Parker and Stuart. He sat as a conservative for Wallingford from 1852 to July 1865, when he was defeated by Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke [q. v.] He was a frequent parliamentary speaker (cf. W. Fraser, *Disraeli and his Day*, p. 113), joined in the determined opposition which was made to the Divorce Bill, 1857, and avowed himself a protectionist. He carried two bills successfully through parliament, the Infants' Marriage Settlements Act, 1855, and the Married Women's Reversionary Property Act, 1857. On 1 Dec. 1866 he was appointed a vice-chancellor in succession to Sir Richard Kindersley [q. v.], and was knighted in 1867. He had a considerable gift of marshalling facts, expressed himself with fluency and point, and was esteemed for his amiability and generosity of sentiment; but he was talkative and impulsive, and his judgments have not added much to the law of England. Early in 1879 he was lamed by a fall from his horse, was seized with paralysis early in 1881, and in March 1881 he retired and was sworn of the privy council. He died at his house in Lowndes Square, London, 15 Jan. 1882, and was buried 21 Jan. at Bray, Berkshire. He married in 1831 Susannah, elder daughter of the Rev. Arthur Farwell, rector of St. Martin's, Cornwall, whose death in the last days of 1881 accelerated his own. He left no family.

[Law Times, 21 Jan. 1882; Solicitors' Journal, 21 Jan. 1882; Times, 17 Jan. 1882.] J. A. H.

MALKIN, BENJAMIN HEATH, D.C.L. (1769–1842), miscellaneous writer, son of Thomas Malkin of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, born in 1769, was educated at Harrow School, whence he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1792, M.A. 1802). From 1809 till 1828 he was head-master of the grammar school at Bury St. Edmunds. He maintained the high position of the school, and sent many distinguished scholars to the university. On 3 March 1810 he was incorporated of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and there, a few days later, he graduated B.C.L. and D.C.L. (*Cat. of Oxford Graduates*, 1851, p. 432). He was also a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1830 he was appointed professor of history, ancient and modern, in the university of London. He died at Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, on 26 May 1842. A handsome monument was erected to his memory in the church of St. James, Bury St. Edmunds, at the expense of many of his former scholars. It contains a medallion profile of him taken from a bust by Chantrey. His portrait, painted by W. Blake, has been engraved by Cromek.

His eldest son, Sir Benjamin Heath Malkin, became a fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and one of the judges of the supreme court at Calcutta, where he died on 21 Oct. 1837, aged 41. His second son, Frederick Malkin, also a fellow of Trinity, who died on 22 May 1830, aged 28, was author of a 'History of Greece' published in 1830 by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Another son, Thomas Williams Malkin, whose exceptional precocity his father recorded in 'A Father's Memoir of his Child,' London, 1806, 8vo, with a design by William Blake, died at Hackney on 31 July 1802, aged six years and nine months.

His works are: 1. 'Essays on subjects connected with Civilization,' London, 1795, 8vo. 2. 'Almahide and Hamet. A tragedy [in five acts and in verse]: to which is prefixed a Letter on Dramatic Composition,' London, 1804, 8vo. This tragedy, which was never acted, is founded on Dryden's 'Conquest of Granada.' 3. 'The Scenery, Antiquities, and Biography of Wales; from Materials collected during two Excursions in the year 1803,' London, 1804, 4to, embellished with views by Laporte and a map of the country; 2nd edit. 2 vols. London, 1807, 8vo. An extract, an 'Account of a new Tour in Wales,' is printed in Pinkerton's 'General Collection of Voyages,' 1808, &c., vol. ii. 4. 'Classical Disquisitions and Curiosities, critical and historical,' London, 1825, 8vo, Cambridge, 1830, 8vo. 5. 'An Introductory Lecture on History, delivered in the University of London,' London, 1830, 8vo.

Malkin also translated 'The Adventures of Gil Blas,' 4 vols. London, 1809, 4to, with numerous engravings from the designs of R. Smirke, reprinted in 1816, 1822, 1849, 1866, and 1881, and contributed biographical articles to 'Rees's Cyclopædia,' 1818, &c.

[Addit. MS. 19167, ff. 187, 263; Baker's Biog. Dram. 1812, i. 479, ii. 20; Biog. Dict. of Living Authors; Evans's Cat. of Engraved Portraits, No. 6810; Foster's Alumni Oxon. 1715–1886, iii. 905; Gent. Mag. June 1830 p. 572, August 1842 p. 211; Graduati Cantabr.; Ipswich Journal, 4 June 1842; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. (Bohn) pp. 1343, 1457; Cat. of Oxford Graduates.] T. C.

MALLESON, JOHN PHILIP (1796–1869), unitarian minister and schoolmaster, born at Battersea, London, 11 Feb. 1796, was youngest son of Thomas Malleson, by Mary, third daughter of Frederick Gibson. His father was a silversmith in Sweeter's Rents,

Cornhill, and afterwards became a jeweller in Princes (now Wardour) Street, Leicester Square. The family soon moved to 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where the mother opened a school for girls. After two years' preliminary education under Thomas Bailey, an independent minister, at Hitchin, and five years' training at Wymondley House, John Philip was from June to November 1817 independent minister at Wem in Shropshire. Receiving an allowance on Dr. Williams's foundation, he entered the university of Glasgow in November 1817, and in April 1819 graduated B.A. He now became minister of a presbyterian congregation which met in Hanover Street Chapel, London, but adopting Arian views he resigned in 1822. In the same year he went to Leeds, where he carried on a day-school with success, and for a time served as domestic chaplain to Mrs. Rachael Milnes of Frystone Hall, Yorkshire, grandmother of the first Lord Houghton. In 1827, while on a preaching expedition to Bristol, he met Dr. James Martineau, who was a friend for the remainder of his life. In 1829 Malleson left Leeds on becoming minister of a unitarian chapel in the New Road, Brighton. He also conducted a large school at Hove House. He retired in 1860 to Croydon, and died on 16 March 1869. He was buried in the Marylebone cemetery, Finchley. Malleson was a good preacher, and wielded much influence among unitarians. He was one of Dr. Williams's trustees. He married, 14 Jan. 1823, Anna Sophia, daughter of William Taylor of London, and granddaughter of Henry Taylor [q. v.], author of 'The Apology of Ben Mordecai.'

[Memoir by W. T. Malleson, with Funeral Sermon by the Rev. James Martineau.]

W. A. J. A.

MALLET, originally **MALLOCH**, **DAVID** (1705?–1765), poet and miscellaneous writer, born near Crieff in Perthshire, was probably the second son of James Malloch of Dunruchan, a well-to-do tenant-farmer on Lord Drummond's Perthshire estate, a Roman catholic, and a member of the outlawed clan Macgregor (cf. Foster, *Alumni Oxon.* 1715–1886). His mother's christian name was Beatrix, but her surname is unknown. The household was on intimate terms with the Drummond family, and suffered with them during the troubles of 1715 and 1745. David, who gave his age as twenty-eight in 1733 (*ib.*), and was therefore born about 1705, seems to have been educated at the parish school of Crieff under John Ker, afterwards classical master in the high school of Edinburgh and professor at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. In 1717 he was acting as janitor in the high school of Edinburgh at a salary of 20*l.* Scots per annum. In 1720 he became resident tutor to the sons of Mr. Home of Dreghorn, in return for 'learning, clothes, and diet, but no fixed salary.' He held the post till 1723, studied at the same time at the university of Edinburgh (1721–2, 1722–3), and formed a friendship with a fellow-student, James Thomson, author of 'The Seasons.' In July 1723 he accepted the post of tutor to the sons of the Duke of Montrose, at a salary of 30*l.* per annum. Leaving the university without a degree, he went in August to London, and thence to the duke's seat at Shawford, near Winchester. He lived on good terms with the family till 1731, residing chiefly at London and Shawford. Early in 1727 he made a continental tour with his pupils; and he was again abroad in 1735 (Pope, *Works*, x. 90, &c.)

Mallet had published a 'Pastoral' in the 'Edinburgh Miscellany' in 1720; and during his college days, emulating the example of Allan Ramsay, who had just 'wrote himself into some kind of fame,' and probably under Thomson's influence, he produced a number of short pieces, including an imitation of Milton, entitled 'The Transfiguration,' first published in the 'Edinburgh Magazine' in 1793 (ii. 339). Shortly before his engagement with the Montrose family he composed the ballad of 'William and Margaret' (see Ramsay's *Poems*, ed. 1877, ii. 283), which was published first anonymously in black-letter (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser. ii. 411), and afterwards in 1724, in Ramsay's 'Tea-Table Miscellany,' i. 143, and Aaron Hill's 'Plain Dealer,' No. 36. Further short poems followed, mostly written for his friend Professor Ker; and in February 1725 he wrote verses on 'Mira,' 'a very fine woman,' the 'Clio' of his friend Thomson (Thomson, *Poems*, Aldine edit. i. cxliv). Next year (11 Jan.) he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the university of Aberdeen, ostensibly for an English poem in imitation of Ker's 'Donaides.' For Thomson's poem on 'Winter,' published in March 1726, he wrote a dedication to Sir Spencer Compton (Spence, *Anecdotes*), and some verses for the second edition (Thomson, *Poems*, i. xl, clx). He had himself written, early in 1725, a poem on the same subject, which was praised by Thomson; and on his return from the continent he prepared for the press 'The Excursion,' in two books, which he had written in 1726.

On 5 Sept. 1724 Mallet wrote to Ker that he had been advised to change his name and to adopt the form Mallet, 'for there

is not one Englishman that can pronounce' Malloch. 'Old surly' Dennis's jest on Moloch had probably no little influence on his decision (cf. 'Mallock' in the list of names in DENNIS, *Miscellaneous Tracts*, 1727). He first figures as Mallet in the list of subscribers' names in Savage's 'Miscellanies,' 1726; but in the introductory verses and preface to the second edition of Thomson's 'Winter' he was still called Malloch, though Thomson then writes of him as Mallet. Dr. Johnson, 'an unforgiving enemy,' remarked in his octavo edition of the Dictionary, '*alias* means otherwise, as Mallet *alias* Malloch, that is, otherwise Malloch' (cf. BOSWELL, iv. 217, v. 127).

On 22 Feb. 1730–1 Mallet produced his tragedy of 'Eurydice' at Drury Lane, with a prologue and epilogue by Aaron Hill (A. HILL, *Letters*, i. 30, 44, iii. 334, iv. 74). It was acted about thirteen times, and was revived with poor success in 1759 (GENEST, *Account of the Stage*, iii. 288–9). Towards the close of the year he left the Montrose family, and went to Gosfield in Essex, to act as tutor to the stepson of John Knight, to whose wife, formerly Mrs. Newsham, he had been recommended by Pope (POPE, *Works*, ix. 448, &c.) Pope evinced some regard for him—because of his 'love of adulation and adulators,' says Cooke—and Mallet showed his appreciation by the publication of his poem on 'Verbal Criticism' (1733), in which he ridiculed Theobald (*ib.* ix. 498, x. 86). On 2 Nov. he, with his pupil, matriculated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he resided fairly regularly till 27 Sept. 1734. On 5 March following he received, at his request, the degree of M.A. from the university of Edinburgh, and on the 15th of that month he graduated B.A., and on 6 April M.A. of the university of Oxford.

Mallet advanced his interest by the tragedy of 'Mustapha,' produced at Drury Lane on 13 Feb. 1738–9. The prologue was by Thomson, and the play was dedicated to Frederick, prince of Wales, 'who was so just as to insist on the tragedy as the first to be brought on' that season (A. HILL, *Letters*, i. 328–32). Like Thomson's 'Edward and Eleonora,' but less openly, it was directed against the king and Sir Robert Walpole. With Quin as Solyman, and with the leading members of the prince's party and of Pope in the boxes (POPE, *Works*, x. 75), it achieved a great success, and ran for fourteen nights (*ib.* x. 93). Dodsley, in his edition of the works of Charles Boyle, fourth earl of Orrery [q. v.], who wrote a piece with the same title, says that Mallet 'made his play, by the help of a first minister and some other lucky incidents, as fashionable now as my lord Orrery's was heretofore.' In 1740 Mallet published a short 'Life of Bacon' (see BOSWELL, ii. 194). Shortly afterwards Mallet and Thomson were commanded by the prince to write the masque of 'Alfred,' to celebrate both the birthday of the Princess Augusta and the anniversary of George I's accession. It was played in the gardens of Cliefden, before the Prince and Princess of Wales, on Friday, 1 Aug. 1740, with Quin, Mrs. Horton, and Mrs. Clive in the chief parts (GENEST, iv. 324).

Mallet rapidly grew in favour with the opposition, and was appointed, 27 May 1742, under-secretary to the Prince of Wales, at a salary of 200*l.* (*Gent. Mag.* 1742, p. 275). The Duchess of Marlborough having left, in 1744, the sum of 1,000*l.* to Mallet and Glover, on condition that they would write a life of her husband, Mallet, on Glover's refusal, undertook the work. He never wrote a line, though for many years afterwards he professed to be 'eternally fatigued with preparing and arranging materials' (DAVIES, ii. 55–7; HUME, *Letters*, ed. Burton, ii. 139–41, 272–3; BOSWELL, ii. 386; cf. *Alfred*, Advt.) In 1745 he made a tour in Holland (A. HILL, *Letters*, ii. 249), and he published, in May 1747, 'Amyntor and Theodora, or the Hermit.' Mallet and Thomson had, through the good offices of George, first baron Lyttelton [q. v.], been in receipt of a pension of 100*l.* from the prince, but in 1748 they were deprived of it on account of the displeasure incurred by Lyttelton (THOMSON, *Poems*, Aldine edit. i. cx). Mallet soon found compensation in the patronage of Bolingbroke, to whom he had been at an earlier date introduced by Pope. By Bolingbroke's direction he at once prepared an advertisement to an edition of the 'Patriot King,' published in 1749, in which he attacked the memory of Pope for having clandestinely edited and printed the work in 1738 (cf. *Advt.*; POPE, *Works*, v. 347). Mallet had chosen to forget not only Pope's kindnesses, but the fervour which had prompted him to write to Lord Orrery after the poet's death (1 June 1744) —'his person I loved, his worth I know, and shall ever cherish his memory with all the regard of esteem, with all the tenderness of friendship' (*ib.* viii. 522). This mean act involved Mallet in a short pamphlet-war with Pope's friends (cf. BOSWELL, i. 329), but he was rewarded by the gift of Bolingbroke's works, printed and in manuscript, of which he published an edition in 5 vols. in March 1754 (GOLDSMITH, *Life of Bolingbroke*). Dr. Johnson remarked on this enterprise that Bolingbroke had 'spent his life in charging a gun against Christianity,'

and 'left half-a-crown to a hungry Scotchman to draw the trigger after his death.' In 1751, three years after the death of Thomson, Mallet published a new version of the masque of 1740. Here Alfred was 'what he should have been at first—the principal figure in his own masque' (*Advt.*), and new scenes and songs were added. According to Mallet's account, very little of Thomson's share was retained. It was acted at Drury Lane on 23 Feb. 1750–1, with Garrick in the title-rôle (Genest, iv. 323–5). The masque of 'Britannia,' an appeal to patriotic sentiment on the eve of an outbreak of war with France, followed in 1755. It was produced at Drury Lane on 9 May, when Garrick 'spoke the prologue as a drunken sailor' (*ib.* p. 411; Mallet, *Works*, i. 185). On 19 Jan. 1762–3 Mallet's 'Elvira' was acted at the same theatre during the 'half-price riots' (Genest, *Account*, v. 12). Garrick took the part of Don Pedro, the last 'new character' in which he was seen (Davies, ii. 58); but it was not a success, and it provoked a pamphlet of 'Critical Strictures' by James Boswell and two fellow-Scots (Boswell, i. 408). In the interval he had written a few minor pieces, including the ballad of 'Edwin and Emma,' 1760, and a discreditable party indictment by a 'Plain Man' against Admiral Byng, 1757 (*ib.* ii. 128). He was rewarded in 1763 by Lord Bute, to whom he had given fulsome praise, with the post of inspector of exchequer-book in the outports of London, at a salary of 300*l.*, a sinecure which he held till his death (*ib.* and i. 268). In the autumn of the following year he joined his wife at Paris, but ill-health compelled him to return to London (Hume, *Letters*, ii. 200). His weakness gradually increased, and he died on Sunday, 21 April 1765, 'aged 63' (*Scots Mag.* 1765, p. 224). He was buried on the 27th in St. George's cemetery, South Audley Street, but no monument remains to mark the spot.

By his first wife, Susanna, whom he married about 1734, and who died in January 1741–2, he had two children, Charles, and Dorothy, who married a Genoese gentleman named Celesia [see Celesia, Dorothea]. His second wife was Lucy, youngest daughter of Lewis Elstob, steward to the Earl of Carlisle, who brought him a dowry of 10,000*l.* when he married her, on 7 Oct. 1742 (*Gent. Mag.* 1742, p. 546). Gibbon, who was 'domesticated' with the Mallets from 1758, describes her as 'not destitute of wit or learning' (*Misc. Works*, i. 115). She died at Paris on 17 Sept. 1795, aged 79. By her Mallet had two daughters (cf. A. Hill, *Letters*, ii. 260): Lucy, born 1743, who married a Captain Macgregor in the French service (Hume, *Letters*, ii. 232), and Arabella, born 1745, who married Captain Williams of the royal engineers.

Mallet was small of stature, but well made, though in later years he became very corpulent, being in 1764 'exactly like the shape of a barrel' (*Addit. MS.* Brit. Mus. 6858, f. 30; Dinsdale, p. 49). He was very careful in his dress, 'the prettiest drest puppet about town,' says Johnson (Boswell, v. 174); his conversation was easy and elegant (*ib.* i. 268, and Johnson, *Lives*, iv. 439); and he early 'cleared his tongue from his native pronunciation, so as to be no longer distinguishable as a Scot' (Johnson, *Lives*, iv. 433; cf. also Boswell, ii. 159). Hume, although he disliked him, appealed to him 'very earnestly,' on more than one occasion, for aid in purging his manuscript of Scotticisms (Hume, *Letters*, ii. 3–5, 79). In his actions, rather than in his writings, he showed intense vanity, which was fostered by his second wife (*ib.* ii. 142; Cooke, in *Gent. Mag.* 1791, ii. 1181; cf. Wilkes, *Corresp.* i. 77 *n.*) He posed as 'a great declaimer in all the London coffee-houses against Christianity' (*ib.*), and Hume found his household too studiously sceptical for his taste (Davies, ii. 59; *Life of Charlemont*, i. 235). His deceit in connection with the 'Marlborough Memoirs,' his behaviour to Hume, 'like a dog in the manger' (Hume, *Letters*, ii. 144), the unscrupulous use of his pen in party politics towards the close of his life, and, chief of all, his treatment of the memory of Pope, his friend and patron, are dark blots on an otherwise 'respectable' and successful career.

Mallet's literary reputation did not live long, and one contemporary at least was not too severe in calling him a 'whiffler in poetry' (Cooke, supra). Johnson told Goldsmith that he 'had talents enough to keep his literary reputation alive as long as he himself lived' (Boswell, ii. 233), and he has worked out the same idea in his criticism in the 'Lives' (iv. 440). His lack of originality justified the sorry joke of the aggrieved Theobald, 'that there is no more conceit in him than in a mallet' (edit. of *Shakespeare*, 1733, Pref. lii); and Hume's dictum, that 'he was destitute of the pathetic,' would not be difficult to prove. At times his lines show the cadence of Pope's verse (e.g. 'Verbal Criticism'), and his tragedies echo the fuller rhythm of his friend's 'Seasons;' but his *motif* is always poor. His early ballad of 'William and Margaret,' and the claim set up on his behalf to the authorship of the national ode of 'Rule Britannia,' alone give him any title to posthumous recognition.

But 'Rule Britannia,' which appeared in its first form in the 'Alfred' of 1740, although ascribed to Mallet, is probably by Thomson. In the Advertisement to the masque, in the edition of his works published in 1759, Mallet, with studied vagueness and perhaps with some insincerity, says: 'I was obliged to reject a great deal of what I myself had written in the other: neither could I retain, of my friend's part, more than three or four single speeches, and a part of one song.' A collation of the versions, in the light of this statement, may appear to favour Mallet's claims; but to this, at best an inference, is opposed the fact that the song appeared during his lifetime with Thomson's name affixed (*The Charmer*, 2nd edit. Edinb. 1752, p. 130).

Besides the works mentioned above, Mallet published a collection of 'Poems on Several Occasions' in 1743, and a second under the same title in 1762, and, at Smollett's request, he contributed to the 'Critical Review' (Dinsdale, p. 46). A collected edition of 'The Works of D. Mallet, Esq.,' appeared in 3 vols. in 1759. His poems have been reprinted by Johnson (vol. liii.), Bell (vol. lxxiii.), Anderson (vol. ix.), Park (vol. xxix.), and Chalmers (vol. xiv.) An annotated edition of his 'Ballads and Songs,' by F. Dinsdale, was published in 1857.

[Letters in European Mag. vols. xxiii. xxiv. xxv., reprinted in Edinburgh Mag. vols. i. and ii.; Works of Aaron Hill, 1753, vols. i. and ii.; Genest's Account of the Stage, esp. v. 13 sq.; Elwin and Courthope's Pope, iii. 534 (Warburton's cancelled page), iv. 448, 450, 452, v. 79, viii. 519–24, ix. 448, 452, 455, 498, x. 32, 72, 79–96; Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. by Birkbeck Hill, vols. i–iv., and Johnson's Lives of the Poets (1791), vol. iv.; Wilkes's Correspondence, i. 77; Aldine edition of Thomson's Works, App.; Burton's Life and Letters of David Hume, vol. ii.; Collection of Letters written by Pope, &c., to A. Hill, Dublin, 1751; Davies's Memoirs of David Garrick, 1780, vol. ii.; Critical Review; Macaulay's Essays; Notes and Queries, 7th ser. ii. 132, 411, 490; Preface to Dinsdale's edition, referred to above, especially for documents relating to Mallet's early life.] G. G. S.

MALLET, Sir LOUIS (1823–1890), civil servant and economist, was descended from a French Huguenot family which left Rouen in 1558 on account of religious persecution, and settled at Geneva, where they soon attained a position of importance in the republic. His grandfather was the celebrated publicist, Mallet du Pan, who had settled at Paris as a journalist, but was forced in 1798 to seek a refuge in England from the storms of the French revolution. His correspondence has been lately republished under the auspices of M. Taine. Louis Mallet's father, John Lewis Mallet, was well known to Pitt, and owing to Pitt's influence became a clerk in the audit office soon after 1800. Louis's mother was Frances, daughter of John Merivale of Barton Place, Exeter. Born in London on 14 March 1823, he entered the public service in 1839 as a clerk in the audit office. In 1847 he was transferred to the board of trade, where he soon attained the post of private secretary to the president. In this capacity he served Henry Labouchere (afterwards Lord Taunton) [q. v.], 1848–52, and Lord Stanley of Alderley, 1855–7. It was not till 1860 that a chance of distinction offered itself, which his economic studies and financial ability enabled him to turn to account. In that year he was appointed one of the assistant commissioners under Richard Cobden [q. v.] for drawing up the tariff in accordance with the articles of the treaty of commerce with France, which had provided merely that no duty should exceed thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. The work of the commissioners was therefore very important and laborious; upon its success depended that of the treaty, and Mallet, in the course of the negotiations, soon impressed Cobden with his 'strong intelligence and efficiency.' The extension of commercial treaties throughout Europe, the policy of which, though never frankly accepted by the liberal party, Mallet strenuously advocated, gave him incessant employment in the succeeding years at the board of trade until April 1865. From that date till September 1867 he was employed in the negotiations connected with the signature of the treaty with Austria. In 1866 he was made a C.B., and in 1868 he was knighted.

The death of Cobden in 1865 left him the principal authority on questions of commercial policy, and the chief official representative of free trade opinion. He had unfortunately little time for extra official work, but he contributed occasionally to the publications of the Cobden Club (see below), and at a later date he aided Mr. John Morley in preparing the 'Life of Cobden.' In 1872 he retired from the board of trade, but was almost immediately nominated (August 1872) by the Duke of Argyll to the council of India in London. Two years later (February 1874) he succeeded his cousin, Herman Merivale [q. v.], as permanent under-secretary of state for India. In 1875–6 an official visit to India, unfortunately cut short by illness, enabled him to obtain some practical insight into Indian problems. His work at the India office was of great importance and utility. In the controversy which ended in giving to India

the benefit of free trade, in the abolition of the cotton duties, and the reconstruction of the whole customs tariff, Mallet's was always the guiding hand. He was a steady advocate for the further employment of natives in the lower branches of the Indian services. From the time when, together with Lord Reay, he represented India at the monetary conference at Paris up to his appointment in May 1887 to the royal commission on the relative value of the precious metals, he was a strong bimetallist, basing his views, not so much on the practical necessities of the Indian government, as on its logical and economic soundness. Mallet was also a royal commissioner on the laws relating to copyright in October 1875, for the Paris exhibition of 1878, and for the London exhibition of 1878; while in March 1877 he was a commissioner to negotiate a new treaty of commerce with France.

Mallet retired from the India office, owing to failing health, on 29 Sept. 1883. The value of his forty years of public service was acknowledged by his admission to the privy council on 23 Aug. 1883. He died at Bath on 16 Feb. 1890. Mallet married in 1858 Frances Helen, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Pellew, and left four sons.

As an official Mallet was distinguished by the broadness of his views and by a sympathy with public needs, which made him very intolerant of narrow officialism. He had much personal influence with political leaders, although with party politics he had nothing to do. He imbibed in youth and retained throughout life the keenest interest in the higher literature of France and England, living by preference among men who divide their time between letters and affairs.

Mallet's occasional writings were collected in a volume entitled 'Free Exchange,' by his son, Mr. Bernard Mallet, in 1891. The first part contains republished pamphlets and articles on (1) 'The Political Opinions of Richard Cobden;' (2) 'The Policy of Commercial Treaties;' (3) 'Free Trade and Free Enterprise;' (4) 'State Railways;' (5) 'Egypt;' (6) 'Reciprocity;' (7) 'Statement of Bimetallic Theory;' (8) 'The National Income and Taxation.' The second part contains an unfinished treatise on 'The Law of Value and the Theory of the Unearned Increment,' the fruit of his years of retirement. As an economist he had always been, like Jevons, in sympathy with the French school and in disagreement with Mill, and these chapters are an attempt to trace the common economic errors on the land question to their true source—a mistaken theory of value—and to place on a scientific basis the opposition to schemes of ill-considered reform.

The most comprehensive and complete account of the ideas which animated the Cobdenic creed is perhaps to be found in Mallet's writings. In his view it was a carefully thought out political scheme, embracing every department of the national life; in its international aspect, upon which, like his master, he laid especial stress, it was a policy of concord and peace, which for England followed logically and of necessity upon the repeal of the corn laws; and in its domestic character it was much more than a mere question of tariff reform, it was a distinct bid for the solution of the social problem, and an assertion in its broadest form of the principle of private property, of which free exchange is only an attribute. All Mallet's writings are characterised by great power, both of abstract thought and of exposition.

[Private information.] B. M.

MALLET, ROBERT (1810–1881), civil engineer and scientific investigator, son of John Mallet of Devonshire, who settled in Dublin as an iron, brass, and copper founder, was born in Dublin 3 June 1810. He entered Trinity College in December 1826, graduated B.A. 1830, and M.A. and master in engineering 1862. In 1831 he became a partner in his father's works, assuming the charge of the Victoria foundry, and expanding it into a large concern, which ultimately absorbed all the engineering works of note in Ireland. One of his first undertakings was raising and sustaining the roof of St. George's Church, Dublin, a massive construction weighing 133 tons; for this work he was in 1841 awarded the Walker premium by the Institution of Civil Engineers. For Guinness & Co., the brewers, he bored an artesian well, besides constructing steam barrel-washing machines and large sky coolers. In 1836 he built a number of swivel bridges over the Shannon. In May 1839 he was elected as associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was made a member in 1842. He next turned his attention to the supply of water to Dublin, and surveyed the river Dodder in 1841 at his own expense, with a view to furnishing a supply of pure water, and of procuring water for the paper-mills in summer-time. Between 1845 and 1848 he erected many terminal railway stations, engine sheds, and workshops, besides the Nore viaduct, a bridge 200 feet in span, with girders of 22 feet in depth. The Fastnet Rock lighthouse was built by him in 1848–9. His name is well known by his invention of the buckled plate, which

he patented in 1852. These plates form the best flooring ever made, combining the maximum of strength with the minimum of depth and weight; with them Westminster and other bridges were floored. In 1854, in view of the Crimean war, he made two monster mortars for throwing 36-inch shells, but they were not used owing to the arrangement of peace with Russia in 1856. On 1 June 1854 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

With the completion of the trunk railway lines in Ireland foundry-work became scarce, and giving up his establishment in Dublin, Mallet in 1861 removed to London and established himself as a consulting engineer. He edited the 'Practical Mechanic's Journal,' 1865–9, 4 vols., contributed largely to the 'Engineer,' and gave evidence as a scientific witness in patent cases. In 1863 he reported on the Hibernia and other collieries in Westphalia, in 1864 he was interested in the Dublin trunk connecting railway, an unfortunate scheme, and later on he investigated the use of the Thames Tunnel by the East London railway, and the probability of injury to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. The 'Catalogue of Scientific Papers' contains the titles of seventy-four of his papers. He wrote on the action of water on iron, on alloys of copper with tin and zinc, on atmospheric railways, on the application of water power, on fouling of iron ships, on earthquakes, and volcanoes. The Telford medal and premium of the Institution of Civil Engineers was awarded him in 1859, the Cunningham medal of the Royal Irish Academy in 1862, and the Wollaston gold medal of the Geological Society in 1877. He died at Enmore, The Grove, Clapham Road, Surrey, on 5 Nov. 1881.

Besides contributions to the 'Philosophical Transactions,' the 'Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers,' and other societies, Mallet printed: 1. 'On the Physical Conditions involved in the Construction of Artillery, with an Investigation of the Value of the Materials employed, and of some Causes of Destruction of Cannon in Service,' Dublin, 1856. 2. 'Great Neapolitan Earthquake of 1857,' 2 vols. 1862. 3. 'The Practical Mechanic's Journal, Records of the Great Exhibition,' 1862, 13 pts. 4. 'The Safes' Challenge Contest at the International Exhibition of Paris in 1867; Statements (with R. F. Fairlie),' 1868. He edited or translated: 5. 'Civil Engineering,' by H. Law, 1869. 6. 'The Rudiments of Colours and of Colouring,' by G. Field, 1870. 7. 'A Practical Manual of Chemical Analysis and Assaying,' by L. L. de Koninck, 1872; another edition, 1873. 8. 'The Eruption of Vesuvius in 1872,' by L. Palmieri, 1873.

[Minutes of Proceedings of Institution of Civil Engineers, 1882, lxviii. 297–304; Proceedings of Roy. Soc. 1882, xxxiii. pp. xix–xx; Quarterly Journal of Geological Soc. 1882, xxxviii. 54–6; Engineer, 11, 18, and 25 Nov. 1881; information from R. T. Mallet, esq., St. Leonards-on-Sea.] G. C. B.

MALLETT, FRANCIS, D.D. (*d.* 1570), dean of Lincoln, was educated at the university of Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1522, M.A. 1525, B.D. 1534, D.D. 1535. He gained the confidence of Cranmer; became his chaplain, and subsequently, through the influence of Thomas Cromwell, he was appointed to the mastership of Michael House in 1533. In 1536 and again in 1540 he was made vice-chancellor, as one who would offer no effectual opposition to the designs of Cromwell for the pillage of the university and its colleges. He was, however, tardy in delivering up the foundation deeds of his own college in compliance with the royal injunctions. Cranmer wrote to Cromwell, 18 Jan. 1536, to excuse him on the ground of the large amount of preaching in the diocese of Canterbury he had required of him, but promising speedy compliance (Cranmer, *Works*, Parker Soc., Ep. 166, ii. 318–19). In 1538 he had become chaplain to Cromwell himself, and was employed by him, under Cranmer's directions, at Ford Abbey, Dorset, in the preparation of a service-book, which is thought by Dr. Jenkyns to have been the revised breviary published in 1541 and 1544 (*ib.* p. 366, Ep. 223; Jenkyns, *Remains of Archbishop Cranmer*, i. 241; Collier, *Eccl. Hist.* v. 106 sq.; Strype, *Eccl. Mem.* i. i. 580). Cranmer earnestly commended him to Cromwell's notice for some church preferment which might help 'his small and poor living' (Cranmer, *Works*, new ser.), and praised 'his good qualities, right judgment in learning, and discreet wisdom.' Cranmer's advocacy was not fruitless. On 13 Dec. 1543 he was nominated by patent to a canonry at Windsor, and in 1544 to the prebendal stall of Yatton in Wells Cathedral, resigning the vicarage of Rothwell, Yorkshire, which he had previously held. About this time he was introduced to the Princess Mary, and completed for her the translation of the paraphrase of Erasmus on the Gospel of St. John, which, to please her father, she had undertaken, but which her health did not allow her to complete (Strype, *Memorials*, II. i. 46). He became her chaplain, and in that capacity was involved in the miserable squabbles concerning 'the Lady Mary's Mass' which disfigured the reign of Edward VI. He was

charged in 1550 with 'overstepping the allowed limit' by saying mass to the princess's household when she was not present in person, and on 20 April 1551 was committed to the Tower (*ib.* p. 447; DIXON, *Hist. of the Church of England*, iii. 241, 299, 305–7). It being found impossible to overcome Mary's firmness, and the emperor having made the continuance of her mass a question of peace and war, Mallett and the other prisoners were eventually released and allowed to return to their mistress. According to Le Neve he was appointed to the seventh stall in Westminster Abbey on 31 March 1553, and transferred to the sixth stall 7 April 1554. It is, however, most unlikely that so determined an adherent of the old catholic faith should have received such preferment from the young king and his councillors, and it is more probable that the record of the earlier appointment is erroneous, and that the later, which is stated in Rymer to have been made by the queen herself—Edward VI having died on 6 July 1553—was his first and only nomination to a stall in the abbey (RYMER, *Fœdera*, xv. 382). Other rewards speedily followed. On the deprivation of Matthew Parker on account of his being a married man, the deanery of Lincoln was conferred by Mary on her faithful chaplain on 29 May 1554, and he held it till his death (STRYPE, *Parker*, i. 65; *Annals*, iv. 613). He was also collated to the prebendal stall of St. Martin's in Lincoln Cathedral on 18 Dec. 1556, and to that of Corringham on 28 Jan. 1556–7, the latter by mandate from Cardinal Pole. On 2 March 1554–5 he received from the queen the mastership of the Hospital of St. Katherine by the Tower, and he was her almoner on, if not before, 3 Sept. 1556. On the death of Salcot (otherwise Capon) he was nominated by Mary on 14 Oct. 1558 to the bishopric of Salisbury, and as bishop-designate had the custody of the temporalities of the see granted him (RYMER, *Fœdera*, xv. 488). The death of Mary, who bequeathed him 200*l.* for masses for her soul, within a month of his nomination, 17 Nov. 1558, prevented the fulfilment of her purpose, which was quietly set aside by her successor, who appointed Jewel to the vacant see. Mallett, however, conformed to the changed order of things and retained his deanery, though he resigned the mastership of St. Katherine's. He also held the benefices of Ashbourne and Wirksworth in Derbyshire, which were in his gift as dean, and in 1560 leased the rectories of these churches to Sir Thomas Cokayne for eighty years, with power of renewal to his descendants. He was also rector of South Leverton, Nottinghamshire. In 1562 he signed the articles of the church by proxy (STRYPE, *Annals*, I. i. 490), and in a letter of uncertain date to Archbishop Parker defended himself from the charge of preaching unsound doctrine with regard to the number of the sacraments. He died at Normanton on 16 Dec. 1570.

[Strype's Annals, I. i. 66, 490, 492, iv. 613; Memorials, II. i. 46, 447, III. ii. 136; Parker, i. 63; Rymer's Fœdera, xiv. 760, xv. 92, 382, 488; Cranmer's Works (Parker Society), ii. 318, 366; Cranmer's Remains, ed. Jenkyns, i. 241–2; Mullinger's Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ii. 11; Dixon's Hist. of Church of England, iii. 241, 299, 305–7; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. i. 290.]

E. V.

MALLOCH, DAVID (1705?–1765), poet and miscellaneous writer. [See MALLET.]

MALLORY or MALLORIE, THOMAS (1605?–1666?), divine, was the fourth son of Thomas Mallory, dean of Chester, rector of Mobberly and Davenham, Cheshire, and was baptised at Davenham 29 Aug. 1605. He matriculated at New College, Oxford, on 15 Oct. 1624, and proceeded B.A. on 7 May 1628, M.A. on 17 Jan. 1631–2 (FOSTER, *Alumni*, iii. 963). Appointed rector of Easington, Oxfordshire, in 1632, he was, on 14 May 1634, presented by Richard Mallory and William Forster, D.D., bishop of Sodor and Man, to the family living of Northenden, Cheshire. Although he took possession on 28 Feb. 1635, there seems to have been a dispute about the validity of his title, and on 6 Aug. 1635 he was again presented by the king (EARWAKER, *Cheshire*, i. 295). On the outbreak of the civil war, he was ejected from his living as a loyalist, and forced to escape from his rectory, which was sequestrated with his other estates (*Harl. MS.* 2130, ff. 134, 209, &c.; EARWAKER, i. 24, 27). His wife and six young children seem to have remained in his rectory, and to have had sums of money granted them in his absence (Church Accounts in EARWAKER, i. 295; also *Harl. MS.* 2130, f. 47). He himself was one of the small band of royalists garrisoned in Robert Tatton's mansion of Wythenshaw, near Northenden (EARWAKER, i. 315). After more than a year's siege, Tatton surrendered to Colonel Duckenfield, assisted by some of Fairfax's men, on 25 Feb. 1643 (see *Providence Improved, or Burghall's Journal of the Civil War in Cheshire*, Addit. MS. 5851, f. 126). Mallory was probably imprisoned. On 22 and 23 June 1660 he petitioned parliament to secure the tithes and other profits of his sequestrated living until the title should be determined (*Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Rep. pt. i. p. 107).

After the Restoration, on 30 July 1660,

Mallory was made canon of Chester, and created D.D. on 1 Dec. 1660. The date and place of his death are uncertain, but his successor, John Cooke, was appointed 17 March 1667–8. Mallory married twice: first, Jane, who died on 12 Feb. 1638 (registers), and secondly, Mary. A son, Francis, was legatee under the will of William Forster, bishop of Sodor and Man. A daughter, Elizabeth, was buried at Northenden, 12 June 1665.

The royalist must be distinguished from Thomas Mallory or Mallery (*fl.* 1662), ejected minister, who was at one time rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-East. In 1644 he was appointed vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford. Evelyn, the diarist, who lived in the neighbourhood, at Sayes Court, describes him as a 'quiet presbyter.' In 1659 he accepted a lectureship at St. Michael's, Crooked Lane. Evelyn wrote in his 'Diary,' under date of 17 Jan. 1659, 'Our old vicar preached, taking leave of the parish in a pathetical speech to go to a living in the city.' He was one of the twenty-four independents who affixed their names to the Renunciation and Declaration of the Congregational Churches issued after the Fifth-monarchy insurrection (January 1661). Mallery was ejected from St. Michael's by the Act of Uniformity, 1662. Calamy describes him as 'exemplary in his conversation and faithful in his ministry.' He wrote: 1. 'Sermons on Romans viii. 38–9.' 2. 'A Sermon,' No. 17 in 'The Morning Exercises,' entitled 'On Suitable Conceptions of God in Duty,' 4th ed. 1677; and with Joseph Greenhill [q. v.] and Joseph Caryl [q. v.], the commentators, wrote a preface for Samuel Malbon's 'Discourse on Life and Death,' 1713.

[For the royalist, see authorities quoted above; Catalogue of Proceedings for Compounding, &c., i. 123; Le Neve's Fasti, iii. 271; Registers of Davenham, per the Rev. T. W. H. France-Hayhurst. For the nonconformist, see Dunn's Seventy-five Divines, p. 51; Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial, i. 167, ii. 326; Hasted's Kent, i. 14; Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286; Dews's Hist. of Deptford, pp. 69–70; Evelyn's Diary, ed. 1859, i. 349.] C. F. S.

MALMESBURY, Earls of. [See Harris, James, 1746–1820, first Earl; Harris, James Howard, 1807–1889, third Earl.]

MALMESBURY, OLIVER of (*d.* 1060 ?), Benedictine. [See Oliver.]

MALMESBURY, WILLIAM of (1095 ?–1143 ?), historian. [See William.]

MALONE, ANTHONY (1700–1776), Irish politician, eldest son of Richard Malone of Baronston, co. Westmeath, and Marcella, daughter of Redmond Molady, was born on 5 Dec. 1700. Edmund Malone [q. v.] was his nephew. A younger brother, Richard (1706–1759), was M.P. for Fore from 1741, and second serjeant-at-law from 1750. His father, only son of Anthony Malone and Mary, daughter of John Reily of Lismore, was born in 1674, and while student at the Temple had had some diplomatic employment in Holland, where he attracted the favourable notice of William III. Called to the Irish bar about 1700 he practised with much success. He died 6 Jan. 1744–5. He is said to have resembled Sir Robert Walpole in appearance.

Anthony was educated at Mr. Young's school in Abbey Street, and on 6 April 1720 was admitted a gentleman-commoner of Christ Church, Oxford. After spending two years at the university he entered the Middle Temple, and was called to the Irish bar in May 1726. In 1737 he was created LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin. From 1727 to 1760, and again from 1769 to 1776, he represented the county of Westmeath, and from 1761 to 1768 the borough of Castlemartyr, in the Irish parliament. He was an able lawyer, and at an early period his professional income amounted to more than 3,000*l.* a year. He was a liberal-minded but somewhat timid politician, and in parliament inclined rather to government than to opposition. In 1740 he was appointed prime serjeant-at-law, but was dismissed from office in 1754 for opposing the claim of the crown to dispose of unappropriated revenue. He did not resent this treatment, and in 1757 he was made chancellor of the exchequer. But owing to his attitude in council in regard to the Money Bill of 1761 he was again removed from office. His punishment was regarded as unnecessarily severe by Pitt, who on this point differed from his colleagues, and Malone, who drew a distinction between advice offered in council and his conduct in parliament, introduced the measure as chairman of the committee of supply. He was shortly afterwards granted a patent of precedence at the bar, but his conduct exposed him to much censure, and he was unjustly charged with having sold his political principles for money. He supported Monck Mason's bill for enabling catholics to invest money in mortgages upon land, and on the catholic question generally his attitude was one of enlightened tolerance. In 1762 he was appointed, with Sir Richard Aston, to try the whiteboys of Munster, and concurred with him in ascribing their outrages to local and individual grievances. Malone died on 8 May 1776. He was a man of large and even robust stature, and in later years his abundant grey hair gave

him a commanding and venerable appearance. He had great natural abilities, a sound judgment, an even temper, and a very tenacious memory, but was not remarkable either for learning or extensive reading, and in private affairs, to judge from his will, a man of very unpractical habits. As a lawyer he held the foremost place in his profession. A fine marble bust of him used to adorn Baronston House, with an inscription from Cicero on Scaurus (*De Claris Oratoribus*, c. 29), which was regarded as accurately describing both his character and his style of eloquence: 'In Scauri oratione sapientis hominis et recti, gravitas summa, et naturalis quædam inerat auctoritas, non ut causam sed ut testimonium dicere putares, cum pro reo diceret.' A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds was engraved by J. R. Smith.

Malone married in 1733 Rose, daughter of Sir Ralph Gore, speaker of the Irish House of Commons, but had no children. By his will, made in July 1774, he left all his estates in the counties of Westmeath, Roscommon, Longford, Cavan, and Dublin to his nephew, Richard Malone, afterwards Lord Sunderlin, eldest son and heir of his brother Edmund, 'in the utmost confidence that they will be settled and continue in the male line of the family and branches of it, according to priority of birth and seniority of age.' Unfortunately Lord Sunderlin, who had no children, did not obey this injunction, and on his death in 1816 the right of succession was disputed.

[The chief source of information is the Life in Lodge's Peerage, ed. Archdall, vol. vii., written apparently (Prior's Life of Edmund Malone, p. 385) by his nephew, Edmund Malone, the Shakespearean critic; Grattan's Life and Times of Henry Grattan; Hardy's Life of Charlemont; Taylor's History of the University of Dublin; Baratariana, pp. 170–9, Dublin, 1777; Prior's Life of Edmund Malone; Burke's Extinct Peerage; Bedford Corresp. iii. 6; Caldwell's Debates; Dublin Penny Journal; Alumni Oxonienses; Lecky's Hist. of England; A. Webb's Compendium of Irish Biography.] R. D.

MALONE, EDMUND (1741–1812), critic and author, born at Dublin on 4 Oct. 1741, was second son of Edmund Malone (1704–1774), and nephew of Anthony Malone [q. v.] The father, second son of Richard Malone of Baronston, co. Westmeath, was born in Dublin on 16 April 1704, was called to the English bar in 1730, and practised there for ten years. Returning to Ireland in 1740, he obtained a good practice in the Irish courts, sat in the Irish House of Commons for Granard from 1760 to 1766, and became in 1766 judge of the court of common pleas. He died on 22 April 1774, having married in 1736 Catherine (*d.* 1765), daughter and heiress of Benjamin Collier of Ruckholt, Essex. By her he had four sons, of whom the two younger died in youth, and two daughters, Henrietta and Catherine. The eldest son, Richard (1738–1816), was admitted a student of the Inner Temple, London, in 1757; graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1759; was incorporated of Christ Church, Oxford, in Michaelmas term in the same year; sat in the Irish House of Commons as M.P. for Granard from 1768 to 1776, and for Banagher from 1783 till 30 June 1785, when he was raised to the Irish peerage as Lord Sunderlin. He died at Baronston on 14 April 1816. In 1778 he married Dorothea Philippa, eldest daughter of Godolphin Rooper of Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, but left no issue (cf. Lodge, *Peerage*, ed. Archdall, vii. 292–3).

Edmund was educated at a private school in Molesworth Street, kept by Dr. Ford, and among his schoolfellows were Robert Jephson [q. v.], William Fitzmaurice Petty, first marquis of Lansdowne, and John Baker Holroyd, first lord Sheffield. The boys practised private theatricals with much success, and Macklin the actor is said to have at times directed the performances. In 1756 Edmund removed to Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. In 1761 he contributed an ode to a volume of verse written by Dublin students in honour of George III's marriage. His college friends included Michael Kearney, Henry Flood, and John Fitzgibbon, afterwards earl of Clare. Malone paid his first visit to England in the summer of 1759, when he accompanied his mother first to Highgate and afterwards to Bath, and he made a tour through the midland counties. His mother remained at Bath till her death in 1765. In 1763 he came to London as a student of the Inner Temple, and interested himself in politics and literature. He spent his leisure at the Grecian Coffee-house in the Strand, where he found literary society, and an Irish friend, Edmund Southwell, in the autumn of 1765 introduced him to Dr. Johnson. A year later he accompanied Thomas George, afterwards viscount Southwell, and his son, Thomas Arthur, to the south of France. In March 1767 he arrived in Paris, returned to Dublin, and was soon afterwards called to the Irish bar. He joined the Munster circuit, and worked hard at his profession, but briefs were few and unremunerative. He wrote for the Irish newspapers, and in 1776 began an edition of Goldsmith's poetical and dramatic works, which was published in London in 1780.

On 1 May 1777 Malone left Ireland, and settled permanently in London as a man of letters. The death of his father in 1774 had put him in possession of a moderate competency with the estate of Shinglas, co. Westmeath, and a small property in Cavan. Until 1779 he resided in London at No. 7 Marylebone Street, and from 1779 to his death he lived at 55 Queen Anne Street East, now Foley Place. He rapidly gained admission to the best literary and political society, and exchanged generous hospitalities with the most distinguished men of the day. He was a frequent visitor to Johnson at Bolt Court (cf. Boswell, ed. Hill, iv. 141). In 1782 he joined the well-known literary club of which Johnson was a leading member. In 1784 he attended Johnson's funeral, and he conducted the negotiations for the erection of his monument in Westminster Abbey (cf. the collection of letters addressed to him on the subject in *Brit. Mus. Addit. MS.* 22549). As early as May 1774 Malone sat for his portrait to Sir Joshua Reynolds, another member of the club, and the two men were soon afterwards very intimate. Reynolds submitted at least one of his discourses on art to Malone's revision. He was one of Reynolds's executors, and published a collection of his writings, with a memoir, in 1797. With Bishop Percy, also a member of the club, Malone began investigations into Goldsmith's biography, and corresponded through life on literary matters (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Illustr.* viii. 26, 32).

In 1785 he sought an introduction to Boswell, after reading a sheet of the 'Tour to the Hebrides' in Baldwin's printing-office. The acquaintance 'ripened into the strictest and most cordial intimacy' (*Gent. Mag.* 1813, p. 518), and Boswell dedicated to him the 'Tour to the Hebrides' on 20 Sept. 1785, to let 'the world know that I enjoy and honour the happiness of your friendship.' Malone supplied a note on Burke's wit (*Life of Johnson*, ed. Hill, v. 33–4). In 1786 he was security for 100*l.*, when Boswell was called to the bar at the Inner Temple (Johnson, *Letters*, ed. Hill, p. 317). Throughout 1789 and 1790 Malone was busily helping Boswell in revising the life of Johnson. 'I cannot,' Boswell wrote, 'sufficiently acknowledge my obligations to my friend, Mr. Malone, who was so good as to allow me to read to him almost the whole of my manuscript, and made such remarks as were greatly to the advantage of the work' (Advertisement to 1st edit. 1791). He also helped to correct half the proof-sheets, and he edited with useful notes the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th reissues of the work, dated respectively 1799, 1804, 1807, and 1811. Boswell was till his death an enthusiastic admirer of Malone's dinners, and named him one of his literary executors, but Malone was too indolent to act, although he continued a close intimacy with Boswell's son. For a time in later life he was on very amicable terms with William Gifford, while Kemble and Mrs. Siddons always delighted in his society.

Malone's political friends included William Windham, Gerard Hamilton, Burke, and Canning. He was Burke's guest on many occasions at Beaconsfield. He also came to know Horace Walpole, who invited him to Strawberry Hill, and was a regular morning caller on Malone when he came to town. At Brighton, in October 1797, Malone dined in the company of the prince regent, and heard him detail 'all the cant about the grievances of the Irish catholics,' whereupon Malone declared that the complaints were imaginary.

Malone was always interested in Irish politics, supporting the union, and opposing the Roman catholic claim to emancipation, but he steadfastly resisted the solicitations of his friends to play any active political part. He paid occasional visits to Ireland, and maintained very intimate relations with the Irish friends of his youth, with his sisters, especially Catherine, and with his brother. In 1797 his brother received a new patent as Lord Sunderlin, with remainder to Edmund. Lord Charlemont was one of his most regular correspondents, and their letters form an interesting record of the literary effort of the times (cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 12th Rep. App. x.) Flood constantly dined with him when in London, despite their divergent views on politics. On 24 April 1783 he confidentially suggested to Flood, apparently at the suggestion of his friend Windham, then Irish secretary, that a post in the Irish ministry was to be placed at Flood's disposal, but the negotiation failed. In the days of the Irish rebellion of 1798 Lord Clare found time to send Malone accounts of its progress and suppression. In behalf of his fellow-countryman and companion at school, Robert Jephson the dramatist, he exerted all his social influence. In 1781 he carefully revised and wrote an epilogue for Jephson's 'Count of Narbonne,' and then with Horace Walpole's aid induced the lessees of Covent Garden Theatre to produce the piece (Walpole, *Letters*, viii. 107–10). He rendered similar service to Jephson's 'Julia,' and edited his 'Roman Portraits,' a poem, 1793.

Almost as soon as he had settled in London, Malone concentrated his attention on Shakespearean criticism, and he was privately encouraged in his work by Lord

Charlemont, and at first by George Steevens, who presented him with his collection of old plays, and at one time professed to have retired from Shakespearean investigation in Malone's favour. Malone began work on the chronological arrangement of Shakespeare's plays, and in January 1778 published his 'Attempt to ascertain the Order in which the Plays of Shakespeare were written.' His results have not been very materially altered by later investigation. There followed in 1780 his very substantial supplement to Johnson's edition of Shakespeare in two volumes. The first contained 'Supplemental Observations' on the history of the Elizabethan stage and the text of the plays, with reprints of Arthur Brooke's 'Romeus and Juliet,' and Shakespeare's poems. The second volume supplied a reprint of 'Pericles,' and of five plays ('Locrine,' 'Oldcastle,' pt. i., 'Cromwell,' 'London Prodigal,' and 'Puritan') doubtfully assigned to Shakespeare. Malone followed Farmer in assigning the greater part of 'Pericles' to Shakespeare, and this view has been adopted by all later editors. In the spring of 1783 came out 'A Second Appendix to Mr. Malone's Supplement to the last edition of the Plays of Shakespeare,' i.e. to 'Mr. Steevens's last excellent edition of 1778.' This mainly consisted of textual emendation.

In August 1783 Malone asked Nichols, the editor of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' to announce a new edition by himself 'with select notes from all the commentators.' To this work Malone devoted the next seven years. A breach with Steevens ensued. Malone had contributed a few notes, in which he differed from Steevens, to Isaac Reed's edition of 1783. Steevens demanded that Malone should transfer them unaltered to his projected edition, and when Malone declined to give the promise, Steevens took offence and the friendly intercourse ended. Malone issued in 1787 'A Dissertation on the Three Parts of King Henry VI, tending to show that those Plays were not originally written by Shakespeare.' But his researches were largely directed to elucidating the biography of Shakespeare and the history of the Elizabethan stage. Francis Ingram of Ribbesford lent Malone the valuable office-book (now lost) of Sir Henry Herbert [q. v.], and the master of Dulwich College allowed him to remove to his own house the Alleyn and Henslowe MSS., while he examined the records in the court of chancery and in the registry of the Worcester diocese. In April 1788 he began a correspondence with James Davenport, vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, who lent him the parish registers. Malone also visited Stratford and made the acquaintance of John Jordan [q. v.], the poet of the town, who interested himself in antiquities, and was not incapable of inventing them. Malone entertained Jordan when he visited London in July 1799, and tried to obtain some government place for him. With Davenport he corresponded till 1805, and his correspondence with both him and Jordan was published in very limited editions, from manuscripts preserved at Stratford, in 1864, by Mr. J. O. Halliwell. Malone did Stratford an ill turn when he induced the vicar in 1793 to whitewash the coloured bust of Shakespeare in the chancel of the church. The incident suggested the bitter epigram—

Stranger, to whom this monument is shewn,
Invoke the poet's curse upon Malone;
Whose meddling zeal his barbarous taste betrays,
And daubs his tombstone, as he mars his plays.
(*Gent. Mag.* 1815, pt. i. p. 390.)

The main results of Malone's investigations were published in November 1790 in his edition of 'Shakespeare,' which appeared in ten volumes (but the first volume being in two parts, the whole numbered eleven). Among those who eulogised Malone's efforts was Burke, who acknowledged his infinite pains, great sagacity, and public-spirited labour, and lamented that he could only repay Malone's gift of gold with a gift of brass in the form of 'The Reflections on the French Revolution.' Reynolds would gladly have seen 'more disquisition;' Daines Barrington was 'exceedingly gratified.' Walpole, on the other hand, called it 'the heaviest of all books . . . with notes that are an extract of all the opium that is spread through the works of all the bad playwrights of that age,' but Walpole admitted that Malone's researches were 'indefatigable' (*Letters*, ix. 326). Malone's work found, indeed, detractors more outspoken than Walpole. James Hurdis, in his 'Cursory Remarks upon the Arrangement of the Plays of Shakespeare,' characterised Malone's labours as 'disappointing.' Joseph Ritson charged him with a 'total want of ear and judgment' in a pamphlet entitled 'Cursory Criticisms,' 1792. 'His pages abound' (according to Ritson) 'with profound ignorance, idle conjectures, crude notions, feeble attempts at jocularity,' and the like. Malone replied in April in 'A Letter to the Rev. Richard Farmer, D.D.,' of which the presentation copy to Farmer is in the British Museum. Malone there showed that after carefully collating the hundred thousand lines of the text he had made 1,654 emendations. Ritson alleged only thirteen errors, and in five he was mistaken. Steevens, when reissuing his edition

in 1793, introduced many offensive references to Malone. But in fifteen months the edition was nearly sold out, and Malone almost at once issued a prospectus for a new edition in fifteen volumes, on superior paper, and with illustrations; but this scheme was definitely abandoned in 1796 for a new octavo edition in twenty volumes: the first volume to be devoted to the life, the second and third to a fuller history of the stage. In the preparation of this work Malone was mainly occupied for the rest of his life.

With a view to exhausting all possible sources of information Malone worked at Aubrey's manuscripts at Oxford for a fortnight in the summer of 1793, and arranged them with a view to publication. On 5 July 1793 the university of Oxford granted Malone the degree of D.C.L. (Foster, *Alumni Oxon.*) James Caulfield [q. v.] some years later complained that on this visit to the Bodleian, Malone used his influence with the authorities to prevent him from pursuing an examination of Aubrey's manuscripts, which he had begun in the previous year. Malone seems to have discovered that Caulfield had employed as copyist one Curtis, an assistant in the Bodleian, who was guilty of serious depredations in the library. When Caulfield published some portion of his transcripts from Aubrey's manuscripts under the title of 'The Oxford Cabinet' (1797), Malone is reported to have bought up the whole edition (of 250 copies), and Caulfield thereupon issued 'An Enquiry into the Conduct of Edmund Malone, Esq., concerning the Manuscript Papers of John Aubrey, F.R.S.,' London, 1797.

In January 1808 Malone issued privately a tract on the origin of the plot of the 'Tempest,' associating it with the account of the discovery of the Bermudas issued in 1610 [see Jourdain, Sylvester]. Douce had published like conclusions in his 'Illustrations' in the previous year, but Malone's results were reached independently.

Twice Malone turned from purely Shakespearean researches to prick literary bubbles of the day. Jacob Bryant's endeavour to prove the genuineness of Chatterton's 'Rowley Poems' drew from him, at Lord Charlemont's suggestion, a sarcastic rejoinder in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' 1782, and this he afterwards reissued as 'Cursory Observations on the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley, a priest of the fifteenth century,' 1782. Thomas Warton and Tyrwhitt commended his efforts. Walpole wrote that Malone 'unluckily has attempted humour, which is not an antiquary's weapon' (*Letters*, viii. 149, cf. 161), but in a letter to Malone he agreed that he had 'pointed their own artillery against them victoriously' (*ib.* ix. 492).

In 1796 Malone published his better-known 'Exposure of the Ireland Forgeries: an Inquiry into the authenticity of certain Papers attributed to Shakespeare' [see Ireland, Samuel]. Steevens, despite his quarrel, acknowledged this to be 'one of the most decisive pieces of criticism that was ever produced.' Burke declared that he had revived 'the spirit of that sort of criticism by which false pretence and imposture are detected.' Ireland retorted in 'An Investigation of Mr. Malone's Claim to the character of Scholar and Critic,' 1796, and George Chalmers took up a similar attitude to Malone in his 'Apology' and 'Supplemental Apology,' 1797. For many years Malone amused himself by collecting everything published on the Chatterton or Ireland controversy.

As early as 1791 Malone projected an elaborate edition of Dryden's works and opened a correspondence with Sir David Dalrymple, lord Hailes [q. v.], who was reported to be engaged in a similar scheme. In 1800 there appeared in four volumes 'The Critical and Miscellaneous Prose Works of John Dryden, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author.' While engaged on the edition, Malone made a transcript of the well-known 'Anecdotes' of Joseph Spence [q. v.], which were then unprinted. The transcript proved of service to S. W. Singer, who first printed the 'Anecdotes' in 1820. The detailed care which Malone bestowed on Dryden's works excited the ridicule of George Hardinge [q.v.], who published two long-winded pamphlets: one entitled 'The Essence of Malone,' 1800, and the second, 'Another Essence of Malone, or the Beauties of Shakespeare's Editor,' in two parts, London, 1801, 8vo. Hardinge charges Malone with magnifying trifles; but though the attack is clever, it bears signs of malice, which destroys most of its value (cf. Nichols, *Lit. Illustr.* viii. 39). Sir Walter Scott, in his edition of Dryden, admitted that it would be hard to 'produce facts which had escaped the accuracy of Malone, whose industry has removed the clouds which so long hung over the events of Dryden's life.' A similar treatment of Pope seems to have been abandoned on the appearance of Joseph Warton's edition, in 1797.

In 1801 the university of Dublin conferred on Malone the degree of LL.D. He edited in 1808 (although his name did not appear) some manuscripts left by William Gerard Hamilton; and on the death of Windham, which greatly grieved him, he corrected

some current rumours respecting his life in an article in the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' June 1810, which he circulated privately as a pamphlet; it is also reprinted in Nichols's 'Literary Illustrations,' v. 470 sq. Early in 1812 Malone's health, long declining, failed. From 17 March to 13 April he stayed at Taplow Court, Maidenhead, the residence of Lady Thomond. He died unmarried at Foley Place, 25 April 1812, and was buried in the family mausoleum in Kilbixy churchyard, near Baronston. A Latin epitaph in the mausoleum is by Dr. Beirnie, bishop of Meath, and gives full credit to his hospitality (*Eclectic Review*, May 1860, pp. 507 sq.)

Malone left his materials for the new edition of Shakespeare to James Boswell the younger, who completed his task in 1821. The new edition was in twenty-one volumes, and included, amid many other additions to the prolegomena, an essay on Shakespeare's metre and phraseology. In his preface Boswell defended his friend from the attacks of Steevens in his edition of 1793, and of Gifford in his edition of Ben Jonson. 'Boswell's Malone' is generally known as the 'third variorum' edition of Shakespeare, and is generally acknowledged to be the best; the 'first variorum' is the name bestowed on the edition of Johnson and Steevens, edited by Isaac Reed in 1803; and the 'second variorum' is that bestowed on a revision of Isaac Reed's work issued in 1813.

According to the younger Boswell, Malone 'was indeed a cordial and a steady friend, combining the utmost mildness with the simplest sincerity and the most manly independence. Tenacious, perhaps, of his own opinions, which he had seldom hastily formed, he was always ready to listen with candour and good humour to those of others.' The elegance of his manners evoked the admiration of Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. Socially he did his best to keep alive the traditions connected with Johnson and his associates, but, although not writing for money, he fully identified himself with the profession of letters. His publications prove him to have been a literary antiquary rather than a literary critic. He was 'an excellent ferret in charter warrens,' accurate in minute investigation, of unbounded industry, of incontrovertible honesty, and a sincere admirer of Shakespeare. 'No writer, I think,' wrote Andrew Caldwell to Bishop Percy, 'ever took more pains to establish facts and detect errors' (Prior, p. 268). His zeal as a Shakespearean investigator was insatiable. 'Till our author's whole library,' he wrote in 1778 in his first 'Supplement,' 'shall have been discovered, till the plots of all his dramas shall have been traced to their sources, till every allusion shall be pointed out and every obscurity elucidated, somewhat will still remain to be done by the commentators on his works.' In his treatment of the text of Shakespeare he depended with greater fidelity than any of his predecessors on the early editions; and in Shakespearean biography and theatrical history he brought together more that was new and important than any predecessor or successor. But when he attempted original textual emendation, his defective ear became lamentably apparent. His intellect lacked the alertness characteristic of Steevens or Gifford.

As a book collector Malone met with many successes. His library, he claimed, contained every dramatic piece mentioned by Langbaine, except four or five. In 1805 he bought of William Ford, a Manchester bookseller, a unique copy of Shakespeare's 'Venus and Adonis,' 1593, for 25*l*. To obtain 'ancient copies' of Shakespeare 'was,' writes the younger Boswell, 'the great effort of his life;' and a large part of his moderate fortune was devoted 'to purchases —to him of the first necessity, to many collectors of idle curiosity.' Between 1771 and 1808 he spent 2,121*l*. 5*s*. on books and binding, and between 1780 and 1808 839*l*. 9*s*. on pictures and prints. His volumes were bound in half-calf with 'E. M.' in an interlaced monogram on the back. The library was accessible to every scholar. Engraved portraits of historical personages figured largely in it, and many of these ultimately passed to the Rev. Thomas Rooper of Brighton, a relative of Malone's sister-in-law, Lady Sunderlin.

By Malone's will, made in 1801, his brother, Lord Sunderlin, who was sole executor, received his Shinglas and Cavan property. Three thousand pounds were left to each of his sisters. His library was placed at the absolute disposal of his brother. But he suggested that it might either remain as a heirloom at Baronston, or might be presented to Trinity College, Dublin. In 1815 Lord Sunderlin arranged that the greater part of it, including the rare works in early English literature, should be presented to the Bodleian Library, Oxford. At the time, these volumes were in the keeping of the younger Boswell, to whom they had been lent in order to enable him to complete the edition of Shakespeare. In 1821 the younger Boswell sent the books to Oxford. The catalogue, which was printed by the university in 1836, fills forty-six folio pages. In 1861 Halliwell-Phillipps printed a hand list of

the rarer early English literature in the collection.

The rest of Malone's library was dispersed. His sisters presented to the younger Boswell some of his correspondence, many of his transcripts from rare documents and several books annotated by himself, and these were sold with Boswell's library in May 1825. In 1803 Malone himself disposed of a part of his library, and other portions, including 2,544 lots with duplicates of many rare English books and a collection of seven hundred tracts in seventy-six volumes, were sold in 1818; the tracts were sold again by Thorpe in 1833, and were bought by the Bodleian Library in 1838. The Bodleian Library has also purchased at various later dates many of Malone's manuscript notes respecting Shakespeare and Pope and much of his literary correspondence. A few of his letters and a copy of Johnson's 'Dictionary,' copiously annotated by him in manuscript, are now in the British Museum.

A portrait, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, which belonged to the Rev. Thomas Rooper, was presented by him in 1883 to the National Portrait Gallery, London. It was twice engraved; once for Bell's 'British Poets.' Another portrait, by Ozias Humphrey, was sent, in 1797, to Lord Charlemont, who praised its fidelity.

[James Boswell the younger contributed a memoir to the Gent. Mag. in May 1812. This was reissued separately in 1814 for private circulation; it also appeared in Boswell's edition of Shakespeare, 1821, vol. i. pp. liv–lxxi; in Nichols's Illustrations, v. 444–87, with an Appendix of ten letters addressed by Malone to Nichols. Sir James Prior's Life of Malone, 1864, adds many letters, and although ill-arranged is full of information; and to it is appended a collection of anecdotes—chiefly literary—collected by Malone. See also Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Hill; Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Boaden's Life of Kemble; Macray's Annals, 2nd edit. pp. 307–8; Nichols's Lit. Anecd. and Illustrations; Charlemont Papers in Hist. MSS. Comm. 12th Rep. pt. x.] S. L.

MALONE, WILLIAM (1586–1656), jesuit, born in 1586, son of Simon Malone, merchant, of Dublin, by his wife Margaret Bexwick of Manchester, entered the society of jesuits at Rome in 1606, and having studied there and in Portugal he was sent to join the mission of the society in Ireland. About 1623 Malone issued a document entitled 'The Jesuit's Challenge,' in assertion of the antiquity of the Roman catholic church. To this a reply was published in 1624 by James Ussher, protestant archbishop of Armagh, under the title of 'An Answer to a Challenge of a Jesuit in Ireland.' Malone retorted in 'A Reply to Mr. James Ussher his answere: wherein it is discovered how answerlesse the said Mr. Ussher returneth. The uniform consent of antiquity is declared to stande for the Roman religion: and the answerer is convinced of vanity in challenging the patronage of the doctors of the primitive church for his Protestancy,' 4to. This book, extending to more than seven hundred pages in small type, bears the date of 1627, but has neither the name of the printer nor of the place of its publication, which is supposed to have been Douay. The author complained of the delays and difficulties which retarded the publication of his work, and mentioned, in extenuation of typographical errors, that the printers who executed it were unacquainted with the English language. The importation of Malone's book into England was prohibited by government, and copies of it were seized at the custom-houses. The author, however, appears to have visited London at this time under the assumed name of Morgan, and we find in his book a reference to Peter Capper, a schoolmaster, of Manchester, with which town Malone's mother was connected. Ussher did not carry out his intention of publishing an answer to Malone's 'Reply,' but under his patronage 'Rejoinders' to it were issued at Dublin in 1632 by Edward Synge and Roger Puttock, and in 1641 by Joshua Hoyle [q. v.]

Malone was for some time superior of the jesuits at Dublin, whence in 1635 he was summoned to take the office of president of the Irish College at Rome, founded by Cardinal Ludovisi. In 1641 Malone petitioned to be relieved from this post, but without success, as he was deemed pre-eminently qualified for it, from his intimate knowledge of Ireland and the Irish. In December 1647 Malone was appointed superior of the jesuits in Ireland, but his position there was rendered specially onerous owing to the conflict of opinions among both laity and clergy on political questions. Malone and some members of his society dissented in 1648 from the views of the nuncio and other prelates, and representations were in consequence addressed to Rome for his recall. He, however, was taken prisoner by the parliamentarians and sent out of Ireland. The rectorship of the jesuit college at Seville was subsequently committed to Malone, and he died in that town in August 1656. Dod, in his 'Church History of England,' described Malone as 'a person of learning and conduct, well esteemed, not only by those of his own order, but by all others that had any knowledge of him.'

[Parr's Life of Ussher, 1686; Rinuccini MS.; Dod's Church Hist. of Engl. 1742; Wood's Athenæ Oxon., iii. 347, 382, 383; Works of Ussher, 1848; Gilbert's Hist. of Dublin; De Backer's Bibl., v. 'Liège,' 1859; Ibernia Ignatiana, 1880; Gilbert's Hist. of Irish Confederation, 1891; Foley's Collections, vol. vii. 1882–3.] J. T. G.

MALORY, Sir THOMAS (*fl.* 1470), author of 'Le Morte Arthur' was, according to Bale, a Welshman. Bale, quoting Leland's 'Syllabus et Interpretatio Antiquarum Dictionum,' 1542, mentions a place called 'Mailoria, on the boundaries of Wales, near the River Dee.' The spot has not been identified. The theory of Malory's Welsh origin is doubtless due to his choice of subject. At least four families of the name were long connected with the English Midlands, but none of the pedigrees seem to include the writer. In the fifteenth century William Malore or Malory of Hutton Conyers acquired, by marriage with the daughter of Sir Richard Tempest, the estate of Studley Royal, near Ripon, and a member of the family is buried in Ripon Cathedral, but none of this family bore the name of Thomas. The manor of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, belonged for at least two centuries to another family of the name. It was sold in 1377 by Sir Ankitell Malory. Sir Ankitell's son, Sir Thomas, was a large landowner in Leicestershire and Warwickshire, but is of too early a date to be identified with the writer; he left an only child, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Ever, and she died in 1482 (Nichols, *Leicestershire*, iv. 761; Burton, *Leicestershire*). A third family was of Walton-on-the-Wolds, and its chief, John Malory (*d.* 1490), had a son John who was slain at Terouenne in 1512; while another John Malory, of a fourth—a Northamptonshire—family, held the manor of Lichborow until he was attainted of high treason in 1513, but on his death in 1522 the property was restored to a son, Thomas, who, dying in 1552, is of too late a date to be connected with the writer (Bridges, *Northamptonshire*, i. 76, 234). Bale asserts that the author was occupied with affairs of state, but practically no definite information is available respecting him outside his book.

In the preface to his edition of 'Le Morte Arthur,' Caxton writes that he 'enprised to imprint a book of the noble histories of the said King Arthur and of certain of his knights after a copy unto me delivered, which copy Sir Thomas Malory did take out of certain book of French, and reduced it into English.' Malory concludes his text with the words: 'all gentlemen and gentlewomen that read this book of Arthur and his knights from the beginning to the ending, pray for me while I am on live that God send me good deliverance, and when I am dead I pray you all pray for my soul; for this book was ended the ninth year of the reign of King Edward the Fourth by Sir Thomas Mallore, knight, as Jesu help him for his great might, as he is the servant of Jesus both day and night.' Malory's translation was therefore finished between 4 March 1469 and 4 March 1470. In the colophon Caxton again mentions Sir Thomas as the reducer of the work into English, but adds that it was by himself 'divided into xxi books chapitred, and enprinted and finished in the Abbey Westminster, the last day of July the year of our Lord MCCCCLXXXV.' Malory's description of himself as 'the servant of Jesu both day and night' has been assumed to imply that he was a priest, but his description of himself as 'knight' confutes the suggestion. Pious ejaculation at the conclusion of their labours is characteristic of mediæval authors.

Malory's work 'is a most pleasant jumble and summary of the legends about Arthur.' The legends which he 'reduced' mainly come from French romances, and fifty-six times in the course of his work he informs his reader that the 'Frensshe booke' is his authority. But he at the same time occasionally adapted English poems on the same theme, and was capable, not only of abridging and altering his authorities, but of making original interpolations. He was not critical in the choice of his originals, and at times accepted the least attractive of extant versions of the legends. But although derived from sources of varying literary interest, the whole work is singularly homogeneous in style and sentiment.

The sources of his twenty-one books have been identified thus: Books I–IV. are based partly on the 'Romance of Merlin' in French verse by Robert de Borron, and partly on a prose French rendering of Borron, with continuations. Book V. is from 'La Morte Arthure,' an English metrical romance in the Thornton MS. in Lincoln Cathedral library (printed by Early English Text Soc. in 1865 and 1871). Book VI. is from the French 'Romance of Lancelot.' The sources of book VII., 'The Adventures of Gareth,' have not been traced. Books VIII., IX., and X. follow the French prose 'Romance of Tristan' assigned to the fictitious Luce de Gast [q. v.], but chapters xxi. to xxviii. of book x. (the 'Adventures of Alysanader le Orphelyn' and the 'Great Tournament of Surluse') come from the French 'Prophecies of Merlin' (see Sommer, iii. 295–333).

Books XI. and XII., like books XIII. to XVII. ('The Quest of the Holy Grail'), are

mainly drawn from 'Lancelot;' but the last three chapters of book xii. (the fight between Tristram and Palomydes) are an interpolation from another source, which it is difficult to identify. Malory, at the close of book xii., writes, 'Here ends the second book of Syr Trystram that was drawen oute of Frensshe.' 'But,' he adds, 'here is no rehersal made of the thyrd book;' no 'third book' of Tristram seems now known, nor does any extant version of the French 'Romance of Tristram' deal with any of the incidents noticed by Malory in book xii.

Book XVIII. is a rifacimento of 'Lancelot' and the English metrical 'Le Morte Arthur,' but Malory's arrangement seems original. Chapters xx. ('How the corps of the Mayde of Astolat arryued tofore Kyng Arthur, and of the buryeng, and how Syr Lancelot offryd the masse peny') and xxv. ('How true love is likened to summer') are original interpolations by Malory. Book XIX. again depends on 'Lancelot,' with some help from an unidentified romance. Books XX. (except chap. i., which seems in part original) and XXI. render into prose the English metrical 'Le Mort Arthur,' which Dr. Furnivall edited from Harl. MS. 2252 in 1864.

Malory's style is characterised by the simplicity and perspicuity of his French originals, and although latinised words are not uncommon, and he connects his sentences with particles like 'and,' 'then,' and 'so,' his best effects are produced by the use of monosyllables. No effort in English prose on so large a scale had been made before him, and he did much to encourage a fluent and pliant English prose style in the century that succeeded him. In the nineteenth century, interest in his work was revived after a long interval. Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King,' Mr. William Morris's 'Defence of Guinevere,' Mr. Swinburne's 'Tristram of Lyoness,' and Mr. Matthew Arnold's 'Death of Tristram,' were all suggested by Malory's book.

The morality of Malory's work has been questioned. Ascham, in his 'Scholemaster,' 1568, first denounced it as tending to immorality. 'The whole pleasure of [the] book,' Ascham wrote, 'standeth in two special points, in open manslaughter and bold bawdry: In which booke those be counted the noblest knights that do kill most men without any quarrel, and commit foulest adulteries by subtlest shifts: as Sir Lancelot with the wife of King Arthur his master; Sir Tristram with the wife of King Mark his uncle; Sir Lamerocke with the wife of King Lote that was his aunt' (ed. Mayor, pp. 81–2, 224–5). According to Tennyson, Malory's book hovers 'between war and wantonness, and crownings and dethronings. But despite the frequency with which Malory deals with sinful passion, he honestly reprobates it, and enforces the doctrine which Caxton claimed to be characteristic of the work, 'Do after the good and leave the evil.' Scenes of violence were essential to a romance of chivalry, but Malory improves on many of his predecessors by intermingling with barbarous combats 'many noble and renowned acts of humanity and courtesy.' Occasionally, as in book xviii. chap. xxv., Malory digresses into reflective sentiment of incontrovertible beauty.

Of the first edition, printed by Caxton in folio in 1485, the sole perfect copy, formerly in the Osterley Park Library, now belongs to Mrs. Abby E. Pope, of Brooklyn, U.S.A. The only other copy known is in the Althorp collection, now at Manchester, and has eleven leaves supplied in facsimile. Reprints by Wynkyn de Worde appeared in 1498 and 1529. An unique copy of the former, with illustrations, is in the Althorp collection, and a unique copy of the latter is in the Grenville collection at the British Museum. Other early editions are by William Copland, 1557 (Brit. Mus., two copies); by Thomas East about 1585, fol. (*ib.*) and 4to; and by William Stansby in 1634. The book was not reissued again until 1816, when Stansby's edition was twice somewhat carelessly reprinted: by Haslewood, in three vols., and in 'Walker's British Classics' (2 vols.). Southey edited, from Caxton's edition at Althorp, another reprint in 1817. Thomas Wright, in 1856, re-edited Stansby's edition, and Sir Edward Strachey, in 1868, issued Caxton's version 'revised for modern use.' A very scholarly reprint of Caxton, fully edited by Dr. Oskar Sommer, was published in 1889. Two vols. of critical apparatus appeared respectively in 1890 and 1891.

[Dr. Sommer, in the edition noticed above, has collected the available information (see especially ii. 1–17, iii. 335 seq.); an Essay on the purely Literary Aspects of Malory's Work, by Mr. Andrew Lang, appears in vol. iii. pp. xiii seq., of Dr. Sommer's work. Bale vaguely notices Malory in his Scriptores, 1548.] S. L.

MALTBY, EDWARD (1770–1859), bishop of Durham, was born in the parish of St. George of Tombland, Norwich, on 6 April 1770, and baptised on 8 April by Samuel Bourn (1714–1796) [q.v.] His father, George Maltby (*d.* August 1794, aged 64), was a master weaver and deacon of the presbyterian congregation at the Octagon Chapel. His first cousin William is noticed below. In 1779 Maltby entered the Norwich grammar school, under Samuel Parr [q.v.]; he was at

the head of the school in 1785, when Parr resigned, and on Parr's advice he was then sent to Winchester, under Joseph Warton. According to Taylor, he was a pupil of William Enfield [q. v.], at Thorpe, near Norwich; if so, it must have been in preparation for Winchester. Bishop Pretyman (afterwards Tomline) [q. v.] of Lincoln, who had married a daughter of his uncle, Thomas Maltby, entered him at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, where he had a distinguished career. He was Browne's medallist for epigrams in 1790 and for Greek ode in 1790 and 1791. In the latter year he obtained the Craven scholarship after a three weeks' contest. In 1792 he was chancellor's medallist and eighth wrangler. He graduated B.A. 1792, M.A., by royal mandate, 1794, B.D. 1801, D.D. 1806.

Pretyman made him his domestic chaplain, and gave him a prebend at Lincoln, in addition to the vicarages of Buckden, Huntingdonshire, Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire. A letter (19 July 1817) from Parr to Canning, recommending him as preacher at Gray's Inn, speaks of his whig politics and his advocacy of catholic emancipation, and describes him as 'grave, unaffected, and very impressive' in the pulpit. From 1824 to 1833 he was preacher at Lincoln's Inn. In September 1831 he was made bishop of Chichester, and was translated to Durham in 1836. Before his appointment the palatinate jurisdiction of Durham was separated from the episcopal and vested in the crown (21 June 1836).

Maltby's Greek scholarship is conspicuous in many of his sermons, but is best known by his useful labours in connection with Greek prosody and metre. At Durham he heartily entered into the scheme for the Durham University (charter granted June 1837), to which he ultimately left his valuable library. He was also a senator of the London University, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian societies. In politics and in educational matters his views were of the old whig type. His liberality of action was sometimes misconstrued. In 1838 he was present with Bishop Stanley of Norwich at the meeting of the British Association in Newcastle-on-Tyne. While there, both Maltby and Stanley subscribed to a forthcoming volume of sermons by William Turner (1761–1859) [q. v.], a local unitarian divine. The appearance of the subscription list excited some commotion, public indignation was stirred by a leader in the 'Times,' and it is said that Maltby was burnt in effigy. Both bishops explained the matter as 'a personal compliment,' Stanley adding that his subscription was private, and the use of his name unauthorised. Maltby's explanatory letter, 25 Oct. 1838, expresses his repugnance to unitarian doctrine, and refers to the existence of neutral ground in topics of practical religion.

Maltby retained the charge of his diocese till his eighty-seventh year, when increasing infirmities made him anxious to be relieved of his duties. In 1856 a special act of parliament (19 & 20 Vict. c. 115) provided for the retirement of the bishops of London (Blomfield) and Durham, and Maltby immediately resigned on a pension of 4,500*l.* a year. He died in his ninetieth year, on 3 July 1859, at 4 Upper Portland Place, London. His portrait, painted in 1832 by Sir William Beechey [q. v.], is at Durham.

His chief classical publication was 'Lexicon Græco-prosodiacum . . . correxit . . . auxit, et Græcis vocibus Latinam versionem subjecit Edv. Maltby,' &c., Cambridge, 1815, 4to; 2nd edit. 1824, 4to. This work was based on Thomas Morell's 'Thesaurus,' Eton, 1762, 4to. An abridgment appeared as 'A New and Complete Greek Gradus,' &c., 1830, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1840, 8vo; 3rd edit., edited by John Grabham, 1851, 8vo. Maltby contributed notes on Euripides to Duncan's edition, Glasgow, 1821, 8vo, 9 vols.

Besides single sermons (1806–35), charges (1835–53), and tracts, he published: 1. 'Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion,' &c., Cambridge, 1802, 8vo; 2nd edit. 1803, 8vo; 3rd edit. 1803, 8vo. 2. 'A Letter to the Freeholders of the County of Huntingdon,' &c., 1807, 8vo. 3. 'Reflections upon . . . Public Affairs . . . by an Englishman of the Old School,' &c., 1809, 8vo. 4. 'Thoughts on the . . . British and Foreign Bible Society,' &c., 1812, 8vo. 5. 'Sermons,' &c., 1819, 8vo. 6. 'Sermons,' &c., 1820, 8vo. 7. 'Sermons preached in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn,' &c., 1831, 8vo. 8. 'Two Sermons . . . at Durham before the University,' &c., 1843, 8vo. Though not mentioned in Julian's 'Hymnology,' 1892, he edited two collections, viz. 'Psalms and Hymns . . . for the Churches of Buckden and Holbeach,' &c., 1815, 12mo; and 'Psalms and Hymns,' &c., 1824, 16mo.

[Biog. Dict. of Living Authors, 1816, pp. 219, 441; Norfolk Tour, 1829, ii. 1351 sq.; Christian Reformer, 1838 pp. 797 sq., 849 sq., 1859 p. 422; Taylor's Hist. of Octagon Chapel, 1848, p. 50; Romilly's Graduati Cantabr. 1856; Clerical Directory, 1858, p. 269; Annual Register, 1859, pp. 456 sq.; Haydn's Dict. of Dates, 1860, p. 229; extracts from burial register of St. George of Tombland and from baptismal register of Octagon Chapel, Norwich; Notes and Queries, 13 July 1861, p. 23.]

A. G.

MALTBY, WILLIAM (1763-1854), bibliographer, born in London on 17 Jan. 1763, was youngest of the ten children of Brough Maltby, a wholesale draper, of Mansion House Street. Edward Maltby [q. v.], the bishop of Durham, was his cousin. He was educated under the Rev. James Pickbourne at Hackney, and there formed a life-long acquaintance with Samuel Rogers, a fellow-pupil. He was the youthful companion of Rogers in his assault upon Dr. Johnson's knocker in Bolt Court, and shared his terror-stricken flight before the great man's door could be opened. He proceeded to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, but, being a dissenter, did not take a degree. He practised law as a solicitor for several years in connection with his elder brother, Rowland Maltby, formerly clerk to the Fishmongers' Company. On 23 June 1787 he was called to the bar at Gray's Inn. His tastes were, however, literary, and on the death of Professor Porson in 1808 he succeeded him as principal librarian of the London Institution on 1 Feb. 1809. Here he was the means of making large additions to the library, more especially in the bibliographical department. He had an extraordinary memory, knowledge of books, and facility of quotation from classical and English literature. He twice superintended the removal of the books and twice directed their rearrangement—in 1811 from Sir Robert Clayton's house in the Old Jewry to King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street, and in 1818 to 11 Finsbury Circus. He assisted in the compilation of the original catalogue, as well as in the first volume of a new edition. In 1834 he was superannuated from active duty, but was allowed the use of his apartments. He died at the London Institution on 5 Jan. 1854, and was buried at Norwood cemetery, where a tablet was erected to his memory by his old friend Rogers. Maltby contributed to 'Recollections of the Table Talk of Samuel Rogers,' by the Rev. A. Dyce, 1856, an appendix entitled 'Porsoniana,' pp. 295–334.

[Times, 11 Jan. 1854, p. 8; Gent. Mag. 1854, pt. i. pp. 209–10; Clayden's Early Life of Samuel Rogers and Rogers and his Contemporaries.]

G. C. B.

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